Education in the C.P.
report on the progress
186-97 to 1899-1900

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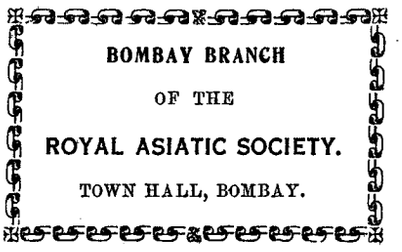

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS

OF

EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

13361

THE QUINQUENNIUM ENDING

1896-97.

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No. 8281.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, dated Nagpur, the 29th October 1897.

READ—

The Report on the Progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1897, submitted with the Inspector-General's letter No. D-3230, dated the 28th July 1897.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department No. $\frac{9\ \text{Edn.}}{276}$, dated the 18th July 1895, this Report describes the progress of education in the Central Provinces for the five years 1892-93 to 1896-97. The general arrangement of matter and sub-division according to subjects correspond, as directed, with those adopted by the late Mr. Nash in the last quinquennial review of the progress of education in India. The statistics of Feudatory Schools are given separately; they should not however be classified under districts, with which the States have now no connection.

2. As observed by the Inspector-General, the present time is a peculiarly unfavourable one for taking stock of educational advancement. In common with all other useful development and progress, education has received a severe check from the famine which is still afflicting the Province. The effects of this check can be gauged from the table given in paragraph 2 of the Report. The number of institutions under public management (omitting the Feudatory States) and of pupils in them are as follows, for the five years of the period under review and the last year of the previous period :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Institutions ...	1,756	2,075	2,224	2,253	2,260	2,264
Pupils ...	105,293	127,104	140,666	141,931	141,797	134,668

It will be seen that while there was rapid expansion up to 1893-94, hardly any advance was made in the next year and none at all in the year succeeding it, both years of scarcity and partial distress, while in the last year the number of pupils under instruction fell by 7,129 or 5 per cent. The increase in the first two years was due to special measures adopted by Sir A. MacDonnell for the extension of primary education, which are described in paragraph 73 of this Report and more fully in the Reports for those years. Such a rate of increase could not probably have been maintained, but everything goes to show that, but for the calamity which has fallen upon the people, there would have been continued advance to some extent, instead of first a standstill and then actual retrogression.

3. The minor features of educational progress during the period under review are summarised in paragraph 3 of the Report. Several of them are subsidiary to the general extension of primary education already referred to. The object of others has been to give a more technical character to the education imparted in Government institutions. It must nevertheless be admitted that but little progress has really been made with technical education; the want of means and the indifference or passive opposition of the people concerned are serious obstacles. Physical training on the other hand has made good progress, and, as remarked in paragraph 5 of last year's Resolution, the Central Provinces here

take a high place. But after the great extension of primary education, by far the most important educational reform effected in the Central Provinces during the period under report is, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, the provision of hostels for colleges and high and middle schools. The educational and moral advantages to be derived from the provision of discipline, guidance and sympathy for young lads removed from their homes and exposed to the worst influences of large towns can hardly be over-estimated. The steps by which this has been brought about have been noticed in former reports. The movement has enlisted public support in a very marked degree, and the officers and gentlemen who have contributed to its inception and development may be congratulated on its success.

4. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age (assumed to be 15 per cent. of the whole population) has risen during the period under review from 12·1 to 15·4 for the districts and from 5·2 to 8·6 for the Feudatory States. Nagpur and Nimar still stand at the head of the districts, the percentage of the former having risen from 19·8 to 31·8 and of the latter from 20·5 to 29·6. The greatest proportional advance has been made in Bilaspur, which has increased its percentage from 6·5 to 11·7. The percentage in the case of girls has risen from ·9 to 1·2 for British territory and from ·2 to ·6 in the case of the Feudatories. The percentage remains highest in the case of Saugor (the figure 4·9 shown against Bilaspur being wrong). The percentage for both sexes, according to the returns for the four geographical divisions of the Central Provinces as shown in paragraph 5, is highest in the Mahratta country 9·8, and next in the Nerbudda valley 9·6. The Satpura range, which includes the advanced district of Nimar, has a percentage of 7·2, and the Chhattisgarh country of 6·1.

5. The total expenditure on education has increased during the quinquennium from Rs. 8,30,112 to Rs. 9,90,223 in British territory and from Rs. 33,788 to Rs. 62,582 in the Feudatories. Of the former the amount charged to Provincial revenues has decreased from Rs. 3,85,739 to Rs. 3,84,062. The expenditure from Local and Municipal Funds has increased from Rs. 2,47,611 to Rs. 3,16,907, and that from fees and other sources from Rs. 1,96,762 to Rs. 2,89,254. Here too the comparison occurs at an unfavourable time, for the latter sources of income especially have of course felt the effects of the general distress, the income from fees having fallen from Rs. 1,33,272 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,28,357 in 1896-97. Public Funds are chiefly devoted to primary and secondary education, of which they defray 72·7 and 60·9 per cent. respectively of the total cost, as against 37·9 per cent. under Collegiate Education.

6. The Inspecting Staff of the Department has substantially increased during the five years under report. It now numbers 31 in British territory, against 24 at the beginning of the period. The States had then two Deputy Inspectors. They now have six and one Inspector. The increase in the *Khalsa* was necessitated by the extension of primary education, especially in respect of the aided schools, where each scholar has to be examined individually for the grant-in-aid. District Councils are the principal controlling agencies in rural areas. Education is now their principal function, and it engages roughly about one-third of their income. The Councils of Nagpur, Bhandara, Jubbulpore, Nimar, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur are specially commended. The Inspector-General's remarks on each district individually will no doubt receive the careful attention of local officers. The provision of school buildings and of trained masters are points requiring special notice. As regards Municipalities, the Report hardly alludes to a measure of great importance, which though not initiated in, was carried to completion during the period under consideration, namely, the transfer of Government schools within Municipal limits to the management of Municipal Committees. All such schools, not being high or special schools, have now been transferred. The scheme was originated by Sir A. Mackenzie in 1887, and was completely carried out under Sir A. MacDonnell by 1893. Definite principles were laid down in the form of rules as to the conditions of transfer and method of future management, and a fixed contribution from Provincial Funds was made to assist the Municipalities in the additional cost thrown on their finances. This important measure

of decentralisation has worked extremely well. The number of scholars enrolled has risen during the quinquennium from 29,306 to 32,340, the average daily attendance from 22,005 to 24,967, fee collections from Rs. 65,689 to Rs. 75,802, and the number of passes by different standards from 4,950 to 5,753. The percentage of boys at school within Municipal limits has increased from 47·9 to 53·1 and of girls from 7·5 to 8·8. The percentage of children is highest at Mandla, 54 per cent., Bilaspur being second with 51 per cent. Nagpur and Narsinghpur also show well. The general management by the Municipalities is commended by the Inspector-General. They have worked in harmony with the Department. A substantial modification of the original scheme is noticed in paragraph 43 of the Report, by which the power of appointment and transfer of municipal schoolmasters has been replaced by the Committees in the hands of the Department, greatly to the advantage of good discipline and the reward of merit.

7. The number of Colleges, one Government and two aided, remains the same as in 1891-92. The number of students has increased from 232 to 291 and the average attendance from 188 to 259. This, however, is much below the figures for the three years 1893-94—1895-96, when the number enrolled averaged 338. Fees were raised in the latter year, and this has no doubt affected the numbers. The total fee income has risen from Rs. 4,638 to Rs. 10,370. The average fees per student have risen from Rs. 29·8 in the Government and Rs. 14·8 in Aided Colleges to Rs. 45·3 in the former and Rs. 29·5 in the latter. But these are still much below those prevailing elsewhere, the average for the whole of India being Rs. 72·6 for Government and Rs. 52·6 for Aided Institutions. The number of B. A. passes has risen from 17 to 20, but F. A. passes have fallen from 58 to 51. The Jubbulpore College teaches only the scientific course for the B. A. examination of the Allahabad University to which it is affiliated. This policy is dictated by two considerations, first, the encouragement of education of a more practical character, and secondly, the avoidance of competition with the Aided Institutions. The Jubbulpore College has been provided with a new and much superior building. The Hislop and Morris Colleges have also excellent hostels, and efforts are being made to improve the physical training of the Nagpur students by the encouragement of games and out-door exercises.

8. The secondary institutions in the Central Provinces consist of Middle or Lower Secondary Schools and High or Upper Secondary. The former are classified into Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular according as English is not or is part of the regular course, and there are schools of two grades in each of these two classes. In secondary institutions also something has been done towards giving a more practical tone to the instruction, as explained by the Inspector-General, and those High Schools which are affiliated to the Allahabad University teach up to the School Final standard, which is the "modern side" of the Matriculation Examination. In the period under review High Schools have increased from 12 with 660 pupils to 16 with 748 pupils; Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have decreased from 62 to 60, but the number of pupils has risen from 4,294 to 5,778; Vernacular Middle Schools have decreased from 163 with 17,680 pupils to 136 with 17,190. In the Feudatory States on the other hand there are 8 Anglo-Vernacular and 13 Vernacular Middle Schools with 210 and 1,572 pupils, where in 1891-92 there were 4 of the former and 8 of the latter with 45 and 896. The decline in the number of Middle Schools in British territory is explained to be due to the reduction of the less efficient schools to the primary standard. The Inspector-General also notes that the vernacular middle course is not completed by any public examination; it is proposed to remedy this defect. The total expenditure on High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools has increased in the five years from Rs. 1,37,732 to Rs. 1,93,801. The percentage of expenditure borne by public funds has declined from 58 to 46. The expenditure on Vernacular Middle Schools has decreased from Rs. 78,484 to Rs. 75,750, owing to the reduction in numbers noted above. Among High Schools, the Hoshangabad School, the Church Mission School at Jubbulpore and the Neill City School at Nagpur have been most successfully managed. Among Anglo-Vernacular Schools the Inspector-General specially commends Murwara, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Seoni-Chhapara, Wardha, Arvi, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and

the Catholic School at Kamptee. The number of passes is calculated on the enrolled number of the class teaching for the examination, so as to prevent a school being judged from picked students only.

9. The extension of primary education during the quinquennium has already been described. Under Sir A. MacDonnell's scheme 470 new grant-in-aid schools were opened, the grants being partly based on results and partly on a fixed allowance towards the master's salary. These schools have generally speaking been successful, though there are certain conditions necessary to their suitability, as indicated by Sir J. Woodburn in paragraph 2 of the Resolution on the Report for 1893-94. Nor can the Chief Commissioner accept as generally true Mr. Monro's dictum that departmental teachers of primary schools are less efficient than masters in private schools. From the point of view of economy the system is certainly very successful. The subsidiary measures, *viz.*, the supply of teachers, the provision of buildings, the simplification of the curriculum with reduction of hours, the revision of readers and relaxation of the fee rules are detailed in paragraph 73 of the Report. The number of boys undergoing primary instruction rose from 89,734 at the beginning of the period to 123,076 in 1895-96, but fell again under stress of famine to 115,578. In the Native States the number increased from 8,410 to 13,519. The number of primary schools proper (*i. e.*, omitting the initial classes of secondary schools) rose from 1,359 to 1,880 and in Native States from 134 to 229. The expenditure on these schools for boys has increased from Rs. 2,62,462 to Rs. 3,06,339 in British territory, and from Rs. 15,208 to Rs. 27,472 in Native States.

10. The number of male students under training as teachers has increased during the five years from 166 to 208 and of female students from 19 to 23. The number passed however has only increased from 143 to 144. There has been no change in the number of institutions. There are three of these for masters and one for mistresses. One of the former, that at Nagpur, trains also for Colleges and secondary schools, the others for primary schools only. Besides these institutions, training classes are now attached to the principal Vernacular Middle Schools—62 in number. One hundred and sixty-nine candidates were trained during the year, of whom 73 passed for teachers' certificates.

11. Technical education, as already remarked, has been the subject of much consideration during recent years. The Administration has practically found itself unable to maintain technical institutions of its own, still less to get them started by private enterprise. The lines it has therefore been compelled to confine itself to have been: (*a*) to lay the foundations of technical instruction by teaching drawing, (*b*) to give a more practical tone to education generally in its schools and to give lessons there in such subjects as agriculture and natural science, (*c*) to provide classes for such subjects as Law, Engineering and Agriculture, qualifications in which are needed by its own officials, and (*d*) to provide scholarships to be held at higher technical institutions in other provinces, such as the Bombay School of Art, the Poona College of Science, the Dehra Dun School of Forestry, the Rurki Engineering College, and different Medical Colleges. Drawing has made exceptionally good progress. The number of students who obtained certificates from the Bombay School of Art has risen from 78 to 181, but this by no means represents the general extension of the subject. The attendance at the law classes has suffered from the raising of the fees. The number enrolled has fallen from 82 to 21, and the decrease has mainly taken place during 1896-97, for the average attendance was 52. In 1894-95 it was 124. The Engineer students have increased from 11 to 30. This class promises well, and finds much more support at Jubbulpore than at Nagpur, where it was formerly. The Agricultural School is admirably organized and taught, but does not as yet find much favour with students.

12. The total number of girls under instruction has increased during the period under review from 7,833 to 10,797. The increase is mainly in girls in boys' schools, the number of whom has risen from 1,668 to 3,004. The number of schools has increased from 142 to 168. Of the total, 7,416 are undergoing primary instruction. The number of passes at the primary

examination has risen from 506 to 886. The Zenana Missions at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad, especially the first named, have done excellent work for female education.

In schools for Europeans, the number of boys has risen from 488 to 583 and the number of girls from 505 to 574. The number of schools, 13, remains the same. The Entrance (including School Final) passes have risen from none to 23, Middle School from 40 to 45 and Primary from 116 to 192. The total direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 49,151 to Rs. 59,402.

The St. Francis deSales School at Nagpur has done most excellent work and the Bishop's School at Nagpur and St. Aloysius' at Jubbulpore also merit commendation. Of girls' schools, the Christ Church School at Jubbulpore has been most successful, and the three Convent Schools at Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore have all done well.

As regards Muhammadan education, there is nothing specially to notice. The percentage of Muhammadans out of the whole number of boys under instruction has decreased from 7·7 to 6·8. As however their percentage as a race is only 2·4, they still maintain a much higher level than the rest of the population. The different Anjumans have rendered valuable service to education, especially that at Jubbulpore.

The Rajkumar College was transferred in 1894 from Jubbulpore to Raipur, where it is much more conveniently situated for the Feudatory Chiefs and Zamindars. The number of pupils has risen from 8 to 23, and the institution is excellently managed and popular with the class for which it is intended.

13. The Education Department during the quinquennium has been presided over by two officers, Mr. Monro, the permanent Inspector-General, and Mr. Thompson, the senior Inspector of Schools, who acted for him during two years' absence. The Chief Commissioner considers that both these officers have administered the Department with conspicuous zeal and ability, and that the marked progress made is greatly to their credit. Of the other Inspectors, Mr. A. P. Mitchell's excellent work has been frequently noticed, and Mr. Browning has proved a valuable addition to the Department. Mr. Sharp, the Principal of the Government College, and Mr. Spence, the Superintendent of the Nagpur Training Institution, have merited special commendation. The Chief Commissioner's thanks are due, and will be conveyed as usual, to the societies, ladies and gentlemen named by the Inspector-General. He desires more especially to notice the work of the Hislop College and of the St. Francis deSales' Society, of Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, and Rai Bahadur Kali Das Chaudhri. Of officers outside the Department, the educational work of Mr. Phillips, I. C. S., deserves special mention, and valuable assistance to education has been rendered by Mr. Fuller, C. I. E., I. C. S., and Mr. Carey, I. C. S., as heads of the Agricultural Department, and by Mr. Oliver, as head of the Public Works Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

A. L. SAUNDERS,

Second Secretary.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—T. G. G., 30-10-97—250.

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No. D. 3230.

FROM

ALEXANDER MONRO, ESQ.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 28th July 1897.

SIR,

WITH reference to Secretariat endorsement No. 5884, dated the 1st August 1895, I have the honour to submit the report on the progress of education in these Provinces for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1897. I have, as directed, followed the general arrangement of matter and sub-division of the report adopted in the last quinquennial review of the Government of India, *viz.*, that for the year 1887-88 to 1891-92. The statistics of Feudatory schools have, as directed in the review of last year's report, been given separately, as far as possible.

CHAPTER II.—General Summary.

General statistics of attendance.

2. The following table shows the number of colleges and schools, with the number of pupils in them, at the end of each year, from 1891-92 to 1896-97:—

Class of Institution.	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
A. Institutions in British Territory under public management.												
Colleges ... { Arts	3	232	3	249	3	336	3	337	3	341	3	291
Colleges ... { Professional ...	2	82	2	88	2	111	2	117	2	70	2	21
Secondary Schools for ... { Boys ...	237	22,634	255	26,625	261	28,511	266	29,895	218	24,505	212	23,716
Secondary Schools for ... { Girls ...	8	278	11	334	13	494	14	569	14	553	15	718
Primary Schools for ... { Boys ...	1,359	75,987	1,658	93,596	1,795	104,830	1,825	104,629	1,878	109,821	1,880	103,136
Primary Schools for ... { Girls ...	128	5,466	137	5,839	141	6,004	134	5,976	136	6,089	143	6,423
Special Schools	19	614	9	373	9	380	9	408	9	418	9	363
Total ...	1,756	105,293	2,075	127,104	2,224	140,666	2,253	141,931	2,260	141,797	2,264	134,668
B. Private Institutions.												
Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...
Elementary for ... { Boys ...	73	3,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary for ... { Girls ...	7	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	3,326	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,836	108,619	2,075	127,104	2,224	140,666	2,254	141,955	2,260	141,797	2,264	134,668
C. Institutions in Feudatory States.												
Secondary Schools for ... { Boys ...	12	941	12	979	12	1,035	13	1,060	17	1,402	21	1,782
Secondary Schools for ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for ... { Boys ...	134	7,696	118	6,964	136	7,907	128	7,592	192	10,540	229	12,594
Primary Schools for ... { Girls ...	6	227	5	178	6	224	5	198	8	362	10	463
Total Feudatory Schools ...	152	8,864	135	8,121	154	9,166	146	8,850	217	12,304	260	14,839
Grand Total ...	1,988	117,483	2,210	135,225	2,378	149,832	2,400	150,805	2,477	154,101	2,524	149,507

The year ending the quinquennium is a most unfavourable one for a comparison with the figures of the year 1891-92. As compared with that year, there has been a total increase of nearly 27 per cent. under both institutions and pupils, or of 23 per cent. under institutions and of 24 per cent. under pupils, in British Territory, and of 71 per cent. under institutions and 67 per cent. under pupils, in the Native States, whereas, as compared with the year preceding the famine, *viz.*, 1895-96, the figures show a total decrease of 4,594, or about 3 per cent. in pupils, notwithstanding an increase of 2,535 pupils in Schools in Native States, though the number of institutions has slightly increased. Up to the year 1893-94, schools and scholars advanced with great rapidity. In the two following years, progress was arrested by the prevailing scarcity, until the year 1896-97, when scarcity culminating in famine brought about the decline above pointed out. Arts Colleges remain the same in number, but, in point of strength, show, as compared with the year 1891-92, an increase of 25 per cent. as compared with the year 1895-96, a decrease of nearly 17 per cent. The latter cannot be attributed to the famine, as the students of Colleges do not, ordinarily, belong to the class that suffers to any very serious extent from high prices. It is probably due to the recent raising of the fees, which has induced a number of students to join Colleges in the adjoining Feudatory States, where they can get education gratis.

Under the head Professional Colleges are included the so-called "law-classes" at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The decline in strength is due, mainly, to the raising of the fees and the removal of the names of defaulters. Secondary schools, in British Territory, exhibit, as compared with the year 1891-92, a slight decrease in institutions, which is due to the reduction of a number of Vernacular Middle Schools to the Primary grade, but an increase of 6 per cent. in strength. As compared, however, with the year 1895-96, there has been a decline both in institutions and pupils of about 3 per cent. Primary Schools for boys (in British Territory) have, as might be expected from the fact that they are attended mainly by the children of agriculturists, suffered most from the famine. As compared with the commencement of the quinquennium, they show an increase of 38 per cent. in schools and 35 per cent. in pupils, but, as compared with the year 1895-96, a decline of over 6 per cent. in pupils, with a slight increase in schools. The falling off is partly attributable to the high prices and partly to the fact that a considerable number of boys turned their ability to read, write and cipher to good account by getting employment as mates on relief works. Primary Schools for girls do not appear to have been affected by the famine, owing, mainly, to the fact that girl students come, ordinarily, from the middle classes who are better able to bear the stress of scarcity. The decline in the number of special schools from 19 to 9 is due to the closure of the carpentry classes. As regards schools in the Feudatory States, the recent appointment of a separate Inspector of Schools, and the general strengthening of the inspecting agency, appear to have had such a stimulating effect that they have, apparently, not suffered to the same extent from the effects of the famine. Indeed, the Feudatory States have but recently been given equality of opportunity in respect of education, and the people have not been slow to avail themselves of the facilities afforded them, as appears from the large increase in schools and scholars noted above.

Features of operations during the quinquennium.

3. The main features of the educational operations during the quinquennium are summed up in the following paragraphs :—

Firstly, as regards progress and management—

(1) The extension of Primary Education which has resulted in a total increase of 41·2 per cent. in institutions and 38·2 per cent. in numbers is worthy of notice. (See Chapter VI below.)

(2) To meet the increase in the number of schools, it was necessary to strengthen the inspecting agency. Four joint and three sub-inspectors and one inspecting master were accordingly appointed in the year 1894. (See paragraph 20 below.)

(3) In extending Primary Education, efforts were, at the same time, made to popularize it by simplifying the curriculum and shortening the hours of study. (See Chapter VI below.)

(4) The bifurcation of studies recommended by the Education Commission has now been carried out in all institutions affiliated to the Allahabad University, and students appear for the scientific or practical entrance course known as the School Final examination. (See paragraph 52 below.)

(5) In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission that Government should gradually withdraw from the direct management of Secondary Schools and that the advance of secondary education should be left to the operation of the grant-in-aid system, the High School Department of the Jubbulpore College was closed in the year 1894.

(6) The power of appointment and transfer of masters in Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Schools were voluntarily surrendered to the Department by the Municipalities concerned in the year 1894. This has resulted in a great improvement in the prospects of masters in these schools, and has raised the tone of instruction. (See paragraph 43 below.)

(7) Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner contained in Resolution No. 237, dated the 21st January 1895, Hindi was made the court language of the district of Sambalpur. In accordance with these orders, measures were taken to extend a knowledge of Hindi in the district and to afford facilities for its acquisition.

(8) The fee rates were again raised in Colleges, in the year 1896. The general fee revenue has, in fact, increased during the period by over 33 per cent.

(9) The Rajkumar College was transferred from Jubbulpore to Raipur. (See Chapter XII below.)

(10) The revision of the Hindi readers was undertaken. The old readers in form and matter had, in many respects become obsolete and the language was considered pedantic, containing so large an admixture of Sanskrit words as not to be easily understood by the common people.

(11) The Education Manual was issued in the year 1893.

(12) The Government Book Depôt, as such, was abolished during the year 1893, the stock having been purchased by Munshi Nawal Keshore, C.I.E., who now undertakes the sale, publication and distribution of books, subject to the deed of sale.

As regards technical instruction—

(13) The progress made in drawing is noted in paragraph 91 below.

The Agricultural School has, in accordance with the recommendations of the the Agricultural Conference held at Jubbulpore in March 1896, been placed on a better footing, and the usefulness of the normal agricultural class for the training in the elements of agriculture of Primary School teachers has been extended. (See paragraph 97 below.)

(14) The great improvement in the Engineering class caused mainly by its removal from Nagpur to Jubbulpore is noted in paragraph 95 below.

(15) The policy of the Administration as regards the diversion of the energies of our students from purely literary studies to studies of a more practical character such as Mechanics and Engineering has been given effect to. Two scholarships of the value of Rs.40 and Rs.20 tenable, respectively, in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes of the Roorki College, were sanctioned in the year 1896.

As regards moral training and discipline—

(16) The period has been specially remarkable for the extension of the hostel movement. (See Chapter XIV below.) It is sufficient to say here that all the Colleges, most of the High Schools and the Middle Schools at the Head-quarter stations of each district, with three exceptions only, are now provided with fairly adequate boarding houses.

(17) Physical, which is necessarily connected with moral training, has made satisfactory progress. (See paragraph 123 below.) The most noticeable changes during the period are the establishment of Field Games Associations at Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and the introduction, in Primary Schools, of " Deshi Kasarat " or gymnastics on the native system.

(18) In accordance with the suggestions of the Society for the diffusion of sound and wholesome literature, arrangements were made, in the year 1894, to open hostel libraries in High and Middle Schools. They were so called, because they are placed in hostels, under the charge of the Prefect and are, under certain rules, accessible to the boys of the school. It was thought that the quasi-ownership imparted to the libraries by their being placed in charge of the boys themselves would create an interest in them and cause boys to resort to them. The scheme has, on the whole, worked well. It has evoked local contributions, both municipal and private, which, with an annual allotment of Rs. 1,000 from Provincial funds, has enabled the department to start libraries in most High and Middle Schools. Efforts have also been made to open small libraries in the more important Primary Schools. (See paragraph 73 below.)

Proportion of scholars to population of school-going age.

4. The conventional figure of 15 per cent. of the population is taken as representing the number of children of school-going age. The total population of the Provinces is, according to the last census, 12,944,805.

District.	Population.			Scholars.			Percentage of Male scholars to Male population of school-going age.	Percentage of Female scholars to Female population of school-going age.	Percentage of total scholars to total population of school-going age.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1896-97.									
Nagpur	382,863	374,999	757,862	15,405	1,139	16,544	31·8	2·0	14·5
Bhandara	366,696	376,154	742,850	7,603	219	7,822	13·8	·3	7·1
Chanda	352,327	345,283	697,610	7,356	184	7,540	13·9	·3	7·2
Wardha	203,286	197,568	400,854	6,115	197	6,312	20·05	·6	10·4
Balaghat	190,649	192,682	383,331	3,578	100	3,678	12·5	·3	6·3
Chhindwara	202,129	205,365	407,494	3,012	52	3,064	9·9	·1	5·01
Betul	162,662	160,534	323,196	3,477	40	3,517	14·2	·16	7·2
Seoni	184,841	185,926	370,767	3,489	215	3,704	12·5	·7	6·6
Jubbulpore	375,964	372,182	748,146	9,935	1,519	11,454	17·6	2·7	10·1
Saugor	305,712	286,031	591,743	6,343	1,391	7,734	13·8	3·2	9·3
Damoh	167,329	158,284	325,613	3,394	224	3,618	13·6	·9	7·4
Mandla	171,253	168,120	339,373	2,290	210	2,500	8·9	·8	4·9
Hoshangabad ...	279,962	268,532	548,494	7,146	256	7,402	16·1	·6	9·02
Narsinghpur ...	184,057	182,969	367,026	6,307	585	6,892	22·8	2·1	12·5
Nimar	131,226	122,260	253,486	5,726	125	5,851	29·6	·7	15·4
Raipur	775,736	808,691	1,584,427	15,384	1,904	17,288	13·2	1·5	7·2
Bilaspur	573,077	591,081	1,164,158	10,108	438	10,546	11·7	4·9	6·1
Sambalpur	396,874	399,539	796,413	8,137	1,065	9,202	13·6	1·7	7·7
Total ...	5,406,643	5,396,200	10,802,843	124,805	9,863	134,668	15·4	1·2	8·3
Feudatory States, Raipur	399,268	395,333	794,601	5,985	188	6,173	9·9	·3	5·2
Ditto, Bilaspur	58,645	58,542	117,187	1,244	60	1,304	14·1	·7	7·4
Ditto, Sambalpur	621,759	608,415	1,230,174	6,676	686	7,362	7·1	·7	3·4
Total ...	1,079,672	1,062,290	2,141,962	13,905	934	14,839	8·6	·6	4·6
Grand Total ...	6,486,315	6,458,490	12,944,805	138,710	10,797	149,507	14·2	1·1	7·7
1891-92.									
Nagpur	382,863	374,999	757,862	11,390	913	12,303	19·8	1·8	10·8
Bhandara	366,696	376,154	742,850	7,401	271	7,672	13·4	·5	6·9
Chanda	352,327	345,283	697,610	5,468	106	5,574	10·3	·2	5·3
Wardha	203,286	197,568	400,854	5,226	126	5,352	17·1	·04	8·9
Balaghat	190,649	192,682	383,331	2,702	63	2,765	9·4	·2	4·8
Chhindwara ...	202,129	205,365	407,494	2,214	25	2,239	7·3	·1	3·7
Betul	162,662	160,534	323,196	2,867	36	2,903	11·7	·1	5·9
Seoni	184,841	185,926	370,767	2,399	264	2,663	8·8	·9	4·8
Jubbulpore	375,964	372,182	748,146	8,570	1,077	9,647	15·2	1·9	8·6
Saugor	305,712	286,031	591,743	5,012	946	5,958	10·9	3·4	6·7
Damoh	167,329	158,284	325,613	3,143	212	3,355	12·5	·8	6·9
Mandla	171,253	168,120	339,373	1,744	105	1,849	6·8	·4	3·6
Hoshangabad ...	270,625	259,322	529,945	5,345	263	5,608	13·1	·6	7·1
Narsinghpur ...	184,057	182,969	367,026	5,394	580	5,974	19·5	2·1	10·9
Nimar	131,226	122,260	253,486	4,035	165	4,200	20·5	·9	11·04
Raipur	775,736	808,691	1,584,427	13,353	1,586	14,939	11·4	1·3	6·3
Bilaspur	573,077	591,081	1,164,158	5,568	281	5,849	6·5	·3	3·4
Sambalpur	396,874	399,539	796,413	5,919	524	6,443	9·9	·8	5·4
Total ...	5,397,306	5,386,990	10,784,296	97,750	7,543	105,293	12·1	·9	6·4
Feudatory States, Raipur	399,268	395,333	794,601	2,306	43	2,349	3·1	·07	1·9
Ditto, Bilaspur	58,645	58,542	117,187	1,053	·38	1,091	11·1	·4	6·2
Ditto, Sambalpur	621,759	608,415	1,230,174	5,058	209	5,267	5·4	·2	2·9
Ditto, Hoshangabad	9,337	9,210	18,547	157	...	157	11·2	·0	5·6
Total ...	1,089,009	1,071,500	2,160,509	8,574	290	8,864	5·2	·2	2·7
Grand Total ...	6,486,315	6,458,490	12,944,805	106,324	7,833	114,157	10·9	·9	6·03

The percentage of pupils of school-going age at school was, at the end of the quinquennium, 7·7 as compared with 6·03 in the year 1891-92, or 14·2 under boys and 1·1 under girls, as against 10·9 under boys and ·9 under girls in the latter year. In that year, Coorg stood first with 19·3 per cent. of children of school-going age under instruction, whilst the North-Western Provinces and Oudh stood last with 4 per cent. In British Territory, the percentage under boys is 15·4 and under girls 1·2, the total percentage being 8·3, as compared with 12·1 under boys, ·9 under girls and a total percentage of 6·4 in 1891-92. In the Feudatory States, 4·6 of children of school-going age were under instruction in the year 1896-97, as against 2·7 at the commencement of the period. It will be gathered from the above figures that the total percentage of children of school-going age at school in these Provinces is brought down to the low figure of 7·7 by the backwardness of female education, and the hitherto neglected state of education in the Feudatory States. To these causes may be added the fact that a considerable portion, *viz.*, 16·08 per cent. of the population of these Provinces is composed of aboriginal tribes such as Gonds and Khonds, who are, practically, outside the pale of education. As regards districts, all of them share in the general advance. Nimar heads the list with 15·4 per cent. of children of school-going age at school, closely followed by Nagpur with 14·5 per cent. and Narsinghpur with 12·5 per cent. Wardha has advanced from 8·9 per cent. to 10·4 and Jubbulpore from 8·6 to 10·1, the lowest percentages being Balaghat with 6·3, Bilaspur with 6·1, Seoni with 6·6, Chhindwara with 5·01, whilst Mandla stands last with 4·9.

General and Statistical Summary for the preparation of Maps.

5. The information called for by the Government of India (Home Department, letter No. 7, Education 191, dated the 28th March 1895) is furnished in the following table for the year 1896-97. The information regarding the previous years of the quinquennium is given in paragraph 6 of the Annual Report of these Provinces for the year 1895-96. For the purpose of this table, the Central Provinces are divided into tracts, the districts of which resemble one another in population, natural features and educational statistics.

Group.	Districts.	1896-97.				
		Total No. of children under instruction.	Total No. of students in colleges and special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.
I. The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor	7,734	...	654	5,689	1,391
	Damoh	3,618	...	244	3,150	224
	Jubbulpore	11,454	260	843	8,855	1,496
	Narsinghpur	6,892	...	390	5,917	585
	Hoshangabad	7,402	...	685	6,461	256
	Total ...	37,100	260	2,816	30,072	3,952
	Percentage ...	9·6	...	1·4	15·2	2·1
II. The Satpura Range.	Nimar	5,851	...	396	5,330	125
	Betul	3,517	...	134	3,343	40
	Chhindwara	3,064	...	225	2,787	52
	Seoni	3,704	...	170	3,319	215
	Balaghat	3,678	...	115	3,463	100
	Mandla	2,506	...	158	2,132	210
	Total ...	22,314	...	1,198	20 374	742
	Percentage ...	7·2	...	·8	13·0	·5

Group.	Districts.	1896-97. Total No. of children under instruction.	Total No. of students in colleges and special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.
III. The Marhatta country.	Wardha	6,312	40	546	5,529	197
	Nagpur	16,544	310	2,209	12,886	1,139
	Bhandara	7,822	...	266	7,337	219
	Chanda	7,540	...	438	6,918	184
	Total ...	38,218	350	3,459	32,670	1,739
	Percentage ...	9·8	...	1·7	16·6	·9
IV. The Chhatisgarh country.	Raipur	23,461	55	695	20,619	2,092
	Bilaspur	11,850	...	223	11,129	498
	Sambalpur	16,564	10	552	14,251	1,751
	Total ...	51,875	65	1,470	45,999	4 341
	Percentage ...	6·1	...	·3	10·8	1·0
	Grand Total ...	149,507	675	8,943	129,115	10,774
	Percentage ...	7·7	...	·9	13·2	1·1

Schools classified according to standard of instruction.

6. The next table gives the number in each class of institution at the commencement and end of the quinquennium. These statistics are given in greater detail in the tables at the commencement of the chapters dealing with the various classes of institutions.

Territory.	Colleges. Institutions.	Colleges. Pupils.	Secondary Schools. Institutions.	Secondary Schools. Pupils.	Primary Schools. Institutions.	Primary Schools. Pupils.	Special Schools. Institutions.	Special Schools. Pupils.	Total. Institutions.	Total. Pupils.	Private Institutions. Institutions.	Private Institutions. Pupils.	Grand Total. Institutions.	Grand Total. Pupils.
					1891-92.									
British Territory ...	5	314	245	22,912	1,487	81,453	19	614	1,756	105,293	80	3,326	1,836	108,619
Feudatory States ...	...	...	12	941	140	7,923	...	...	152	8,864	...	...	152	8,864
Total ...	5	314	257	23,853	1,627	89,376	19	614	1,908	114,157	80	3,326	1,988	117,483
					1896-97.									
British Territory ...	5	312	227	24,434	2,023	109,559	9	363	2,264	134,668	...	...	2,264	134,668
Feudatory States ...	...	...	21	1,782	239	13,057	...	...	260	14,839	...	...	260	14,839
Total ...	5	312	248	26,216	2,262	122,616	9	363	2,524	149,507	...	...	2,524	149,507

7. The table given below shows the percentage of scholars in each of the stages of instruction in 1891-92 and 1896-97.

Percentages of scholars classified according to stages of instruction.

Institutions.	Collegiate stage.	High stage.	Middle stage.	Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage (A).	Lower Primary stage (B).
			1891-92.			
In British Territory	·22	·63	6·27	14·92	36·48	41·48
In Feudatory States	...	...	1·85	8·74	35·92	53·49
Total ...	·2	·6	5·92	14·43	36·43	42·42
			1896-97.			
In British Territory	·22	·57	5·97	13·55	40·1	39·59
In Feudatory States	...	·05	2·56	12·35	44·25	40·79
Total ...	·2	·51	5·64	13·43	40·51	39·71

In General Table V annexed to the report, the scholars in Primary and Secondary Schools are divided into five stages of instruction, High, Middle, Upper Primary, Lower Primary (A) [reading printed books], Lower Primary (B) [not reading printed books]. In Arts Colleges, all the students have passed beyond the High stage and are classed as belonging to the Collegiate stage. The students in Professional Colleges are excluded from the Collegiate stage, as many of them are also studying in Arts Colleges, so that they would be counted twice over in the returns.

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of children in the Lower Primary stage [not reading printed books] has declined from 42·42 to 39·71, *viz.*, from 41·48 to 39·59 in British Territory and from 53·49 to 40·79 in the Native States, the percentage of children in the Lower Primary stage [reading printed books] has risen, in British Territory, from 36·48 to 40·10 and in the Native States, from 35·92 to 44·25, whilst the percentage of children in the Upper Primary stage has declined from 14·92 to 13·55 in British Territory, but has risen from 8·74 to 12·35 in the Native States. The decline in British Territory is explained in paragraph 2 above. The percentage of students in the Middle, High and Collegiate stages show merely fractional variations.

8. The following table shows the percentage of pupils in each stage of instruction classified according to sexes.

Percentages of pupils according to sexe.

Stage of Instruction.		1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-97.		
		British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.
Boys.																			
Collegiate ...	Pupils ...	232	...	232	249	...	249	336	...	336	337	...	337	341	...	341	291	...	291
	Percentage ...	·23	...	·22	·21	...	·19	·25	...	·24	·25	...	·23	·26	...	·24	·23	...	·21
High	Pupils ...	660	...	660	584	...	584	733	...	733	845	...	845	739	...	739	748	...	748
	Percentage ...	·6	...	·62	·49	...	·47	·55	...	·52	·63	...	·59	·56	...	·51	·6	...	·50
Middle ...	Pupils ...	6,408	164	6,572	8,070	210	8,280	8,425	171	8,596	8,594	·261	8,855	7,960	298	8,258	7,827	386	8,213
	Percentage ...	6·6	1·92	6·23	6·81	2·67	6·55	6·42	1·96	6·13	6·43	3·09	6·27	6·03	2·56	5·74	6·29	2·77	5·99
Upper Primary ...	Pupils ...	15,028	745	15,773	13,042	592	13,634	14,521	738	15,259	15,087	801	15,888	16,529	1,053	17,582	17,439	1,755	19,194
	Percentage ...	15·48	8·68	14·92	10·94	7·53	10·79	11·04	8·49	10·88	11·37	9·48	11·26	12·51	9·03	12·23	14·01	12·62	13·88
Lower Primary (*a*)...	Pupils ...	35,857	3,034	38,891	39,988	2,999	42,987	44,784	3,414	48,198	49,587	3,647	53,234	50,473	4,790	55,263	50,343	6,221	56,564
	Percentage ...	36·93	35·38	36·82	33·75	38·16	34·04	34·06	39·27	34·37	37·37	43·17	37·72	38·20	41·07	38·44	40·36	44·74	40·88
Lower Primary (*b*)...	Pupils ...	38,889	4,631	43,520	56,541	4,058	60,599	62,678	43,71	67,049	58,201	3,739	61,940	56,074	5,521	61,595	47,798	55,43	5,341
	Percentage ...	40·16	54·02	41·19	47·80	51·64	47·96	47·68	50·28	47·86	43·95	44·26	43·93	42·44	47·34	42·84	38·51	39·87	38·54
Total ...	Pupils ...	97,074	8,574	105,648	118,474	7,859	126,333	131,477	8,694	140,171	132,651	8,448	141,099	132,116	11,662	143,778	124,446	13,905	138,351
	Percentage ...	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

Stage of Instruction.		1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1896-67.		
		British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	ish Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British Territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.
GIRLS.																			
Collegiate ...	Pupils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High ...	Pupils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	18	...	18
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16	...	·15	·19	...	·17
Middle ...	Pupils ...	147	...	147	167	...	167	215	1	216	237	1	238	212	2	214	193	1	194
	Percentage ...	1·95	...	1·88	2·04	...	1·98	2·47	·21	2·36	2·71	·25	2·59	2·31	·31	2·18	1·96	·11	1·8
Upper Primary ...	Pupils ...	574	30	604	568	16	584	578	25	603	669	16	685	707	27	734	756	78	834
	Percentage ...	7·63	10·35	7·73	6·96	6·11	6·93	6·64	5·3	6·57	7·64	3·98	7·49	7·69	4·21	7·47	7·69	8·35	7·74
Lower Primary(*a*)...	Pupils ...	2,301	150	2,451	2,633	93	2,726	2,807	213	3,020	3,157	179	3,336	3,217	202	3,419	3,502	345	3,847
	Percentage ...	30·59	51·72	31·37	32·23	35·5	32·33	32·27	45·13	32·93	36·06	44·53	36·44	34·99	31·47	34·76	35·59	36·94	35·71
Lower Primary(*b*)...	Pupils ...	4,501	110	4,611	4,801	153	4,954	5,098	233	5,331	4,692	206	4,898	5,042	411	5,453	5,369	510	5,879
	Percentage ...	59·83	37·93	59·02	58·77	58·39	58·76	58·62	49·36	58·14	53·59	51·24	53·48	54·85	64·01	55·44	54·57	54·6	54·58
otal ...	Pupils ...	7,523	290	7,813	8,169	262	8,431	8,698	472	9,170	8,755	402	9,157	9,193	642	9,835	9,838	934	10,772
	Percentage ...	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

The total number of boys under instruction has increased during the quinquennium from 105,648 to 138,351 or by over 30 per cent., whilst the number of girls has increased from 7,813 to 10,772 or by 38 per cent. In British Territory, the increase is of 27,372 boys or 28 per cent., while the increase in Native States is of 5,331 boys or 62 per cent. The increase under girls is satisfactory, but the number of girls at school is such a negligeable quantity that a century of such progress would make no very great difference.

Schools classified according to management.

9. In this table, schools are classified according to the agency by which they are managed.

Classification of schools according to management.	1891-92.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Departmental Institutions	221	13,590	59	3,854
Institutions maintained by Municipal and Local Boards	831	60,074	971	73,009
Aided Institutions	620	28,665	1,124	53,455
Unaided Institutions	84	2,964	110	4,350
Total ...	1,756	105,293	2,264	134,668
Private Institutions	80	3,326	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,836	108,619	2,264	134,668
Institutions in Native States	152	8,864	206	14,839
GREAT GRAND TOTAL ...	1,988	117,483	2,524	149,507

The decline in the number of Departmental Schools from 221 to 59 is due to the transfer of Government schools to the management of local bodies. Aided Institutions have increased from 620 to 1,124, owing mainly to the establishment of new schools on the results and combined systems. The large increase of schools in the Native States has been explained in paragraph 2 above.

Race or creed of scholars.

10. The following table gives the classification of pupils according to race or creed:—

Territory.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
British Territory.			1891-92.				
Public Institutions ...	1,024	769	89,176	8,585	5,739	105,293	
Private Institutions ...	...	14	3,001	106	205	3,326	
Total ...	1,024	783	92,177	8,691	5,944	108,619	
Native States	...	1	8,167	248	448	8,864	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,024	784	100,344	8,939	6,392	117,483	
British Territory.			1896-97.				
Public Institutions	1,167	1,229	114,003	9,899	8,370	134,668	
Private Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,167	1,229	114,003	9,899	8,370	134,668	
Native States	...	3	12,957	364	1,515	14,839	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,167	1,232	126,960	10,263	9,885	149,507	

The total number of Hindus at school has increased from 100,344 to 126,960, or by over 26 per cent., *viz.*, in the Khalsa, from 92,177 to 114,003, or by 23 per cent. and, in the Native States, from 8,167 to 12,957, or by 58 per cent., of Mahomedans from 8,939 to 10,263, or by nearly 15 per cent. (in British Territory from 8,691 to 9,899, or by 13 per cent., and in the Native States, from 248 to 364 or by 46 per cent.) The increase under Europeans is inconsiderable, whilst the number of Native Christians at school, almost entirely in British Territory, has risen from 784 to 1,232. The most satisfactory increase is under "Others" which includes the aboriginal tribes and the lower castes. Under this head, there has been an increase of 40 per cent. in British Territory, while in the Native States, the number has increased from 448 to 1,515.

11. The next table gives the percentage of scholars of school-going age under instruction according to race or creed.

Percentage of scholars of school-going age according to race or creed.

Race or creed.	Percentages of scholars to children of school-going age.									
	In Public Institutions in British Territory.		In Private Institutions in British Territory.		Total.		In Institutions in Native States.		Grand Total.	
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.
Europeans and Eurasians.	99·12	112·97	...	...	99·12	112·97	...	...	96·87	110·51
Native Christians ...	84·32	134·75	1·53	...	85·85	134·75	3·57	10·71	83·40	131·06
Hindus	6·73	8·60	·23	...	6·96	8·60	3·28	5·21	6·37	8·07
Mahomedans ...	19·23	22·17	·23	...	19·46	22·17	13·92	20·43	19·25	21·89
Others	2·33	3·39	·08	...	2·41	5·39	·61	2·06	1·99	3·08

The fact that the percentage of European and Native Christian children at school exceeds the number of school-going age shows that the conventional number of 15 per cent. cannot be adopted in the case of those classes. In British Territory, the percentage of Hindus of school-going age at school has increased during the quinquennium from 6·96 to 8·60; of Mahomedans, from 19·46 to 22·17, whilst under "Others" the increase is from 2·41 to 3·39. In the Native States, the percentage of Hindus has increased from 3·28 to 5·21 and of Mahomedans from 13·92 to 20·43. Under "others" the increase is from ·61 to 2·06.

12. The arrangement of pupils according to the languages studied is shewn below;—

Languages learnt by pupils.

Institutions.		English.	Per cent.	Classical language.	Per cent.	Vernacular.	Per cent.	Remarks.
In British Territory.								
Public	1891-92 ...	8,036	7·1	1,380	1·2	103,056	91·7	
	1896-97 ...	7,916	5·9	1,026	·8	132,484	98·3	
Private	1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	3,326	100·0	
	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1891-92 ...	8,036	6·9	1,380	1·2	106,382	91·9	
	1896-97 ...	7,916	5·9	1,026	·8	132,484	98·3	
In Native States ...	1891-92 ...	117	1·3	...	...	8,864	98·7	
	1896-97 ...	210	1·5	6	·04	14,839	100·0	
Grand Total ...	1891-92 ...	8,153	6·5	1,380	1·1	115,246	92·4	
	1896-97 ...	8,126	5·4	1,032	·7	147,323	98·5	

It appears from this table that, in the year 1896-97, 98·5 per cent. of the total number under instruction were studying one or other of the vernaculars, whilst 5·4 per cent. only were learning English, and ·7 per cent. one of the classical languages. In the year 1891-92, the figures were 92·4 under the vernaculars, 6·5 per cent. under English, and 1·1 per cent. under classical languages. The decline under English learners is due to the fact that in the year 1891-92, English was taught in the Lower Primary classes of certain Aided Schools, whereas, at present, the study of English is not begun until after the Upper Primary stage.

In British Territory, 98·3 per cent. in 1896-97, against 91·9 in 1891-92, were studying one or the other of the vernaculars; ·8 per cent. against 1·2, one of the classical languages, and 5·9 against 6·9 per cent. were learning English. In the Native States the figures were 1·5 against 1·3 in 1891-92 under English, and cent. per cent. against 98·7 under the vernaculars.

13. The next table gives the general expenditure on education from public and private sources, both direct and indirect, on institutions of all classes.

General statistics of Expenditure on Education.

Heads of charges.	British Territory.						Native States.					Total.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	State Revenues.	Local cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
1891-92.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	19,851	...	1,500	5,989	20,773	48,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,851	...	1,500	5,989	20,773	48,113
Secondary	69,855	44,961	35,745	41,330	26,436	2,18,327	3,983	2,467	...	236	781	7,467	69,855	44,961	35,745	41,566	33,667	2,25,794
Primary	87,242	1,00,313	29,558	47,111	46,035	3,10,259	7,714	5,084	...	507	2,666	15,971	87,242	1,00,313	29,558	47,618	61,499	3,26,230
Special	41,711	288	145	...	5	42,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,711	288	145	...	5	42,149
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction and Inspection ...	1,06,557	60	...	...	...	1,06,617	1,952	...	...	...	...	1,952	1,06,557	60	...	...	1,952	108,569
Scholarships	16,417	10,141	1,376	...	1,644	29,578	602	...	...	...	...	602	16,417	10,141	1,376	...	2,246	30,180
Buildings and Furniture ...	9,454	19,105	4,419	754	6,685	40,417	7,739	...	...	42	15	7,796	9,454	19,105	4,419	796	14,439	48,213
Miscellaneous	34,652	...	...	...	...	34,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,652	...	...	...	...	34,652
Total ...	3,85,739	1,74,868	72,743	95,184	1,01,578	8,30,112	21,990	7,551	...	785	3,462	33,788	3,85,739	1,74,868	72,743	95,969	1,34,581	8,63,900
1896-97.																		
Collegiate	18,611	...	1,500	13,730	19,282	53,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,611	...	1,500	13,730	19,282	53,123
Secondary	70,472	38,443	54,947	62,032	43,246	2,69,140	8,613	4,399	683	414	388	14,497	70,472	38,443	54,947	62,446	57,329	2,83,637
Primary	89,494	1,45,154	33,859	50,691	50,433	3,69,631	15,300	12,189	612	507	467	29,075	89,494	1,45,154	33,859	51,198	79,001	3,98,706
Special	43,729	...	133	...	...	43,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,729	...	133	...	...	43,862
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction and Inspection ...	1,21,144	1,369	...	...	...	1,22,513	4,327	3,504	...	...	...	7,831	1,21,144	1,369	...	...	7,831	1,30,344
Scholarships	14,078	10,373	126	...	2,535	27,112	1,564	908	33	...	293	2,798	14,078	10,373	126	...	5,333	29,910
Buildings and Furniture ...	21,127	20,396	10,445	678	46,627	99,273	3,013	1,049	66	...	665	4,793	21,127	20,396	10,445	678	51,420	1,04,066
Miscellaneous	5,407	162	...	...	...	5,569	2,582	696	5	305	...	3,588	5,407	162	...	305	3,283	9,157
Total ...	3,84,062	2 15,897	1,01,010	1,27,131	1,62,123	9,90,223	35,399	22,745	1,399	1,226	1,813	62,582	3,84,062	2,15,897	1,01,010	1,28,357	2,23,479	10,52,805

In British Territory, the total expenditure on education has increased during the quinquennium from Rs.8,30,112 to Rs.9,90,223 or by nearly 19 per cent. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues, which in the year 1896-97 stood at Rs.3,84,062, shows a slight decrease. Local Funds contributed Rs.2,15,897 in 1896-97 as against Rs.1,74,868 in 1891-92, being an increase of over 23 per cent. This is due partly to the enhanced expenditure on Government Schools transferred to local management and partly to the opening of new schools. The expenditure from Municipal Funds has increased for the same reason, the increase being from Rs.72,743 to Rs.1,01,010 or 38 per cent. The receipts from fees have increased from Rs.95,184 to Rs.1,27,131 or by nearly 34 per cent. Under other sources, there is a marked increase, *viz.*, from Rs.1,01,578 to Rs.1,62,123 or 59 per cent. Of the total expenditure, 5·3 per cent. are spent on Collegiate Education, 27·1 per cent. on Secondary Education, 37·3 per cent. on Primary Education, whilst, 4·4 per cent. are spent on Special Education.

As regards the distribution in British Territory of the total expenditure, amongst the different sources from which it is met, Provincial Funds contributed 38·8 per cent. in the year 1896-97, as against 46·5 per cent. in the year 1891-92. Local rates and cesses, 21·8 per cent. in the year 1896-97, as compared with 21·1 per cent. in the year 1891-92. Municipal Funds 10·2 per cent. in the year 1896-97, as against 8·8 per cent. in the year 1891-92. Fees 12·9 per cent. in the year 1896-97, as compared with 11·4 per cent. in the year 1891-92, whilst, under "Other sources," 16·3 per cent. were contributed in the year 1896-97, as against 12·2 per cent., in the year 1891-92. In the Native States, the total expenditure on education has increased during the last five years from Rs.33,788 to Rs.62,582, or by 85 per cent.

Direct expenditure.

14. The following table gives the distribution of direct expenditure from public sources on schools, classified as Government, or Departmental, Board, Aided, Unaided, and Native State :—

Class of institution.	1891-92.			1896-97.		
	From public sources.	From private sources.	Total.	From public sources.	From private sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Departmental Institutions ...	1,54,752	44,229	1,98,981	95,528	22,291	1,17,819
Institutions managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.	1,93,250	32,595	2,25,845	2,71,488	42,772	3,14,260
Total ...	3,48,002	76,824	4,24,826	3,67,016	65,063	4,32,079
Aided Institutions	75,616	1,11,523	1,87,139	1,29,326	1,47,505	2,76,831
Total ...	4,23,618	1,88,347	6,11,965	4,96,342	2,12,568	7,08,910
Unaided Institutions	...	6,883	6,883	...	26 846	26,846
Total ...	4,23,618	1,95,230	6,18,848	4,96,342	2,39,414	7,35,756
Institutions in Native States	...	23,438	23,438	...	43,572	43,572
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,23,618	2,18,668	6,42,286	4,96,342	2,82 986	7,79,328

The above table gives only the direct expenditure, not the expenditure on direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and the like. The total direct expenditure, in British Territory, has increased during the quinquennium from Rs.6,18,848 to Rs.7,35,756, or by 19 per cent. The expenditure on Departmental Institutions is 16 per cent., on schools under local management, more than 42 per cent., and, on aided institutions, nearly 38 per cent. of the total direct expenditure. In institutions in the Native States the direct expenditure has increased from Rs.23,438, in 1891-92, to Rs.43,572, in 1896-97.

15. The next table gives the percentage of expenditure from public and private funds, respectively, on the different classes of institutions.

Proportionate expenditure from Public and Private Funds.

Territory.	1891-92.										1896-97.									
	Collegiate Education.		Secondary Education.		Primary Education.		Special Education.		Indirect Expenditure.		Total.		Collegiate Education.		Secondary Education.		Primary Education.		Special Education.		Indirect Expenditure.		Total.	
	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.	From Public Funds.	From Private Funds.
British Territory ...	44·4	55·6	68·9	31·1	69·9	30·1	99·99	·01	95·7	4·3	76·3	23·7	37·9	62·1	60·9	39·1	72·7	27·3	100·0	0	80·4	19·6	70·8	29·2
Native States ...	...	...	85·8	14·2	80·1	19·9	...	...	99·5	·5	87·4	12·6	...	...	94·5	5·5	96·6	3·4	...	...	93·4	6·6	95·2	4·8
Total ...	44·4	55·6	66·7	33·3	66·6	33·4	99·99	·01	91·2	8·8	73·3	26·7	37·9	62·1	57·8	42·2	67·3	32·7	100·0	0	74·8	25·2	66·6	33·4

It will be seen from the above that, in the year 1896-97, of the total expenditure in British Territory, both direct and indirect, public funds, which include Provincial Revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, contribute 70·8 per cent. as compared with 29·2 contributed by private funds. In the year 1891-92 the figures were 76·3 from public and 23·7 from private funds respectively. Under Collegiate Education, 37·9 per cent. came from public as against 62·1 from private funds. Under Secondary Education, 60·9 respresent public as against 39·1 under private funds. Under Primary Education, 72·7 are contributed by public as compared with 27·3 from private funds. The figures under Native States call for no special remarks.

16. The following table gives the average expenditure from public and private funds per head of the population :—

Average expenditure from Public and Private sources per head of the population.

Year.	British Territory.			Native States.			Total.		
	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.
	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
1891-92 ...	0 11	0 3	1 2	0 $2\frac{2}{3}$	0 $\frac{1}{3}$	0 3	0 9	0 3	1 0
1896-97 ...	1 1	0 5	1 6	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	0 5	1 3

The average expenditure per head of the population for the whole of India was, in the year 1891-92, annas two, one pie. In 1888, the total cost of the Elementary Schools under inspection in England and Wales amounted to five shillings per head of the population.

17. The next table shows the expenditure on scholarships, classified according to the class of institution in which they are held, and according to the expenditure from public and private funds.

Expenditure on scholarships.

Territory.	1891-92.								1896-97.							
	Scholarships held in—					Total Expenditure.		Percentage of total expenditure on Education.	Scholarships held in—					Total Expenditure.		Percentage of total expenditure on Education.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools other than Training Schools.	From Public sources.	From Private sources.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools other than Training Schools.	From Public sources.	From Private Sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In British Territory ...	3,568	1,638	18,736	3,838	1,798	27,934	1,644	3·56	4,384	230	17,532	2,886	2,080	24,577	2,535	2·74
In Native States ...	...	...	602	...	...	...	602	1·78	...	...	1,904	894	...	...	2,798	4·47
Total ...	3,568	1,638	19,338	3,838	1,798	27,934	2,246	3·49	4,384	230	19,436	3,780	2,080	24,577	5,333	2·84

The total expenditure on scholarships, in British Territory, was, in the year 1896-97, Rs.27,112 or 2·74 of the total expenditure, as against Rs.29,578 in the year 1891-92. It is noticeable that the expenditure from public funds under this head has decreased by Rs.3,357 or by 13 per cent., whilst that from private funds has risen by Rs.891, or by 54 per cent. Sixteen per cent. of the expenditure on scholarships is incurred on those held in Arts Colleges; 64 per cent. on those held in Secondary Schools, *viz.*, those awarded on the results of the Upper Primary and Middle School examinations, whilst nearly 10 per cent. is spent on scholarships held in Primary Schools. In Native States, the expenditure on scholarships has increased from Rs.602, in the year 1891-92, to Rs.2,798 in the year 1896-97.

18. The following table gives the average cost of educating each pupil in the different classes of institutions. Indirect expenditure, *viz.*, expenditure on direction, inspection, buildings, scholarships and the like is excluded.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

Class of Institution.	British Territory.				Native States.				Total.			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Private sources.	Total.	State Revenue.	Local and Municipal Funds in Native States.	Private sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Private sources.	Total.
1891-92.												
Colleges... Arts ...	8·56	6·72	113·39	200·67	...	...	...	...	80·56	6·72	113·39	200·67
Colleges... Professional ...	23·	...	17·97	40·97	...	...	...	...	23·	...	17·97	40·97
Secondary Schools ...	3·09	3·56	2·99	9·64	4·46	2·74	1·13	8·33	2·97	3·43	3·29	9·69
Primary do. ...	1·08	1·62	1·16	3·86	1·01	·66	·41	2·08	·99	1·49	1·24	3·72
Training do. ...	154·56	...	...	154·56	...	...	...	...	154·56	...	...	154·56
Special do. ...	11·72	·64	·01	12·37	...	...	...	...	11·72	·64	·01	12·37
1896-97.												
Colleges... Arts ...	62·24	5·01	99·17	166·42	...	...	...	...	62·24	5·01	99·17	166·42
Colleges... Professional ...	...	...	64·1	64·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·1	64·1
Secondary Schools. ...	2·91	3·86	4·35	11·12	5·09	3·00	·47	8·56	2·72	3·61	4·63	10·96
Primary do. ...	·83	1·66	·94	3·43	1·22	1·02	·08	2·32	·75	1·49	1·08	3·32
Training do. ...	162·55	...	...	162·55	...	...	...	...	162·55	...	...	162·55
Special do. ...	56·5	1·1	...	57·6	...	...	...	...	56·5	1·1	...	57·6

The decrease in the cost of educating each pupil in Colleges from Rs.200 to Rs.166 is due to the increase in the strength of these institutions. The increase under Training Schools from Rs.154 to Rs.162 is explained by the annual increments in the salaries of the staff. Under Special Schools, there is an increase in cost from Rs.12 to Rs.57 which is owing to greater expenditure on the Engineering and Agricultural classes. Primary Schools show little variation.

CHAPTER III.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspector-General of Education

19. I was in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education from the commencement of the quinquennium until October 1893, when I was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Madras. I handed over charge of that appointment to the permanent incumbent, at the end of September 1894, when I took a year's furlough, returning to duty on the 25th November 1895. The Department was administered, during my absence, by Mr. Thompson, Inpsector of Schools. I have been in charge of the Department since the 25th November 1895. During the rains, I inspected the schools at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Wardha, Chanda, Burhanpur and Khandwa. Starting into camp from Jubbulpore on the 25th November 1896, I travelled through the Mandla, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Raipur, Balaghat and Seoni districts, returning to Jubbulpore on the 28th March 1897. I spent 172 days on tour and visited 159 schools, with 12,157 pupils, travelling in all 2,527 miles.

Strength of the Inspecting Staff.

20. The following table shows the comparative strength of the Inspecting Staff in the years 1891-92 and 1896-97 :—

Province.	Inspector of Schools.		Deputy Inspectors of Schools.		Joint Deputy Inspectors of Schools.		Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.		Inspecting School Masters.		Inspectresses.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.
British Territory	3	3	19	19	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	24	31
Native States ...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Total ...	3	4	21	25	1	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	26	38

There has been no change in the number of Inspectors of Schools. In the year 1894, the Department lost a valuable officer in Mr. J. Elliott, Inspector of Schools, who retired from the service. Mr. Colin Browning, B.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, was selected by the Secretary of State to fill the vacancy. In the year 1893-94 the Subordinate Inspecting Agency in British Territory was strengthened by the appointment of four Joint Deputy Inspectors on Rs. 50 each, three Sub-Deputy Inspectors on Rs. 30 each, and an Inspecting School Master for Chanda on Rs. 30 (paid by the District Council).

As regards the Feudatory States, a scheme was introduced in the year 1895 by which 10 of these States, the names of which are noted in the margin, agreed to place their schools under the supervision of a separate Agency Inspector. The Subordinate Inspecting Agency, under the new scheme was, at the same time, strengthened, and is now on a satisfactory footing. The curriculum of studies, the examinations and general classification of schools in vogue in British Territory are followed, but the Department is relieved of all responsibility in connection with the management and control of the schools. The scheme has worked admirably under Mr. Hira Lal, the first incumbent of the appointment, as may be judged from the large increase of schools and scholars noted in paragraph 2 above. The States of Bamra, Sakti, Chhuikhadan and Kanker have not joined in the scheme. Bamra has its own Department of Public Instruction, whereas, Sakti and Chhuikhadan are inspected by the Department. In Kanker, the arrangements for inspection are most unsatisfactory.

Nandgaon.
Kawardha.
Khairagarh.
Bastar.
Sarangarh.
Raigarh.
Patna.
Kalahandi.
Sonepur.
Rairakhol.

The reorganization of the Department was carried into effect during the year 1896-97, under the orders of the Government of India, Resolution of the Home Department, No. 4 $\frac{\text{Edn.}}{204\text{-}2\text{:}5}$, dated the 23rd July 1896. The former and present scales of establishments are contrasted below :—

	NATURE OF CHARGE.				
	FORMER SCALE.		PRESENT SCALE.		
No.	Designatin.	Pay.	No	Designation.	Pay.
				A.—Indian Educational Service.	
1	Officer on ...	Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	1	Officer on	Rs. 1,250—50—1,500
1	„ „ ...	„ 750—50—1,000	3	Officers „	„ 500—50—1,000
2	Officers „ ...	„ 500—50—750	1	Officer „	„ 300—40—500
1	Officer „ ...	„ 300—20—400		One allowance of	„ 200 10—250
1	„ „ ...	„ 500		„ „ „	„ 100
1	„ „ ...	„ 200—10—250		*B.—Provincial Service.*	
2	Officers „ ...	„ 150—10—200	1	Officer on	Rs. 500—50—700
			1	„ „	„ 300—20—400
			1	„ „	„ 200—10—250
			3	Officers „	„ 150—10—200

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

21. The work of the Inspectors of Schools during the year 1896-97 (see Appendix A) has been highly satisfactory. Mr. Thomson, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, was on privilege leave from the 28th May 1896 to the 24th August, Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar acting for him. The latter officer also acted for Mr. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, during his absence on privilege leave, from the 1st April to the 31st May 1896. In February 1897, Mr. Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, was placed in charge of the post of Principal, Jubbulpore College, in addition to his own duties, the permanent Principal of that institution, Mr. Sharp, having been placed on Famine Relief duty.

22. The usual statement showing the work of Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools is given in Appendix B. The work of these officers has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The new forms of monthly and annual work statements prescribed in the year 1892-93 have resulted in more regular and systematic inspections on the part of Deputy Inspectors, and the strengthening of the Inspecting Agency adverted to above has secured more frequent visits to schools in the districts concerned; but in some districts, *e.g.*, Saugor and Wardha, the inspecting staff is unable to cope with the number of schools. The work of a Deputy Inspector is arduous, involving, as it does, much exposure and constant travelling in all seasons. They are required to spend at least 18 days on tour, in each month, except in the month of April, when they submit their Annual Report, and they are expected to visit each school in their Ranges, at least twice during the year. The large increase in the number of results and combined system schools, in which each student has to be examined individually for the award of grant, has added considerably to their work.

Work of Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

The Deputy Inspectors in the Southern Circle spent 3,093 days on tour in the year 1896-97 as against 2,796 days in the previous year, the average number of inspections per officer being 190, as against 187. In 1891-92, the average number was 189.

In the Northern Circle, the Deputy Inspectors were 2,185 days on tour as compared with 2,306 in the previous year, the average number of inspections per officer being 217, as against 213. In 1891-92, the average number was 181.

In the Eastern Circle, the number of days spent on tour was 1,845 as against 1,808 in the year 1895-96, the average number of inpections per officer being 182 as against 218. In 1891-92, the average number was 247.

The officers deserving special mention for good work are the following :—

Mr. Sheo Parsad of Chhindwara.
,, Govind Rao Bobde of Bhandara.
,, Jaideo Dixit of Jubbulpore.
,, Rai Saheb Kripa Shankar of Narsinghpur.
Mr. Gopal Permanand of Saugor.
,, Govind Rao Bapat of Nimar.
,, Ganpat Lal Choube of Bilaspur.
,, Hanuman Parsad of Sambalpur.

23. The extra-departmental controlling agencies usually mentioned are the following :—

Extra-departmental controlling agencies.

1. District Councils and Local Boards.
2. Municipal Committees.
3. Tahsildars.
4. School Committees.

To these may be added Deputy Commissioners, whose assistance in stimulating and encouraging the work of subordinate officers and local bodies is, as a rule, freely given, and is invaluable.

24. The general management and control of the schools transferred to their charge is vested in District Councils. The relations between them and the Education Department are defined in Article 28 of the Education Manual. The function of the officers of the Department is mainly that of advice and co-operation, not of direct authority. District Councils have generally worked in harmony with the Department and have, with few exceptions, been ready to carry out the suggestions of Educational Officers. The same cannot be said of Local Board Members, who, as a rule, fail in carrying out one of their chief duties, *viz.*, the visiting of schools and the promotion of education within local areas. This is partly due to the fact that they have no actual authority and no responsibilities. The state and progress of education in the schools managed by each District Council is summarized in paragraphs 25 to 42 below.

District Councils and Local Boards.

25. *Nagpur.*—As compared with the year 1891-92, schools have increased from 114 to 164 and pupils from 7,229 to 11,241, whilst as compared with the year 1895-96, schools remain the same in number but show a slight falling off in strength The average attendance was 72 per cent.as against 68 per

cent. in the year 1891-92. The District report, does not show what has been done to provide houses for the combined system schools, 30 in number, for which building grants were apparently sanctioned. Little or nothing seems to have been done but it is hoped that, next year, steps will be taken to provide these schools with suitable buildings. The results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations were as follows :—

Upper Primary ..	1891-92 ..	244
	1895-96 ..	477
	1896-97 ..	495
Lower Primary ..	1891-92 ..	665
	1895-96 ..	864
	1896-97 ..	768

The Council's relations with the Department have been generally harmonious and the members display an intelligent appreciation of the suggestions of Educational Officers.

26. *Wardha.*—As compared with the year 1891-92, there is an increase of 30 schools and 683 scholars. As compared with the year 1895-96, schools have decreased by 2, but increased slightly in strength. Average attendance stood at 55 per cent. in the year 1896-97, as against 73 per cent. in the year 1891-92. Fee receipts have decreased from Rs.2,453, in the year 1891-92, to Rs.2,290 in the year 1896-97. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been a slight decrease. The accommodation and appliances in schools under the direct control of the Council are good, but as many as 11 of the combined system schools in the district are still without suitable accommodation. Upper and Lower Primary passes are compared below :—

Upper Primary ..	1891-92 ..	318
	1895-96 ..	216
	1896-97 ..	271
Lower Primary ..	1891-92 ..	398
	1895-96 ..	446
	1896-97 ..	398

The relations between the Council and the Department have much improved during the period.

27. *Chanda.*—In the year 1891-92, there were 80 schools and 4,769 pupils in the district, the average attendance being 64 per cent., as compared with the year 1896-97, when there were 121 schools with 6,650 pupils, the average attendance being 60 per cent. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been a gain of one school and 650 pupils. The Upper and Lower Primary passes were as follows :—

Upper Primary ..	1891-92 ..	241
	1895-96 .	295
	1896-97 ..	352
Lower Primary ..	1891-92 ..	297
	1895-96 ..	364
	1896-97 ..	752

The Council, under its President the Rev. Mr. Jacob, continues to do its educational work in a satisfactory manner.

28. *Bhandara.*—The figures for the years 1891-92, 1895-96 and 1896-97 are compared below :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance (per cent.)
1891-92	.. 124	7,165	60
1895-96	.. 147	7,262	61
1896-97	.. 150	7,371	61

As compared with the year 1895-96, schools, pupils and average attendance have slightly increased. The maintenance of schools in the district through a second year of scarcity has been a matter of some difficulty, and the local authorities are to be congratulated on the result. The results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations indicate improvement as regards the Lower,

but decline as regards the Upper Primary, as will appear from the following figures:—

Upper Primary ..	1891-92	464
	1895-96	323
	1896-97	352
Lower Primary ..	1891-92	506
	1895-96	531
	1896-97	670

The District Council may compare with that of Nagpur as being one of the best in the Southern Circle. The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. Ranga Rao, who, formerly as Secretary and now as President, has carried on the educational work of the Council with tact and vigour. The death of the President, Rai Bahadur Yadao Rao, deprives the Council of a liberal supporter and a sound adviser.

29. *Chindwara.*—The schools in the district have not, apparently, suffered from the effects of famine. The figures show, as compared with the year 1895-96, a loss of one unaided school, but a slight gain in pupils and average attendence. As compared with the year 1891-92, the figures are as follows :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance (per cent.)
1891-92	.. 30	1,954	73
1896-97	.. 48	2,797	67

Fee receipts have, as in other districts, declined from Rs. 1,394 in 1895-96 to Rs. 1,092 in the year 1896-97. The Inspector of Schools reports favourably of the schools in the district. He writes as follows :—

"The feature of the Chhindwara schools is excellent school gardens. The gardens are well stocked with Indian and European vegetable, the plants being equal to those of the best public and private gardens. I am pleased to find Committees taking a great interest in their schools, and it is worthy of notice that, in some places, a seat in Committee is regarded as an honour."

30. *Balaghat.*—This district has suffered most from famine of any of the districts of the Southern Circle. It is, therefore, only to be expected that the schools should be effected. All the schools have been kept open with difficulty, but scholars have declined from 3,546, in 1895-96, to 3,451, in 1896-97, the percentage of attendance being only 53. The decline in number is, however, comparatively insignificant, as the school-going population do not, ordinarily, come from the class which is most affected by high prices. As compared with the year 1891-92, education has been considerably extended by the opening of combined system schools. The comparative figures are as follows :—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	46	2,548
1896-97	65	3,451

Upper and Lower Primary passes have improved in spite of the famine, a fact which is probably due to variation of standard. Out of 25 combined system schools, 12 only have got suitable buildings, and, owing to the famine, nothing could be done to provide houses for the remaining 13. The District Council deserves credit for the prompt discharge of its educational duties.

31. *Seoni.*—Education in this district has declined in the year, owing to scarcity and high prices. As compared with the year 1895-96, 7 unaided schools had to be closed and the total number of scholars fell from 3,762 to 3,273, a decrease of 489. Attendance decreased by 499, and fees by Rs. 698. The results of the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations are 143 and 319 as against 200 and 290 in the previous year. In the quinquennium the schools have increased from 41 to 59 and scholars from 2,206 to 3,273. Nothing could be done, during the past year, to improve the accommodation in combined system schools. The work of the District Council has been satisfactory.

32. *Betul.*—The statistics of the district do not, as remarked by the Inspector of Schools, give an exact representation of the actual state of education. The figures show, as compared with the year 1895-96, a gain of one school and a loss of 143 pupils. In reality, pupils have almost ceased to

attend several schools in the distressed tracts and, though efforts were made to keep the schools open, the attendance is nominal. The standard of instruction has also declined. Upper Primary passes have fallen from 269 to 209 and Lower Primary passes from 424 to 275. School houses are reported by the Inspector of Schools not to have been kept in proper order, and the school gardens that used to exist have been allowed to dry up. No doubt the famine has much to do in bringing about this state of things, but the incapacity of the Deputy Inspector was the main factor in the decline of schools. The services of that officer has since been dispensed with. During the quinquennium, schools have increased by 8 and pupils by 604. The work of the District Council has been done with efficiency and regularity.

33. *Jubbulpore.*—Schools and scholars have increased during the quinquennium from 107 with 6,616 scholars, in the year 1891-92, to 148 with 8,235 scholars, in the year 1896-97. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been a decline of 692 in pupils. Fee receipts, which rose from Rs.2,217, in the year 1891-92, to Rs.3,809 in 1895-96, fell, in the year 1896-97, to Rs.1,942, or by about half. The decline is due to reductions which had to be made in consequence of high prices. Upper Primary and Lower Primary passes increased from 385 and 638, respectively, in 1891-92, to 635 and 912 in the year 1895-96, but fell, in the year 1896-97, to 552 and 829, respectively. Board schools are suitably housed and, of 36 combined system schools, 25 have houses of their own, the remainder meeting in the verandahs of malguzars' houses, which, in most instances, afford inadequate accommodation. Board schools are supplied with trained certificated masters, but as yet only one-third of the combined system schools have certificated teachers. The District Council have sanctioned compensation for dearness of grain to board and combined system masters, whilst a subsistence allowance of Rs.2 per mensem has been given to results-aided masters. The Council have appointed the Deputy Inspector of Schools a member of the School Board, an arrangement which has conduced to the more prompt and satisfactory discharge of business.

34. *Saugor.*—Schools in this district increased from 88 with 5,045 scholars, in the year 1891-92, to 131 with 6,851 scholars, in the year 1896-97. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been an increase of 105 in strength which, considering the famine prevailing in the district, may be regarded as satisfactory. Fee receipts, which rose from Rs.2,118 in 1891-92, to Rs.2,982, in the year 1895-96, fell to Rs.2,676, in the year 1896-97. Upper and Lower Primary passes show little variation, which is satisfactory as showing that, in spite of high prices, the standard of instruction has been maintained. Last year, the relations between the Council and the Department were somewhat strained, the Inspector of Schools having reported unfavourably of the management of their affairs by the Council. (Please see Annual Report for the year 1895-96.) It is gratifying to note that, since the advent of Mr. Phillips, the new Deputy Commissioner, steps have been taken to remove the defects pointed out by the Inspector of Schools, and the relations between the Department and the Council are now harmonious. More, however, remains to be done before the condition of schools in the district can be considered quite satisfactory, *e.g.*, of the 43 conbined system schools in the district, 7 only have as yet been provided with suitable buildings. The Council will, doubtless, take the matter up, when famine ceases to trouble their finances.

35. *Damoh.*—The strength of schools in this district has been much affected by the famine. The number of schools and scholars increased during the quinquennium from 65 and 3,107 respectively, in the year 1891-92, to 79 and 3,344, in 1896-97. In the year 1893-94, schools increased to 83 with 4,234 scholars, and, in the year 1895-96, declined to 79 with 3,531 scholars. Examination results show great fluctuations, standing, at the end of the quinquennium, so far as Upper Primary results are concerned, at almost the same figure as at the beginning. Lower Primary results are rather more favourable. The Inspector of Schools reported unfavourably last year of the condition of the schools in the district. He attributed this partly to the neglect of the Deputy Inspector and partly to the inadequate pay of the schoolmasters. Both

these causes have been removed. The Deputy Inspector was sent on enforced furlough, and has since been transferred to another district, whilst the Council have increased the pay of board school masters and have placed combined system masters on the same footing as those in other districts. The accommodation of schools is fairly adequate, but, owing to the famine, no works of construction could be undertaken. The Deputy Commissioner granted gratuitous relief to poor boys attending school, and recommended the Council to sanction a subsistence allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem each to results-aided schoolmasters, in order to enable them to tide over the hard times. The thanks of the Department are due to the Council for the readiness with which they have accepted the suggestions of the Department.

36. *Nimar.*—The number of schools and scholars increased during the quinquennium from 74 with 3,146 scholars, to 108 with 4,627 scholars. As compared with the year 1895-96, the figures show little variation, as the district was not affected, to any great extent, by famine. Fees rose from Rs.824 to Rs. 1,110, in 1893-94, but have since fallen to Rs.974. Fee receipts, however, as compared with other districts, are unduly low in this district. The standard of instruction has been well maintained as appears from the Upper and Lower Primary passes which increased from 82 and 143 respectively, in 1891-92, to 189 and 385, at the end of the period. The educational work of the Council, under its President, Mr. Chatterji, has been generally satisfactory.

37. *Narsinghpur.*—Schools in this district have not suffered as much as might have been expected from the prevailing distress, a fact which is to be attributed mainly to the active interest taken in education by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Phillips. Schools and scholars increased during the quinquennium from 86 and 5,446 to 105 and 6,351 respectively. In the year 1895-96 there were 104 schools with 6,501 scholars in existence. Fee receipts rose from Rs.2,049 in 1891-92 to Rs.2,555 in the year 1895-96, declining to Rs.2,318 in the year 1896-97. Upper and Lower Primary passes have steadily increased from 256 and 404 to 526 and 692, respectively, a very satisfactory record. The Council have shown great activity in providing accommodation for the schools in the district, all board schools and all but five combined system schools having suitable buildings. For want of funds, the usual prizes on the results of the Upper Primary examination could not be awarded, nor could prizes be given for the best school gardens. For the same reason, the Council was unable to sanction subsistence allowances to results-aided schoolmasters, and, it is feared, that a number of these schools will collapse. The Council has, generally, done its educational work with efficiency and promptitude.

38. *Hoshangabad.*—The number of schools in this district rose from 91 with 4,810 scholars, in the year 1891-92, to 126 with 6,989 scholars, in 1895-96, while, in the year 1896-97, though schools increased by 5, the number of scholars fell to 6,403. Fee receipts increased from Rs.2,333, in 1891-92, to 4,074, in the year 1895-96, but dropped to Rs.3,670, in the year 1896-97. Upper and Lower Primary passes show a satisfactory increase, standing higher than at any period of the quiquennium. In last year's report, I called attention to the inadequacy of school accommodation, which is to be attributed to the action of the Council in entrusting the construction and repairs of school buildings to contractors, without proper supervision, the result being great waste of money. The Inspector of Schools reports that one such school collapsed, after completion. The Council would be better advised were they to allow School Committees to construct and repair school buildings. These bodies are quite competent to undertake the work, under supervision. They are not expected to make a profit, and the saving in cost would, consequently, be considerable. The relations between the Council and the Department have been generally harmonious, and educational work has been done with promptitude.

39. *Mandla.*—The schools in the district are managed by the Department, there being no District Council. Schools and scholars increased during the quinquennium from 42 and 1,456 respectively in 1891-92, to 54 and 2,141, in the year 1896-97. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been a decline of 5, in schools, and 459, in scholars. Fee receipts increased

from Rs.537 in 1891-92 to Rs.1,116 in 1895-96, but declined in the year 1896-97 to Rs.759. Upper Primary passes attained the maximum in the year 1895-96 and Lower Primary passes in the year 1896-97, *viz.*, 313. The Inspector of Schools calls attention to the great progress made in supplying board and combined schools with suitable buildings. Buildings for four of the combined system schools were erected during the past year from funds locally raised, a fact which goes to prove the popularity of schools on that system. Training Schools on the bonus system have not proved a success, which is to be regretted, as there is a great want of trained teachers for aided schools in the district.

40. *Raipur.*—The progress of the schools under the management of the District Council, during the quinquennium, has been generally satisfactory. The withdrawal of the special grant of Rs.10,000 per annum for salary-results schools, has somewhat hampered the Council in their operations. As yet, no schools have been closed on this account, but all expenditure for buildings and contingencies have been reduced to the lowest possible limit. In the year 1892-93, a grant of Rs.5,000 was made for the extension of Primary Education, and 37 new schools on the combind system were opened, whilst 13 moribund results-system schools were placed on the combind system. The number of schools and scholars has increased during the quinquennium from 173, with 14,111 scholars in the year 1891-92, to 228 schools with 16,425 scholars, in the year 1896-97. In the year 1895-96 the number of scholars was 19,942. The decline, which amounts to 21 per cent., is due partly to the famine and partly to the prevalence of cholera. The Council has managed its educational affairs in a prompt and business-like manner.

41. *Bilaspur.*—The number of schools has increased from 99 with 6,521 pupils, in 1891-92, to 150 with 99,373 scholars, in the year 1896-97. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been a decline of 1,248 pupils, which is attributed to the famine. With the amount allotted to the district in the year 1892-93 for the extension of Primary Education, *viz.*, Rs.4,000, as many as 45 new combind system schools were opened and 36 results-aided schools were reorganized. The general management of schools in the district has been most satisfactory. The Council has provided all board schools with good buildings and adequate apparatus, and has helped to do the same for aided schools. The schools in the district are specially remarkable for their excellence in physical training.

42. *Sambalpur.*—This district has not been affected by the famine. Schools, consequently, show a considerable increase in strength. The number of schools and scholars has risen during the quinquennium from 106 with 6,093 scholars, in the year 1891-92, to 146 with 8,733 scholars, in the year 1896-97. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been an increase of two schools and 186 pupils. Part of the increase is due to the transfer of the Zamindari Schools of Borasambar and Phuljhar, formerly under the inspection of the Feudatory Inspector of Sarangarh and Raigarh, to the management of the District Council. The weak point is the unsatisfactory attendance. Of this the Inspector of Schools writes as follows :—

"The Uriyas are difficult to deal with in this respect, being polite to officers when present, but very quickly forgetting their admonitions when their backs are turned." For the past two years, however, there has been a steady, though slow improvement in attendance. The District Council has, generally, worked in harmony with the Department, and has been prompt in the despatch of business.

43. The most important administrative change as regards Municipal Schools, during the quinquennium, has been the restoration to the Department by Municipal Committees of the power of appointment and transfer of masters in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools under their management. It was found that for masters to serve on as members of the staff of a single Municipality, without hope of transfer or prospect of promotion, tended to cause discontent and dissatisfaction on their part, and threatened to impair the efficiency of the instruction in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Further, if a Municipal Committee wished to transfer a master for inefficiency or other reasons, they

Municipal Committee.

were unable to do so. To remedy these evils, proposals were made to restore to the Department the power of appointment and transfer of masters. The Municipalities, with the exception of three, have now accepted the proposal and have, voluntarily, surrended to the Department their power in this respect. The result has been that the prospects of Municipal schoolmasters have brightened and the tone of instruction has improved. It is now possible to reward a good master by promotion, and to punish inefficiency by transfer or reduction. A graded list of masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools has been created, from which promotions and transfers are made, under the Inspector-General's orders, in concert with the Committees concerned. The position of schoolmasters in Municipalities will be further improved by the scheme for granting them pensions, which is still under the consideration of the Administration. The educational work of the different Municipalities has been generally satisfactory. Their relations with the Department have been, as a rule, harmonious, and they have always been ready to attend to its suggestions. The supply of furniture and apparatus in Municipal Schools is generally good, and buildings are kept in good repair. The progress of education in each Municipality during the quinquennium is shown in Appendix C. The total population of the Municipal towns in the Central Provinces is 695,661 and the number of children of school-going age, 104,349, of whom 31·5 per cent. are at school, or 53·1 per cent. under boys and 8·8 under girls. In the Southern Circle, 32·7 per cent. are under instruction as against 30·3 in the Northern Circle and 31·5 in the Eastern Circle. As regards individual Municipalities, in the Southern Circle, Nagpur has 41·2 per cent. of children at school; Wardha with 37·2 per cent. stands high, whilst Burha with 36·6 per cent., Bhandara with 35·9 per cent. and Badnur with 32·1 per cent. come next. As regards the Northern Circle, the percentage of children under instruction in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur stands at 34·3 and 41·1 per cent. respectively. Mandla stands first with 54 per cent. Khurai and Khandwa have 33 per cent., Sohagpur and Gadarwara have 30 per cent., whilst Saugor and Hoshangabad with 28 per cent. respectively stand well. In the Eastern Circle, all the Municipalities have over 20 per cent. of children under instruction. Bilaspur, with 51 per cent., stands highest, whilst Raipur with 36 per cent. comes next.

Tahsildars.

44. In Book Circular No. XLVII, dated the 20th November 1893, the duties of Tahsildars in respect of vernacular schools, are, for the first time, clearly laid down. They are now required to submit quarterly returns of their visits showing the state of schools, and what steps they have taken to remedy defects. The result has been a more systematic inspection of schools by Tahsildars and a consequent improvement in the attendance. As there was some difference of opinion amongst District Officers as to what should be required of Tahsildars when they visit schools, some hints in the form of rules were framed and are suspended in every school. These rules will be found in Appendix D.

The inspections of Tahsildars, in the year 1896-97 (please see Appendix E) considering the extra work thrown on their shoulders by the famine, have been generally satisfactory. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, however, points out that the Tahsildars of Nimar, in which district famine prevails to a very limited extent, have been very remiss, having done less work than the Tahsildars in such districts as Hoshangabad and Saugor, where they have been largely occupied on relief works. The officers who deserve special mention are the following :—

Mr. Balaji Ramachandra of Katol.
„ Ganpat Rao Narayan of Ramtek.
„ Dhundiraj Janardan of Arvi.
„ Balwant Khando of Hinganghat.
„ Mukund Rao of Sausar.
„ Hanuman Prasad of Chhindwara.
„ Muzharal Husein of Lakhnadon.
„ Jageshwar Bapuji of Balaghat.
„ Balmukund Purohit of Mandla.
„ Syed Ibrar Hussein of Saugor.
„ Abdul Azim of Rehli.
Mr. Kazi Alim-ud-din of Murwara.
„ Jairam Ganesh of Hoshangabad.
„ Bhagwan Das of Harda.
„ Sundar Lal of Narsinghpur.
„ Raghunath Rao Sheore of Gadarwara.
„ Ahmad Raza Khan of Sohagpur.
„ Gopal Rao of Dhamtari.
„ Akbar Khan of Bilaspur.
„ Shankar Rao of Mungeli.
„ T. Gundiah of Janjgir.
„ Sadasheo Rao of Burgarh.

It is gratifying to note that the Tahsildar of Saugor, whose work was unfavourably reported on last year, has left hardly a school in his tahsil unvisited, and is said to have given the Deputy Inspector much assistance.

School Committees.

45. School Committees are one of the most important factors in our educational system, seeing that, through them, local influence is brought to bear upon schools and the sympathy and co-operation of the people thereby secured. Their duties are manifold. They aid in securing attendance, in levying fees, in maintaining discipline and in securing punctuality on the part of the staff. The construction of buildings and the purchase of furniture and apparatus are often entrusted to them. In all matters in which local knowledge is necessary, their assistance is invaluable to the Department. They are composed of the leading members of the village punchayat, and, in some places, a seat on the School Committee is a coveted honour. Their efficiency varies with their intelligence. In places where the malguzar or Local Board Member is sympathetic towards education, and they themselves are fairly educated : they are active in the discharge of their duties, and take a keen interest in their schools. In more backward districts, they are, in some cases, apathetic and their schools make little progress. On the whole, however, their influence is for good, and, as observed by the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, " without their aid, it is difficult to see how Primary education could be carried on. "

CHAPTER IV.—Collegiate Education.

Statistics of Colleges.

46. The statistics of Colleges are as follows:—

Colleges.	Number of Colleges.	Number of students.	Average attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
				Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
1891-92.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	88	75	14,672	...	2,653	3,404	20,729	232 14 6	164 13 6	3	26
Aided ...	2	144	113	3,293	1,500	1,985	17,246	24,024	179 4 6	24 9 2	14	32
Total ...	3	232	188	17,965	1,500	4,638	20,650	44,753	200 10 11	80 8 11	17	58
1896-97.												
Government ...	1	93	83	14,773	...	4,447	3,440	22,660	234 10 6	158 13 7	4	24
Aided ...	2	198	176	3,838	1,500	5,923	15,842	27,103	136 14 2	29 6 1	16	27
Total ...	3	291	259	18,611	1,500	10,370	19,282	49,763	171 0 1	63 14 8	20	51

The only Government institution in these Provinces is the Jubbulpore College. The two Aided Colleges are the Hislop and Morris Colleges. The former is aided from Provincial Funds, the latter receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 from Municipal Funds and Rs. 600 from Provincial Revenues.

As compared with the year 1891-92, numbers show an increase of 25 per cent. as compared with the year 1895-96, a decrease of 17 per cent. The decline is explained in paragraph 2 above. The rates of fees were raised, in the year 1895-96, from Rs. 18 per term, in the Government College, to Rs. 30 per term and, in Aided Colleges, from Rs. 12 per term to Rs. 27 per term, in the B.A. classes, and to Rs. 24 per term, in the F.A. classes. The total expenditure has risen during the quinquennium from Rs. 44,753 to Rs. 49,763. Fee receipts have risen from Rs. 4,638 to Rs. 10,370. In the Jubbulpore College, the receipts from this source have nearly doubled. In the Aided Colleges, they have nearly trebled. The cost of educating each pupil has declined from Rs. 200-10-11 to Rs. 171-0-1. The average fee paid by each student was, in the year 1891-92, Rs. 29·8 in the Government College, and Rs. 14·8 in Aided Colleges, and, in the year 1896-97, Rs. 45·3 in the Government College, and is Rs. 29·5 in Aided Colleges. The average for India was in the year 1891-92 Rs. 72·6, in Government Institutions, and 52·6 in, Aided Institutions.

Proportion of Fee receipts to total cost.

47. The proportion of fee receipts to total cost is as follows:—

Year.	Government Colleges.	Aided Colleges.
1891-92	12·7	8·2
1895-96	25·4	20·7
1896-97	19·6	21·8

Results of University Examinations.

48. The results of the various examinations for which candidates from these Provinces appeared are compared below :—

Degree.	Number of candidates passed in—					
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
M.A.	4	2	4	1	3	3
B.A.	19	17	36	22	23	20
F.A.	59	46	68	45	83	*55

* Includes 2 candidates passed from an Unaided Institution and 2 private candidates.

The figures show little variation.

Jubbulpore College.

49. The comparative statistics of this institution as follows :—

Year.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1891-92...	88	89	75	84	14,672	3,404	2,653	20,729	232 14 6	164 13 6	3	26
1895-96...	108	112	90	80	10,005	3,404	4,570	17,979	160 8 5	89 5 3	6	25
1896-97...	93	98	83	85	14,773	3,440	4,447	22,660	231 3 7	150 11 11	4	24

The figures are generally favourable, showing an increase of both numbers and attendance, whilst the fee receipts have nearly doubled, in the last five years. The results of the University examinations of 1896-97 were highly satisfactory, all the students sent up in the B.A. examination having passed, whilst 24, out of 47 examinees, in the F.A. examination were successful. The College has undergone many changes during the quinquennium. The Principal, Mr. Young, retired in October, 1892, and Mr. Firth, the Vice-Principal, officiated in his place, until the arrival, in October 1893, of Mr. E. D. Archibald, who was appointed by the Secretary of State to the post of Principal. Mr. Archibald's management of the College was unsatisfactory, and he was allowed to resign in May, 1894. Mr. R. McGavin Spence acted as Principal until October 1894, when Mr. H. Sharp, B.A., appointed by the Secretary of State to the Principalship of the College, arrived from England and relieved him. In March 1897

Mr. Sharp, who had volunteered his services, was placed on Famine Relief duty, Mr. Browning, Inspector of Schools, being appointed to officiate as Principal in addition to his own duties. In 1894, the College was removed from its old building to the building formerly occupied by the Rajkumar School, which was remodelled so as to fit it for a College. The new buildings, containing, as they do, an excellent hostel, are in every respect more suitable than the former quarters. The site is more convenient as well as healthier, and the close proximity of the Principal's house enables him to exercise greater supervision over the students than was formerly possible. There is, also, a good playground in the centre of the building, so that there is every facility for the practice of sports and games. A new set of Physical Science apparatus was received from England in 1894, and the arrangements for teaching Physics and Chemistry are now fairly complete. In fact, everything that could be done has been done to put the College on a sound footing. The B. Course only, *viz.*, the scientific side of the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University, is taught in the College. This has had a tendency to reduce numbers, as many of the candidates, who have no aptitude for scientific subjects, leave the College, after passing the F.A. examination, for other Colleges, where the A., or literary course, is taught. The change, however, in the syllabus of studies for the B.A. examination recently introduced by the Allahabad University may admit of a compromise being effected, which, without affecting the scientific object of the College, may admit of greater latitude in the choice of subjects, and so attract more students to finish their course in the Jubbulpore College. Mr. Sharp's management of the College has been in the highest degree satisfactory. He is a good scholar, having taken a first class in classical greats. He is a good disciplinarian, and has done much to promote a more manly spirit in the College, by giving as much encouragement as possible to games and athletic exercises.

Hislop College.

50. The statistics of this institution are as under :—

Year.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1891-92 ...	75	80	67	83	3,293	9,407	1,188	13,888	185 2 9	43 14 6	7	17
1895-96 ...	118	122	106	87	3,238	9,601	2,396	15,235	124 14 0	26 8 8	12	23
1896-97 ...	99	104	83	79	3,238	10,240	2,423	15,901	152 14 3	31 2 2	11	13

The progress made during the period has been very statisfactory. Numbers increased from 75 to 118, in the year 1895-96, but declined last year to 99. Fee receipts have more than doubled. Eleven students passed the B.A. last yera, as against 7 in the year 1891-92, and 13 the F.A., as compared with 17. The tone and discipline are statisfactory, but, owing to the absence of boarding accommodation, the staff was unable to exercise much influence over the character and conduct of the students outside the class-room. This defect will, it is hoped, be remedied by the establishment of the hostel referred to in paragraph 122 below. A gymnasium has been opened during the period, but there being no suitable place for a playground, games and athletic sports could not be practised. This want will, doubtless be supplied by the Field Games Association (Chapter XIV below).

Morris College.

51. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1891-92 ...	69	54	46	85	...	9,339	797	10,136	187 11 3	...	7	15
1895-96 ...	115	113	113	100	600	8,059	3,240	11,899	105 4 9	5 4 11	4	30
1896-97 ...	99	97	93	96	600	*7,102	3,500	11,202	115 7 9	6 2 11	5	14

* Includes Rs.1,500 from Municipal Funds.

The institution has been provided with an excellent building and a hostel during the period. The tone of instruction and discipline have, consequently, shown marked improvement. Numbers and average attendance have increased, the former by 43 per cent., whilst fee receipts have more than quadrupled. The results of the University examinations show little variation. The College is supplied with a gymnasium, but like the Hislop College, it has no space for a playground, and games could not be played. The Field Games Association, however, will, it is hoped, be able to meet this long-felt want. The general improvement in the institution during the quinquennium reflects much credit on Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, the Secretary of the College Committee.

CHAPTER V.—Secondary Education.

Character and scope of Secondary Education.

52. Secondary Education is described in the report of the Education Commission as "that which leads up from the primary to the Collegiate course." In these Provinces, students are admitted to a secondary school on passing the Upper Primary examination. As regards English secondary schools, the course commences with the first English class and ends with the Entrance class, the matriculation or School Final examination of which qualifies for admission to a College. The course of study for the middle department of English secondary schools which extends over four years, is prescribed by the Department. The curriculum for the High School department, which is for two years, is based upon the Entrance examination of the University. As regards vernacular Schools, the course commences with the fifth vernacular class and ends with the sixth vernacular class. The most important change in the history of Secondary Education during the quinquennium has been the establishment of the School Final examination by the University of Allahabad. The Education Commission recommended a bifurcation of studies in High Schools, but Sir Alfred Croft, in his review of education in India for the quinquennium ending the year 1886-87, stated that, in his opinion, no such bifurcation could be carried out without the co-operation of the University. The University of Allahabad has now supplied that want in the School Final examination, which represents what may be described as the modern side of the Entrance examination.

The curricula of the two examinations are compared below :—

Matriculation Examination.	School Final Examination.
Subject of study.	Subject of study.
1. English.	A.—English.
2. History and Geography.	Hindustani.
3. Mathematics.	Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics.
4. Classical language, *viz.*, one of the following :—Sanskrit, Latin, Arabic, Greek, Persian, Hebrew.	History and Geography.
	B.—Optional subjects.
	1. A further course of Mathematics.
	2. Elementary Physics.
	3. Elementary Chemistry.
	4. Drawing.
	5. Mensuration and Surveying.
	6. Political Economy.
	7. Book-keeping.
	8. Agriculture.

Most of the High Schools in these Provinces send up candidates for the School Final examination, and the examination is increasing in popularity. The change will, doubtless, give an impetus to scientific as compared with purely literary studies. The schools that send candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, can do nothing in this direction, until the University leads the way.

Much has been done during the quinquennium to give a more practical turn to education in secondary schools by the encouragement given to subjects of a semi-technical character, such as drawing and physical science. (See Chapter VIII below). Physical training has, also, received attention. All secondary schools are provided with gymnasia, and cricket, football and other games are encouraged in English Schools.

Statistics of High and Middle Schools for Boys—English.

53. The following table gives the details of High and Middle English Schools for boys :—

Year.	Managed by the Department.		Managed by the Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Managed by the Native States.		Grand Total.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
						High Schools.									
1891-92 ...	5	281	...	...	7	379	...	...	12	660	...	...	12	660	
1895-96 ...	5	205	...	...	9	480	2	55	16	740	...	...	16	740	
1896-97 ...	4	170	...	...	9	510	3	68	16	748	...	...	16	748	
						Middle Schools.									
1891-92 ...	30	2,373	9	706	22	1,162	1	53	62	4,294	4	45	66	4,339	
1895-96 ...	6	1,085	30	3,117	21	1,474	5	201	62	5,877	7	134	69	6,011	
1896-97 ...	6	1,037	30	3,048	19	1,516	5	177	60	5,778	8	210	68	5,988	

High Schools have increased by four and pupils by 88 or by 13 per cent. The High School department of the Jubbulpore College and the Seoni Mission High School were closed, whilst three unaided schools, two at Nagpur and one at Hoshangabad, and three High Schools for Europeans were opened.

English Middle Schools show an increase of two, in institutions, and of 1,649 or nearly 38 per cent., in strength. Eight new schools (four in the Native States and four unaided schools in British Territory) were opened, whilst six were closed (three Government and three middle departments of European Schools.) The decline in the number of Government Middle Schools and the increase in the number managed by local bodies is due to the transfer of management to those bodies.

Statistics of Secondary Schools for boys—Vernacular.

54. The next table gives the statistics of Vernacular Middle Schools :—

Year.	Managed by the Department.		Managed by the Local and Municipal Boards.		Aided Schools.		Unaided Schools.		Total.		Maintained by Native States.		Grand Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92...	19	2,284	120	13,938	24	1,458	...	...	163	17,680	8	896	171	18,576
1895-96...	4	385	117	15,274	19	2,229	...	...	140	17,888	10	1,268	150	19,156
1896-97...	5	456	115	14,823	16	1,911	...	...	136	17,190	13	1,572	149	18,762

The decline in the number of schools from 171 to 149 is due to the reduction of certain inefficient Vernacular Middle Schools to the primary grade. Numbers, as compared with the year 1891-92, have increased from 18,576 to 18,762; as

compared with the year 1895-96, have declined by 394. The decline in the number of Government Schools is due to the change of management referred to above.

The main objection to the Vernacular Middle course is that it leads to nothing, there being no public vernacular test to consummate the course of vernacular instruction and to gauge the success of Vernacular Middle Schools, as is done by the Middle School examination for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. To meet this want, it is in contemplation to institute a Vernacular Middle School examination.

The falling off in the number of aided schools is due to the reduction of certain aided middle schools to the primary grade.

The list of secondary schools is given in Appendix F.

Stages of instruction in Secondary Schools for boys.

55. The stages of instruction in secondary schools for boys, both English and Vernacular, are contrasted below :—

		High Stage.		Middle Stage.		Upper Primary Stage.		Lower Primary Stage A.		Lower Primary Stage B.		Total.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
	1891-92.												
British Territory.	English ...	660	13·4	4,292	86·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,952	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,134	12·09	2,646	15·00	6,112	34·64	6,748	38·27	17,640	100·
Native States.	English ...	...	...	45	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	119	13·28	111	12·39	344	38·40	322	35·93	896	100·
Total.	English ...	660	13·2	4,339	86·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,997	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,253	12·15	2,757	14·87	6,456	34·82	7,070	38·16	18,536	100·
	1892-93.												
British Territory.	English ...	584	9·3	5,662	90·5	5	·2	...	...	...	...	6,246	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,427	11·91	2,639	12·95	7,447	36·55	7,861	38·59	20,374	100·
Native States.	English ...	...	...	91	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	119	13·40	105	11·92	307	34·57	357	40·11	888	100·
Total.	English ...	584	9·2	5,753	90·7	5	·1	...	...	...	...	6,337	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,546	11·97	2,744	12·91	7,754	36·47	8,218	38·65	21,262	100·
	1893-94.												
British Territory.	English ...	733	11·3	5,756	88·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,489	100.
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,689	12·16	2,851	12·89	7,942	35·93	8,620	39·02	22,102	100·
Native States.	English ...	...	...	97	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	75	7·93	127	13·54	378	40·30	358	38·23	938	100·
Total.	English ...	733	11·2	5,853	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,586	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,764	11·99	2,978	12·92	8,320	36·11	8,978	38·98	23,040	100·
	1894-95.												
British Territory.	English ...	845	12·4	5,963	87·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,808	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,661	11·52	3,143	13·61	8,764	37·96	8,519	36·91	23,087	100·
Native States.	English ...	...	...	113	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	149	15·73	120	12·67	368	38·86	310	32·74	947	100·
Total.	English ...	845	12·2	6,076	87·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,921	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,810	11·69	3,263	13·57	9,132	37·99	8,829	36·75	24,034	100.
	1895-96.												
British Territory.	English ...	740	11·1	5,877	88·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,617	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,116	11·83	2,490	13·92	6,785	37·93	6,497	36·32	17,888	100·
Native States.	English ...	...	...	134	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	166	13·09	192	15·18	521	40·09	389	31·64	1,268	100·
Total.	English ...	740	10·9	6,011	89·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,751	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,282	11·91	2,682	14·00	7,306	38·14	6,886	35·95	19,156	100·
	1896-97.												
British Territory.	English ...	748	11·4	5,764	88·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,512	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,086	12·12	2,501	14·54	6,803	39·54	5,814	33·80	17,204	100·
Native States.	English ...	...	...	163	77·6	25	11·9	16	7·6	6	2·9	210	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	224	14·25	257	16·34	726	46·18	365	23·23	1,572	100·
Total.	English ...	748	11·2	5,927	88·1	25	·4	16	·2	6	·1	6,722	100·
	Vernacular ...	...	...	2,310	12·30	2,758	14·67	7,529	40·09	6,179	32·94	18,776	100·

The table calls for no special remarks.

Percentage of boys in High and Middle stages to the male population of school-going age.

56. The next table shows the percentage of boys in High and Middle stages to the male population of school-going age :—

Territory.	1891-92.		1896-97.	
	Boys in High and Middle stages.	Percentage of column (1) to the male population of school-going age.	Boys in High and Middle stages.	Percentage of column (3) to the male population of school-going age.
	1	2	3	4
British Territory	7,068	·87	8,575	1·05
Native States	164	·10	386	·23
Total ...	7,232	·74	8,961	·92

Results of Examinations in High Schools.

57. The results of the Matriculation, School Final, and the High or Final Standard for European Schools are contrasted below :—

Year.	Schools under public management.				Aided Schools.				Unaided Schools including private students.				Total.				Remarks.
	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Per cent.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Per cent.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Per cent.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Per cent.	
							Matriculation.										
1891-92	4	129	41	31·8	5	152	55	36·1	...	3	3	100·	9	284	99	34·8	
1895-96	5	76	43	56·5	7	232	89	38·3	2	60	16	26·6	14	368	148	40·2	This does not include one girl passed from Convent School, Kampti.
1896-97	4	50	22	44·0	8	243	*161	66·6	*5	*84	*56	66·6	17	377	*239	63·6	*Includes one boy passed from a school in Native States out of 2 appeared and 1 girl from Convent School, Kampti.
							School Final.										
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1895-96	4	19	9	47·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	9	47·3	
1896-97	2	12	8	66·6	3	4	4	100·	1	2	...	...	6	18	12	66·6	
							High or Final Standard (for Europeans only.)										
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1895-96	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	50·	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	50·	Besides 4 girls passed from 3 Girls' Schools out of 7.
1896-97	...	...	..	...	1	10	4	40·	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	40·	Besides 3 girls, out of 7 passed from 2 schools.

It will be seen that, whereas in the year 1891-92, 99 candidates passed the Matriculation examination, 239 passed in the year 1896-97. As regards the School Final examination, candidates were first presented for that examination in the year 1894-95, of whom 2 passed. In the year 1895-96, 9 passed, as against 12 in the year 1896-97.

Results of the Middle School examination for boys.

58. The progress of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is best tested by the results of the Middle School examination, which are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Schools under Public Management.			Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.			Private candidates.			Total.*			Schools in Native States.			Grand Total.		
	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.	Competing schools.	Examinees.	Successful candidates.
1891-92 ...	36	508	215	19	271	149	...	...	...	...	129	16	55	908	480	2	6	1	57	914	481
1895-96 ...	36	544	313	18	271	168	6	41	8	...	202	50	60	1,058	539	5	23	12	65	1,081	551
1896-97 ...	35	546	260	18	298	154	4	33	8	...	169	28	57	1,046	450	7	32	11	64	1,078	461

The Middle School examination has a double object (1) the regulation of admission into a High School, (2) as forming the test for all appointments in Government and Board Services, the value of which ranges between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30. The figures show little variation during the quinquennium.

The results attained by individual institutions are given in Appendix G. As remarked in paragraph 61 of the Annual Report for 1895-96, the success of a school is now gauged by the proportion of passes to the average number on the rolls in the class from which candidates appear and not to the number sent up. In the Northern Circle, Murwara stands first, Khandwa and Burhanpur follow next, the former passing 7 candidates in the 1st Division—a very creditable result. Harda and Sohagpur did fairly, passing 45·4 and 44·4 per cent. respectively. Damoh and Hatta obtained very poor results, while the percentage of passes from Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, Khurai and Seoni-Malwa is indifferent. In the Southern Circle, Seoni-Chhapara heads the list, with 99·9 percentage of passes, Warda, Arvi and Chhindwara standing well. Chanda, Kampti and Warora did fairly. All the other schools did poorly. In the Eastern Circle, Bilaspur passed 5 candidates, *viz.*, 38·4 per cent., but Dhamtari failed altogether. Amongst schools under private management, the Catholic School, Kampti, passed all the candidates enrolled in the class. The Catholic School, Nagpur, Anjuman-E Hami-E Islam M.A.-O. School, Sitabaldi Aided School, New English School, R. B. C. N., Naidu School, Nagpur, and the Mission School, Seoni, passed rather over 33 per cent. The Native Institution, Nagpur, did very badly, passing only one candidate out of 29 on the rolls. Amongst the Feudatory Schools, for which the numbers on the rolls in the highest class are not available, Raj Nandgaon, Bamra and Bhawanipatna did fairly, passing 5, 1 and 1 candidates out of 8, 2 and 2 respectively sent up, while the others did very badly. Speaking generally, I may say that Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are in good order and are generally well managed.

Total Expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys (English).

59. The following table shows the total expenditure on secondary schools for boys (English) :—

Year.	British Territory.						Native States.					Total.					
	From Provincial Revenues.		From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	From Native State Revenue.	From Local and Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	*From Provincial Revenues.*		From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	In schools under public management.	In aided schools.										In schools under public management.	In aided schools.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	34,633	15,930	30,614	31,794	22,892	1,35,863	1,612	...	94	163	1,869	34,633	15,930	30,614	31,888	24,667	1,37,732
1895-96	36,842	19,031	43,162	52,220	34,839	1,86,094	2,859	998	297	...	4,154	36,842	19,031	43,162	52,517	38,696	1,90,248
1896-97	35,389	18,696	46,631	51,444	34,803	1,86,963	5,099	1,362	148	229	6,838	35,389	18,696	46,631	51,592	41,493	1,93,801

The total expenditure in the five years has increased from Rs.1,37,732 to Rs.1,93,801 or by 41 per cent. The increase is mainly under fees and other sources which have risen by 38 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively. The percentage of the total expenditure borne by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds taken together was 58 in the year 1891-92, as against 46 in the year 1896-97. The percentage of the total cost met from private sources (including fees) was 33, in the year 1891-92, as against 48, in the year 1896-97.

Expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys (Vernacular.)

60. The next table shows the expenditure on Vernacular Middle Schools for boys :—

Year.	British Territory.						Native States.					Total.					
	From Provincial Revenues.		From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	From Native State Revenue.	From Local and Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	*From Provincial Revenues.*		From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	In schools under public management.	In aided schools.										In schools under public management.	In aided schools.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	13,172	2,072	49,393	7,781	468	72,886	2,371	2,467	142	618	5,598	13,172	2,072	49,393	7,923	5,924	78,484
1895-96	6,468	1,711	8,038	8,348	3,282	77,847	3,002	3,106	141	23	6,272	6,468	1,711	58,038	8,489	9,413	84,119
1896-97	10,236	1,246	45,733	7,525	3,351	68,091	3,514	3,720	266	159	7,659	10,236	1,246	45,733	7,791	10,744	75,750

The expenditure on schools of this class has declined from Rs.78,484 to Rs.75,750, which is mainly due to the reduction of a number of indifferent Middle Schools to the primary grade. Of the total expenditure, Provincial Revenue contributes 15·2 per cent., Local and Municipal funds, 60·3 per cent., whilst 24·5 per cent. are met from private sources (including fees).

The receipts from fees, which rose from Rs.7,923 to Rs.8,489, in the year 1895-96, decreased to Rs.7,791, in the year 1896-97, owing to reductions which had to be made in consequence of the famine, while the receipts from other sources nearly doubled :—

Government High School, Saugor.

61. The progress of this school is shown in the following table :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	50	50	53	44	51	42	941	1,293	1,080	5	13	*7	* Includes 1 School Final.
Middle School	274	335	317	201	257	226	1,257	1,620	1,576	20	27	20	
Primary School	577	582	479	501	496	446	1,207	474	422	63	90	99	Upper Primary.
										103	136	99	Lower do.
Total ...	901	967	849	746	804	714	3,405	3,387	3,078	191	270	225	

The great want of the school, as observed in last year's report, is a good hostel. The present so-called boarding-house is both inadequate and insanitary. The School Committee had intended to take steps to erect another building, but their efforts in the direction were frustrated by the famine. The strength increased from 901 to 967, in the year 1895-96, but decreased last year to 849. Fee receipts declined from Rs. 3,405, in 1891-92, to Rs. 3,078 last year. The results of the prescribed examinations show no great variation, except in the Bombay School of Art, in which examination, 3 students obtained certificates in the year 1896-97, as against 10 and 10 in the years 1891-92 and 1895-96 respectively. The school is generally well managed by its Head Master, Mr. Nanak Chand, and physical education receives a fair amount of attention.

Government High School, Hoshangabad

62. The statistics of this school are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	11	59	62	8	54	56	36	1,375	1,327	...	7	*14	* Includes seven by School Final.
Middle School ...	127	164	165	76	115	120	596	808	852	7	18	18	
Primary School ...	204	266	246	171	221	217	524	210	181	24	48	40	Upper Primary.
										13	70	42	Lower do.
Total ...	342	489	473	255	390	393	1,156	2,393	2,360	44	143	114	

This is one of the most popular and successful High Schools in the Provinces. Numbers, attendance and fees in the High and Middle Departments have all increased from 138, 84 and 632 respectively, in the year 1891-92, to 227, 176 and 2,179, in the year 1896-97. No candidate appeared for the Matriculation examination of the year 1891-92, as the school was only opened in that year. In the year 1896-97, 14 candidates passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, including seven passes by the School Final examination, which is a special feature of the school. In the Bombay School of Art examination, 15 students obtained certificates in the year 1896-97. The new school house, which was erected at a total cost of Rs. 23,000 from private subscriptions is second to none in the Provinces. Hostel accommodation remains as before, but it is proposed to utilize the old dispensary as a hostel, when the Bowie Hospital is finished. Physical training does not receive as much attention as it should. The School Committee headed by Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhari continue to take an active and intelligent interest in the school. The question of raising the salaries of the staff adverted to in last year's Annual Report is still under consideration.

Government High School, Raipur.

63. The comparative details of this school are as under :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examination.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	44	32	34	33	44	36	776	1,245	951	3	10	6	
Middle School ...	162	222	241	155	203	190	1,289	1,484	1,646	21	26	7	
Primary School ...	552	680	739	426	532	581	1,025	481	530	104	73	83	Upper Primary.
										82	106	108	Lower do.
Total ...	758	934	1,014	614	779	807	3,090	3,210	3,127	210	215	240	

Numbers have risen from 758, in 1891-92, to 1,014, in 1896-97, the increase being in the middle and primary departments, whilst fee receipts show but a slight increase. The Matriculation results call for no special remarks, but I regret to note that seven candidates only passed the Middle School examination last year, as against 26, in the previous year, and 21, in the year 1891-92. The decline is discreditable to the staff, who, in point of qualifications, are fairly strong. In the Bombay School of Art, 10 students obtained certificates in the year 1896-97, as against two in the year 1891-92. The school has a hostel which is good, from a sanitary point of view, but possesses inadequate accommodation. It is hoped that, when better times arrive, the Committee will take steps to provide a larger building for this purpose. Physical training continues to be a feature of the school, and the general management of the institution during the quinquennium, reflects credit on Mr. Waman Rao Oke, the Head Master, who, I regret to say, has since died.

Government High School, Sambalpur.

64. The progress of this school is shown in the following table :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	18	16	21	15	14	16	431	345	366	1	5	3	
Middle School ...	101	102	114	71	79	98	591	512	579	6	8	6	
Primary School ...	201	221	309	147	226	222	343	167	172	34	44	43	Upper Primary.
										29	43	54	Lower do.
Total ...	320	339	444	233	319	336	1,365	1,024	1,117	70	100	106	

Numbers and average attendance have risen in this school from 320 and 233 in the year 1891-92 to 444 and 336 respectively, in the year 1896-97, but the standard of instruction shows little improvement. The results of the Matriculation and Middle School examinations are as unsatisfactory, as they were at the commencement of the period. Fee receipts have declined from Rs. 1,365 to Rs. 1,117. In the Bombay School of Art examination, two students obtained certificates in 1896-97. Drill and gymnastics are fairly taught, and cricket and foot-ball are practised.

Hitkarini Sabha Aided High School, Jubbulpore.

65. The comparative figures of this school are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	26	70	72	20	57	61	314	1,049	1,295	...	17	*18	Includes 2 passes by School Final.
Middle School ...	140	152	126	128	131	109	522	960	745	18	26	17	
Primary School...	298	287	267	227	216	215	442	413	358	44	39	37	Upper Primary.
										53	49	52	Lower do.
Total ...	464	509	465	375	404	385	1,278	2,422	2,398	115	131	124	

Numbers increased from 464, in the year 1891-92, to 509, in the year 1895-96, but declined, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the year, to 465 in 1896-97; the decline being in the middle and primary departments, the High School department having more than doubled in strength. Owing to the latter fact, fee receipts have nearly doubled. In point of instruction, the school is one of the best in the Provinces, the results of the public examinations being generally satisfactory, but in point of general management, there are several defects, the most important of which are the inadequate accommodation, the want of a playground and the failure of the Committee to comply with the wishes of the Department, as regards the training of teachers. These defects tend to impair the discipline and general tone of the school, and the Committee will, it is hoped, do their best to remedy them, at as early a date as possible. Doubtless, the present is an unfavourable time to incur extra expenditure on building, but there is no reason why the wishes of the Department in respect of the training of the staff should not be carried out immediately.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

66. The figures are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	45	54	48	35	36	44	276	636	782	7	5	*9	* Includes 1 by School Final.
Middle School ...	76	110	119	70	86	92	280	574	593	18	12	11	
Primary School...	719	623	723	555	467	563	562	427	505	43	43	41	Upper Primary.
										97	75	93	Lower do.
Total ...	840	787	890	660	589	699	1,118	1,637	1,880	165	135	154	

Numbers and average attendance have risen slightly, whilst fee receipts have increased from Rs. 1,118, in 1891-92, to Rs. 1,880, in 1896-97. In the year 1896-97, 9 candidates passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, of whom one appeared for the School Final examination. In the Bombay School of Art examination, one student appeared last year for the 1st grade, but failed. This is unsatisfactory. The results of the other public examinations call for no special remark. Accommodation has been much improved by the addition of a new building, and there is a small hostel in the school compound. As, owing to the famine, the Provincial grant promised could not be paid, the Mission was unable to carry out its intention to erect, last year, a new and larger hostel. There is some literary activity in the school. Monthly meetings of masters are held for the discussion of educational questions, whilst the boys are encouraged to join a school literary association, of which one of the staff is President. Drill and gymnastics receive much attention, the school being one of the best in this respect, in the Northern Circle. The tone, discipline and general management of the institution are very creditable to the managers, the Revd Messrs. Gill and Warren.

Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

67. The figures are given below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	7	12	12	6	14	12	61	315	166	...	1	*4	* Includes 1 by School Final.
Middle School ...	61	52	62	42	46	54	163	364	331	5	5	3	
Primary School...	101	117	118	135	88	93	136	157	176	20	33	15	Upper Primary.
										22	28	33	Lower do.
Total ...	169	181	192	183	148	159	360	836	673	47	67	55	

Numbers have increased from 169, in 1891-92, to 192, in 1896-97, and fees from Rs.360 to Rs.673, but the attendance shows a considerable decline. The school cannot, therefore, be said to have made much progress during the quinquennium, nor has the standard of instruction improved, the results of the public examinations being generally poor. This state of things is, doubtless, due to defective management. The Inspector of Schools invites attention to several important defects, as follows :—

(1) Admission of students in contravention of the inter-school rules.

(2) Very irregular attendance.

(3) Irregular payment of the staff.

It is hoped that the Anjuman Islamia, which have done so much to encourage and promote education amongst their co-religionists, will endeavour, in the light of the above criticisms, to place the management of their school on a better footing.

High School Department of the Hislop College, Nagpur.

68. The statistics of the school are as under :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896 97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	129	137	131	151	150	115	1,576	2,171	2,021	24	20	48	
Middle School ...	64	182	142	65	130	113	420	796	806	11	21	11	
Primary School ...	288	328	360	256	240	273	525	231	256	56	38	52	Upper Primary.
										82	50	60	Lower do.
Total ..	481	647	633	472	520	501	2,521	3,198	3,083	129	129	171	

This school has made marked progress during the quinquennium. Numbers and fee receipts have risen from 481 and Rs.2,521 respectively, in the year 1891-92, to 633 and Rs.3,083 respectively, in 1896-97. Forty-eight candidates passed the Entrance examination of 1896-97, as against 24 in 1891-92. The results of the Middle School examination were unsatisfactory, only 11 candidates passing, as against 21 in the year 1895-96. In the last Bombay School of Art examination 8 students obtained certificates.

Physical training is, still, not so popular as it might be, but a great advance has been made in drill, which is more systematically taught. The most noticeable feature of the period is the provision of an excellent hostel for the school. The middle and primary departments have also been provided with suitable accommodation, and the staff of the institution has been strengthened.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

69. The statistics are given in the following statement :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	140	170	211	166	196	197	1,070	2,999	3,322	23	41	71	
Middle School ...	237	234	298	189	251	257	673	1,689	1,860	35	43	39	
Primary School ...	386	488	517	362	393	363	594	1,071	1,212	27	57	92	Upper Primary.
										45	92	82	Lower do.
Total ...	763	892	1,026	717	840	817	2,337	5,759	6,394	130	233	284	

The figures of the statement are generally satisfactory. The number of pupils has increased from 763, in 1891-92, to 1,026, whilst fee receipts have risen from Rs.2,337 to Rs.6,394. The results of the University and Departmental tests are evidence of sound instruction and good management, especially as regards the Entrance examination, in which 71 out of 103 candidates passed. During the last five years, the organization of the institution has been improved, the staff has been strengthened, and a new and commodious building has been provided. Physical training has continued to receive attention and it is hoped that the provision of a hostel which, however, is chiefly intended for the Morris College, will gradually tend to raise the moral tone of the students. In the last Bombay School of Art examination 16 students obtained certificates.

R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur, and the Sitabaldi High School, Nagpur.

70. The statistics of these two schools are given below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
R. R. and B. High School (unaided), Nagpur.	...	26	27	...	27	20	...	394	269	...	5	4	
Total	...	26	27	...	27	20	...	394	269	...	5	4	
Sitabaldi Unaided High School, Nagpur.	...	...	19	...	...	16	...	...	219	...	...	5	
Total ...	...	...	19	...	...	16	...	...	219	...	...	5	

The first named institution was opened in the year 1892-93. It shows no signs of improvement, and there is nothing to add to the unfavourable remarks made on its condition in last year's Annual Report

The Sitabaldi High School was opened, last year, to meet the wants of High School pupils residing in Sitabaldi and the civil station, who, previously, had to travel a distance of two miles to attend the high schools situated in the city of Nagpur. It has made a fair start, with a strong Committee and a competent staff.

Friend's Mission High School, Hoshangabad (unaided).

71. The progress is as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.			Fees.			Passed by prescribed examinations.			Remarks.
	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
High School ...	...	29	22	...	22	26	...	90	75	...	1	5	
Middle School...	...	59	62	...	44	42	...	53	70	...	5	3	
Total ...	...	88	84	...	66	68	...	143	145	...	6	8	

This school was opened in the year 1894-95. Numbers show a slight decline, but average attendance and fees, a small increase. The Mission have recently appointed an English graduate as Head Master, and the prospects of the school are brighter than they have been since its establishment.

Khandwa High School (unaided).

72. This school was opened last year, but has, as yet, submitted no returns to the Department. The results of the Matriculation examination were encouraging, 6 out of 9 sent up having passed.

CHAPTER VI.—Primary Education.

Character and scope and Primary Education.

73. The main feature of the administrative action taken in regard to Primary Education during the quinquennium has been the steps taken to extend and improve it and the efforts made to popularize it in rural tracts. The necessity of extending Primary Education in rural tracts attracted the attention of Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., who, in his review of the progress of the Central Provinces during the 30 years ending with the year 1892-93, points to the risk of being cheated by unscrupulous malguzars and money-lenders to which his ignorance exposes the illiterate ryot :—

"It is at the same time true that cheating is common and wide-spread, and that both malguzars and money-lenders profit largely by the exercise of undue influence. Obstinate, at some times, the ryot is exceedingly pliable at others, and a case recently came to my notice in which an influential Malguzar induced a large number of his ryots, without the smallest consideration in return, to admit themselves in writing to be merely the sub-tenants of one of his relations, a man who had never been near the land and actually to confirm the deed of admission, in the Government Registration office. Having signed away their rights, they realized what was lost, and begged for the interference of Government. The rights which have been granted to the ryots require, for their preservation, an improvement in his intelligence, for which we have, as yet, merely trusted to time and experience. Little or nothing has been done to educate him, and the great majority are unable to sign their own names or to do the simplest sum in arithmetic. A knowledge of the 3 R.'s does not make all men prudent managers. But it, at all events, puts it in their power to be prudent, and the spread of elementary education certainly offers the most hopeful antidote for present evils."

In the review by the Administration, of the Annual Report of the year 1891-92, attention was also directed to the backwardness of education in these Provinces,

only 6 per cent. of the children of school-going age being under instruction. With the view of "removing the reproach which these figures imply" Sir A. P. MacDonnell, the then Chief Commissioner, sanctioned a sum of Rs.50,000 to be devoted to the extension of Primary Education. This was allotted in various sums to the different District Councils who, under departmental advice, made good use of the money by opening, in the year 1893-94, as many as 470 new schools in places where there was found to be a demand for education. The schools were established on what is known as the combined system, which is a combination of the fixed grant and results systems. The latter system is, as has been frequently remarked, unsuitable for backward tracts, as the master has to depend on the money that he may earn in an annual examination, a sum which necessarily varies and which, in time of distress or the prevalence of epidemics, may amount to little or nothing. A master in the combined system receives a small fixed monthly grant, varying according to his qualifications from Rs.4 to Rs.6, by way of subsistence allowance, which enables him to tide over the loss of result grant caused by famine, disease and the like, whilst the offer of a result grant affords him a stimulus to exertion. Schools on this system are more suitable for backward tracts and have generally been more successful than Government or Departmental Schools, in which the masters receive fixed salaries. In the latter class of school, there is no check on laziness or inefficiency, except the occasional visit of the inspecting officer, whilst, in the former class, if a teacher neglects his school, he is touched in the most sensitive part of his person, *viz.*, his pocket. He is himself interested in maintaining numbers and attendance, seeing that his bread depends upon the strength of his school, whereas, in a Government or Board School, the master, if he is of an indolent disposition, cares little about the progress his school makes, so long as he can pass muster with the inspecting officer, and is able to draw his salary regularly. The combined system movement has, on the whole, proved a success, and its popularity is attested by the readiness with which the people come forward with subscriptions to provide schools with buildings, apparatus, &c. The main difficulty that the Department had to contend with was the provision of an adequate teaching staff for the new schools, the existing Normal Schools being quite unequal to the demand. To meet this want, a system of attaching training classes to the principal Vernacular Middle Schools was devised, bonuses being offered to the Head Masters who succeed in passing students by the Teachers' Certificate examination. A copy of the scheme is given in Appendix H. The scheme has so far served its purpose, but as the supply of students trained in our Normal Schools increases, it may be possible to recruit from that source for combined system schools, in which case, the training schools on the bonus system may be closed. Another serious difficulty was that of supplying the new schools with suitable buildings. When first started, they were accommodated in the verandahs of malguzar's houses, and in huts of the rudest description. The process of providing school-houses has necessarily been a slow one, but private subscriptions have been forthcoming, which supplemented by grants from local funds have enabled the Department to supply a large majority of the schools with buildings. In starting new schools, the Department took advantage of the occasion to simplify the curriculum, with the view of popularizing education. It had been remarked that the progress of education in rural tracts had been, to some extent, retarded by the unpopularity of the schools, which was attributed to the excessive number of subjects taught and the long hours of study. The opinion was expressed, that the children of agriculturists would come more readily to school, if the number of subjects was curtailed and the hours of attendance reduced, so as to admit of their assisting their parents, for part of the day, in field work. A new and simpler curriculum was, accordingly, sanctioned for rural schools. The compulsory subjects for such schools, under the new scheme, were (1) reading, (2) writing, (3) arithmetic and (4) geography, the optional list being composed of (1) grammar, (2) object lessons and elementary science, (3) kinder-garten and manual training, (4) drawing. The hours of attendance were reduced from a total of 6 to 3 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. Pupils of the 1st and 2nd classes are required to attend 3 hours in the morning only, and School Committees are empowered to exempt pupils of classes III and IV, being the children of agriculturists, from attendance at the afternoon meeting. In this arrangement, the importance of agriculture and sanitation was not overlooked. The revision of the

vernacular text books was taken advantage of to incorporate in the 3rd and 4th readers, the agricultural primer and "the way to health," thus securing the study of these subjects as part of the ordinary reading lessons, see Chapter VIII below. In relegating drawing to the optional list nothing was lost to technical education, as the former practice of encouraging instruction in drawing where the master is competent to teach it, is followed. Regarding fees, the stumbling block of the rural school, the levy of such, in aided primary schools not connected with schools of higher grade, is left to the discretion of the manager. As regards primary schools not situated in rural tracts, no alteration was made in the existing curriculum, as it was felt that the children of traders, artizans and others in considerable towns require an education of a somewhat wider kind than what is suitable for the agriculturists and labourers attending rural schools. The steps taken to give a more practical turn to education in primary schools by the encouragement of such semi-technical subjects as drawing, common objects and agriculture are given in greater detail in Chapter VIII below.

The provision of small libraries for primary schools has received attention. Schoolmasters in rural tracts never read, merely, because they have nothing to read. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, writes "nor it is altogether their fault that they do not study. Neither masters nor boys, on leaving school, have access to book or newspaper, and the utter absence of newspapers would hardly be credited by them who derive their knowledge of the social and economic condition of the people from current literature. For instance, in a large Municipal town like Saoner and for miles around, only one newspaper is received. Hence one finds profound ignorance in our schools of current events."

School gardens, the main object of which is to provide boys with useful and healthy occupation out of school hours, form a special feature of our schools. With the view of encouraging the establishment of school gardens, District Councils, on the advice of the Department, sanctioned, in the year 1896-97, small rewards for the best gardens. School Conferences associated with games and sports are held at the head-quarters of most districts and at some of the centres for the Upper Primary examination. The value of these Conferences in stimulating the intelligence of the masters, in creating a healthy emulation between school and school and in promoting physical training cannot be overestimated. The improvements effected in the latter branch of education are described in Chapter XIV below.

I have detailed above the steps taken by the Department to bring the "antidote" of which Mr. Fuller speaks more within the reach of the masses, and the fact that primary schools have increased during the quinquennium by 41·2 per cent. shows that our efforts have not been without success.

Number of boys in Primary stages.

74. The following table gives the number of boys in the primary stages both in secondary schools, and in primary schools, at the beginning and end of the quinquennium :—

Territory.	1891-92.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Boys in Primary stages.	Percentage of column (1) to the total male population of school-going age.	Boys in Primary stages.	Percentage of column (3) to the total male population of school-going age.	Boys in Primary stages.	Percentage of column (5) to the total male population of school-going age.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
British Territory	89,734	11·1	123,076	15·2	115,578	14·2
Native States	8,410	5·2	11,364	7·0	13,519	7·1
Total ...	98,144	10·9	134,440	13·8	129,097	13·3

Statistics of Primary Schools proper.

75. The next table gives the total number of primary schools proper and the number of scholars in them at the end of each of the last six years :—

Year.	Managed by the Department.		Managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Maintained by Native States.		Grand Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92 ...	121	6,775	659	43,499	503	22,968	76	2,745	1,359	75,987	134	7,696	1,493	83,683
1892-93 ...	33	2,059	695	48,313	805	39,029	125	4,195	1,658	93,596	118	6,964	1,776	100,560
1893-94 ...	30	1,693	690	50,185	984	49,779	91	3,173	1,795	104,830	136	7,907	1,931	112,737
1894-95 ...	29	1,605	718	51,453	977	47,750	101	3,821	1,825	104,629	128	7,592	1,953	112,221
1895-96 ...	30	1,715	763	56,793	985	47,050	100	4,263	1,878	109,821	192	10,540	2,070	120,361
1896-97 ...	29	1,546	762	52,296	991	45,291	98	4,003	1,880	103,136	229	12,594	2,109	115,730

As compared with the year 1891-92, schools in British Territory have increased by 521, or by 38 per cent., and scholars by 35 per cent., whilst, as compared with the year 1895-96, there has been a decline of 6,685 or 6 per cent. in pupils, with a slight increase in schools. The large decline in schools managed by the Department and the increase in those under Municipal and Local Boards is due to the transfer of Government Schools to the management of those bodies. The increase in aided schools, in institutions from 503 to 991, and, in strength from 22,968 to 45,291, is due to the opening of combined system schools referred to in paragraph 73 above. In the Feudatory States the number of schools has nearly doubled, whilst their strength has increased by 41 per cent., during the last five years.

The statement showing the primary schools for boys and girls is given in Appendix I.

Stages of instruction in Primary Schools and results of Primary examinations.

76. The next table shows the stages of instruction in primary schools, proper, and the results of the Upper Primary examination in both primary schools proper and in the primary departments of secondary schools.

Province.	Number of boys in the—			Total.	Number of boys who passed the—	
	Upper Primary stage.	*Lower Primary stage.*			Upper Primary examination.	Lower Primary examination.
		Reading printed books.	Not reading printed books.			
1891-92.						
British Territory	12,351	29,793	32,336	74,480	6,994	8,869
Native States	634	2,701	4,319	7,654	237	468
Total ...	12,985	32,494	36,655	82,134	7,231	9,337
1895-96.						
British Territory	14,069	43,823	49,723	107,615	7,309	11,824
Native States	864	4,277	5,140	10,281	392	864
Total ...	14,933	48,100	54,863	117,896	7,701	12,688
1896-97.						
British Territory	14,961	43,641	42,071	100,673	7,912	12,027
Native States	1,476	5,493	5,181	12,150	504	960
Total ...	16,437	49,134	47,252	112,823	8,416	12,987

As regards British Territory, in the year 1891-92, 6,994 and 8,869 passed the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, respectively, as against 7,912 and 12,027, respectively, at the end of the period under review. In the Feudatory States, the figures have nearly doubled.

77. The following table shows the expenditure on primary schools for boys (excluding the primary departments of secondary schools) :—

Expenditure on Primary Schools for boys.

Year.	British Territory.							Native States.						Total.						
	From Provincial Revenues.		From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	From Native State Revenue.	From Local cess raised in Native States.	From Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Revenues.		From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	In schools under public management.	In aided schools.												In schools under public management.	In aided schools.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	54,446	18,342	94,341	23,486	42,965	28,882	2,62,462	7,071	5,084	...	507	2,546	15,208	54,446	18,342	94,341	23,486	43,472	43,583	2,77,670
1895-96 ...	21,144	53,117	1,34,904	22,987	42,884	26,869	3,01,905	10,603	11,746	638	943	409	24,339	21,144	53,117	1,34,904	22,987	43,827	50,265	3,26,244
1896-97 ...	24,496	50,568	1,37,649	25,505	42,237	25,884	3,06,339	14,405	11,790	347	507	423	27,472	24,496	50,568	1,37,649	25,505	42,744	52,849	3,33,811

In British Territory, the expenditure on primary schools has increased, during the last five years, from Rs.2,62,462 to Rs.3,06,339 or by 16 per cent. The expenditure from Provincial revenues has, in schools under public management, *i.e.*, Government Schools, declined from Rs.54,496 to Rs.24,496, which is due to the transfer of the management of Government Schools to District Councils, whilst the expenditure on aided schools from the same source has increased from Rs.18,342 to Rs.50,568, owing to the grants made to local bodies for the establishment of primary schools adverted to in paragraph 73 above. Local funds contribute Rs.1,37,649, as against Rs.94,341, in the year 1891-92, Municipal funds Rs.25,305, as against Rs.23,486, while the receipts from fees and other sources show a decline, a fact which is to be attributed to the scarcity which prevailed in the years 1894-95, 1895-96 and the famine of the year 1896-97. As regards Native States, the expenditure has increased from Rs.15,208 to Rs.27,472, in the last five years :—

78. The following table gives the average annual cost of each primary school. Unaided schools, the exact cost of which it is difficult to ascertain, are excluded :—

Cost of Primary Schools for boys (excluding Unaided Schools).

Year.	British Territory.			Native States.			Total.		
	Cost of a Primary School.		Total annual cost.	Cost of a Primary School.		Total annual cost.	Cost of a Primary School.		Total cost.
	To Public Funds.	To Private Funds.		To Public Funds.	To Private Funds.		To Public Funds.	To Private Funds.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	148	55	203	90	24	114	135	57	192
1896-97	134	35	169	115	4	119	118	45	163

In British Territory, the average cost has decreased from Rs.203 to Rs.169. This may be attributed mainly to the increase in the number of aided schools, on the combined and result systems, the cost of which is less than Government and Board institutions on the fixed pay system.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

79. The next table shows the average cost of educating each pupil and the average number per school, unaided schools being excluded.

Year.	British Territory.				Native States.				Total.			
	Average No. of pupils to a school.	*Cost of educating each pupil.*			Average No. of pupils to a school.	*Cost of educating each pupil.*			Average No. of pupils to a school.	*Cost of educating each pupil.*		
		To Public Funds.	To Private Funds.	Total.		To Public Funds.	To Private Funds.	Total.		To Public Funds.	To Private Funds.	Total.
		and Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	56	2·6	·9	3·5	55	1·6	·4	2·0	56	2·4	1·0	3·4
1896-97	57	2·3	·7	3·0	53	2·2	·08	2·28	56	2·1	·8	2·9

In British Territory, the average cost of educating each pupil has, for the reason given in paragraph 78 above, decreased from Rs. 3·5 to Rs. 3. In the Native States, the cost has risen from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2·28. The average number of pupils per school shows little variation.

Direct Expenditure from Public Funds.

80. The next table compares the direct expenditure from public funds, institutions for special instruction being omitted.

Year.	British Territory.				Native States.			
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	19,465	1,50,561	2,17,113	33,849	...	6,450	12,155	...
1896-97	20,111	1,63,862	2,68,507	36,883	...	13,695	28,101	...

The expenditure on primary schools shows the largest increase, *viz.*, 23 per cent. The increase under training schools is explained in paragraph 83 below.

Average fee expenditure per pupil in Primary Schools for boys.

81. The following table shows the average fee expenditure in primary schools for boys :—

Year.	In Institutions.			
	Under public management.	Aided.	Unaided.	Native States.
1891-92	·62	·48	·41	·07
1896-97	·35	·47	·39	·04

The table calls for no special remarks.

Special measures for aboriginal races and low castes.

82. The following table shows the percentage of scholars to children of school-going age belonging to the aboriginal races :—

Territory.	Male population.	Female population.	Total population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of girls of school-going age.	Number of children of school-going age.	Number of boys in school.	Number of girls in school.	Total number of boys and girls in school.	Percentage of boys.	Percentage of girls.	Total percentage.	Remarks.
1891-92													
British Territory	785,202	806,947	1,592,149	117,780	121,042	238,822	1,518	11	1,529	1·3	·009	·6	
Native States ...	247,906	241,666	489,572	37,186	36,250	73,436	428	...	428	1·1	·00	·5	
Total ...	1,033,108	1,048,613	2,081,721	154,966	157,292	312,258	1,946	11	1,957	1·2	·007	·6	
1896-97													
British Territory			As above.				3,018	33	3,051	2·5	·027	1·2	
Native States ...							1,378	7	1,385	3·7	·01	1·8	
Total ...			As above.				4,396	40	4,436	2·8	·02	1·4	

It appears from this table that the total number of the aboriginal tribes or those returned in the census of 1891 under the head of "animistic religions" is, according to the census of 1891, 2,081,721 or 16·08 per cent. of the total population. The total number under instruction has more than doubled during the period, the increase being, in British Territory, from 1,529 to 3,051 and, in the Native States, from 428 to 1,385. Living as they do in the wilder tracts, in small villages or jungle huts, it is difficult to establish schools for them and still more difficult to get them to attend. I think, however, that the extension of combined system schools has been the means of bringing a larger number of them to school, as the double rates offered, under the rules, for the children of these tribes have, doubtless, been appreciated by schoolmasters, who find their education a paying business. The increase of Gonds in the combined system schools of the Raipur District, in the year 1892-93, was attributed, in the Annual Report of that district, to this. "Every schoolmaster tries to admit as many Gonds as possible. Promotion in this district means the transfer of a master to a school where aborgines abound."

Boys of low caste are to be found in some of our schools, but the degradation of their position and the fact that they are not allowed to live in the village, but are quarantined in little hamlets of their own are a bar to their progress. Separate schools for low castes under low caste schoolmasters exist in some districts. Seven schools for Dhers have been established in the Chanda District, and a school for Dhers under a Dher teacher was opened, in the year 1893, in Sironcha. A Dher boy obtained last year a scholarship tenable in an Anglo-Vernacular school situated in one of the largest cities of the Provinces. The School Committee requested me to remove him, as his presence was calculated to offend the religious susceptibilities of his fellow students and would injure the attendance. I declined to do as they wished, and I have not found the attendance in the school decline.

CHAPTER VII.—Training Schools.

83. The statistics of training institutions for teachers are shown in the following table :—

Statistics of Training Schools.

Name of institution.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.					
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.			1896-97.		
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Training class for teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary grades.	17	17	25	13	15	16	14	14	2,749	928	183	4	6	58	0	0
Normal Schools for men. Nagpur ...	16	39	30	30	34	38	31	33	9,542	12,199	284	13	4	321	0	5
Normal Schools for men. Jubbulpore	85	97	44	58	88	91	80	85	10,072	10,683	114	7	3	117	6	4
Normal Schools for men. Raipur ...	48	55	36	38	50	51	44	45	4,121	5,654	98	7	0	110	13	9
Total ...	166	208	135	139	187	196	169	177	26,484	29,464	141	10	0	150	5	3
Normal School for women, Jubbulpore.	19	23	8	*5	22	21	18	20	6,151	6,825	279	9	5	325	0	0
Grand Total ...	185	231	143	144	209	217	187	197	32,635	36,289	156	2	4	167	3	8

* This includes 1 assistant mistress passed from the institution.

Training schools for masters were returned as 5, in the figures for the year 1891-92, whereas they appear as 4, in the year 1896-97. The decrease is due to the omission of the training class in the Sambalpur District, which was wrongly entered as a Normal School in the figures for 1891-92. As a matter of fact, there has been no change in the number of training institutions in the period under review. The establishment of training classes in Vernacular Middle Schools has been explained in paragraph 73 above, and the general condition of those classes is discussed in paragraph 89 below. The Nagpur Training Institution contains two departments, one for the training of teachers of the Collegiate and secondary grades for employment in the Provinces generally, and the other for the training of primary school teachers in the Marathi districts. These departments are returned for the sake of uniformity, as separate institutions, in the above table. The training schools in these Provinces are maintained from Provincial funds. Numbers and average attendance show an increase during the period, whilst the number of passes by the Teachers' Certificate examination remains almost the same. The total cost has increased from Rs. 32,635 to Rs. 36,289, which is due mainly to increments in the salaries of the staff of each Normal School, whilst the average cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 156-2-4 to Rs. 167-3-8. The method of instruction followed in Normal Schools is given in Chapter XVII of the Education Manual. As regards the training of mistresses, the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, supplies the wants of Hindi speaking districts only. There is no separate Normal School for the Marathi districts, and this is a great desideratum. An effort was made in the year 1894, to add a training class to the Fort Mission Girls' School, Nagpur, but the scheme has proved a failure. Nothing can be done in this direction until the advent of more prosperous times.

Training Institution, Nagpur.

84. In the past five years, there has been no important change in the organization and management of the institution, but, in the year 1893, it was removed from its unsuitable and insanitary quarters in the city of Nagpur to its present site at Takli, where it is provided with commodious class rooms and an excellent hostel. The health of the pupils has improved, owing, doubtless to the improved surroundings and the healthy recreation afforded by an open playground and a good gymnasium. The immediate object of the upper department of the school was to train existing teachers

in Colleges and secondary schools in the principles and practice of pedagogy. The supply, however, of masters, as candidates, must necessarily diminish, and was found to be hardly adequate to keep up the class. For this reason and to provide a supply of trained teachers for first appointments in Colleges and secondary schools, 7 scholarships were sanctioned in the year 1893, to enable students desirous of entering the Education Department to undergo a course of training. At first, no candidates were forthcoming to take up these scholarships, but the improvement in the prospects of masters in Anglo-Vernacular Municipal Schools, owing to the surrender to the Department of the power of appointment and transfer, has had such a marked effect in popularizing service in Municipal schools, that candidates for employment in those schools are now more willing to undergo training. The consequence is that these scholarships are now, annually, filled up, and there is every reason to expect that the difficulty of obtaining candidates for the upper department of the school has passed away. As regards masters under training, it was found that the condition by which they received only half the pay of their appointments whilst under training made attendance in the school unpopular and, in the year 1894, the grant of full pay of their appointments was sanctioned. This, the Superintendent reports, has resulted in a great improvement in the tone of the class. The results of the prescribed examinations were satisfactory: 13 trained and 2 untrained men passed for Secondary Teachers' certificates, and 30 obtained primary grade certificates in the year 1896-97, against 31 in the previous year. During the period, 7 candidates passed for the Collegiate grade, 67 for the secondary grade and 143 for the primary grade. Mr. Spence, the Superintendent, has discharged his duties during the quinquennium in a thoroughly efficient and conscientious manner.

Jubbulpore Male Normal School.

85. The object of the institution is to train candidates as masters for the primary schools of the Northern Circle as well as for the Hindi districts of the Southern Circle. Of the 97 students on the rolls, 86 are classified as ordinary students, and 11 are husbands of students under training in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore. Passes in the Teachers' Certificate examination have increased from 44, at the beginning, to 58, at the end of the period under review. In the Bombay School of Art examination, 17 candidates appeared of whom 6 obtained certificates of the 1st grade, whilst 8 passed in Free-hand, 13 in Geometrical and 7 in Model. The most important change during the period has been the removal of the school to the building vacated by the Jubbulpore College. The new quarters are, in every respect, a great improvement on the old, being, especially as regards the boarding arrangements, more commodious and more sanitary. The Practising School has much improved in instruction and strength. In point of physical training, the school is superior to the Nagpur Training Institution. A school garden is maintained by the voluntary work of the students. The Superintendent, Mr. Vinayek Rao, deserves warm commendation for the excellent tone, discipline and general management of the institution.

Raipur Normal School.

86. The improvement in the school noted in last year's Annual Report has continued and the results are creditable. In the Teachers' Certificate examination, 38 students obtained certificates last year, as against 36 in the year 1891-92. Drill and gymnastics are well taught and the tone and discipline are excellent. The boarding-house, though not equal to that of Jubbulpore, is well managed. Credit is due to Mr. Rajaram Pande, the Head Master, for the improvement he has effected in the school.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

87. This school trains teachers for employment in Hindi speaking districts and has been placed on a much better footing during the quinquennium, by its removal from its old quarters in the civil lines to the city. It was found that, owing to the distance from the city, a good practising department, that essential adjunct of a training school, could not be obtained, and it was accordingly decided to remove it to a more convenient situation in the city of Jubbulpore and to take over a Municipal Girls' School as a practising department. The result has been an improvement in the strength of the Practising Department from 16 to 80. The present building is not quite suitable, but the erection of a new building

must await more prosperous times. The boarding-house was also removed to a better building in the civil lines. The number of students stood at 23 last year, as against 19 in the year 1891-92, but the number of passes in the Teachers' Certificate examination was 5 only, as compared with 8 in the latter year. The decline in the number of passes is, doubtless, due to the raising of the Standard, as, in the year 1894, girls were for the first time given the same papers in the Teachers' Certificate examination as those given for boys. The majority of the students live in the city with their husbands, who are students of the Male Normal School, whilst the widows and unmarried live in the boarding-house, under the superintendence of the Lady Superintendent. It is noticeable that in the year 1893, two of the students of this institution obtained first grade certificates in the Bombay School of Art examination, a result probably unique in the annals of education in this country. The general management of the school during the quinquennium reflects much credit on Miss Ross, the Lady Superintendent, who is most assiduous and interested in her work.

Uriya teachers.

88. There is no separate school for the training of Uriya teachers. There are 10 pupil teachers' scholarships of Rs. 5, of which 5 are attached to the Bargarh and 5 to the Remenda Vernacular Middle Schools in the Sambalpur District. The results of the Teachers' Certificate examination were as follows :—

Bargarh ..	Appeared	13
	Passed	12
Remenda ..	Appeared	8
	Passed	6

Training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools.

89. In addition to the Normal Schools there are 62 Vernacular Middle Schools which are recognized by the Department as competent to train teachers for the Teachers' Certificate examination on the bonus system (articles 280 to 284 of the Education Manual). One hundred and sixty-nine candidates appeared in the last Teachers' Certificate examination from these schools of whom 73 passed, as against 40 in the year 1895-96. The main defect in these schools is the neglect of practical methods of instruction, neither masters nor Deputy Inspectors realizing the fact that the object of training is to make the candidate able to instruct others.

CHAPTER VIII.—Technical Education.

Plan of the Chapter.

90. Technical Education is, generally, divided into two branches, (1) preparatory and (2) special. The preparatory branch, which includes such subjects as drawing and physical science, forms a part of general education and has no special connection with any particular industry or profession, but serves as a preliminary training for all industries and professions. The special branch implies the teaching of a trade or profession.

Preparatory Technical Education.

91. Drawing, which, on account of the training which it gives to the hand and eye, is admitted to be the most useful preparation for special technical instruction, has made marked progress during the quinquennium. Candidates are sent up from our schools for the Bombay School of Art examination, and, during the last 5 years, 586 candidates have obtained certificates, the number in 1896-97 being 181, as against 78, in the year 91-92. The subject is compulsory in the primary department of secondary schools, but optional in middle schools and in primary rural schools. As a matter of fact, however, it is taught in all schools where the masters are competent to teach it. All high and middle schools are now supplied with certificated drawing masters. Special prizes varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to the qualifications of the masters are offered to each master who passes not less than 10 candidates in the Bombay School of Art examination.

Prizes are, also, offered for students who do well in that examination (articles 241 and 242 of the Education Manual). Special prizes are offered on the results of the Middle School examination for proficiency in the subject, and, in the award of Middle School scholarships, preference is given to candidates who excel in drawing. In the year 1892-93, a further stimulus was given to instruction in drawing in primary schools, by the offer of prizes on the results of the Upper Primary examination. Physical science and object lessons are compulsory in secondary schools and their primary branches, but the latter subject has been made optional in the new curriculum for primary rural schools sanctioned in the year 1894. As a fact, our policy is not to make object lessons a separate subject, but to incorporate lessons on elementary science in our reading books, so as to make every reading lesson, as far as possible, an object lesson. Physical science is, also, a compulsory subject in the Middle School examination. Special prizes are offered for this subject on the results of that examination, and, on the results of the Upper Primary examination, for agriculture and common objects. As regards agriculture, it was felt that, in an agricultural country such as India, the ordinary reading books in rural schools should have an agricultural colouring, and that to treat it as a separate subject was a mistake. To this end, the agricultural primer in use was, when the reading books were revised, incorporated in the third and fourth books. The subject is, therefore, now taught as part and parcel of the ordinary reading lessons. This is, I understand, in accordance with the views of the Government of India. The Sanitary Primer in use has, also, been incorporated in the reading books. Manual training, since it was made an optional subject in the year 1891-92, has languished, and is now taught in a few schools only.

Special Technical Education.

92. The schools for Special Technical Education in these Provinces are the following:—

1.	Law class	Jubbulpore.
2.	Do.	Nagpur.
3.	Engineering School	Jubbulpore.
4.	Agricultural do.	Nagpur.
5.	Normal Agricultural Class	Do.

Statistics of the Law classes.

93. The statistics of the Law classes are shown below:—

Name of Institution.	Number of pupils on 31st March.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure. From Provincial Revenues.		From Local and Municipal Funds.		From Fees.		From other sources.		Total.		Cost of educating each pupil.		Number appeared.		Number passed.	
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Law College, Jubbulpore...	39	17	35	21	26	15	686	...	...	...	514	1,200	...	...	1,200	1,200	34 4 7	57 2 3	...	13	...	3
Law College, Nagpur ...	43	4	47	31	30	4	1,200	...	...	...	837	2,160	123	...	2,160	2,160	45 15 4	69 10 10	5	18	1	11
Total ...	82	21	82	52	56	19	1,886	...	...	...	1,351	3,360	123	...	3,360	3,360	40 15 7	64 9 10	5	31	1	14

These institutions are defined as "classes" in the returns though they are affiliated in law, the first with the Allahabad University and the latter with the Calcutta University. In the Jubbulpore class, the entire cost is met from Provincial funds. In the Nagpur class, Government contributes Rs. 100 per mensem, whilst half the fee receipts are credited to Provincial revenues. The decline in the strength of the two institutions from 82 to 21 is due to the raising of the fees from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 which has led to the removal of the names of defaulters. Fourteen candidates passed the University examinations in law in 1896-97 as against one in the year 1891-92.

Medical studentships.

94. There is no Medical College in these Provinces. Ten scholarships are awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination, to enable candidates to study in the Patna Medical School. Two scholarships awarded on the results of the F.A. and one on the results of the B.A. examination are tenable in any College of medicine. All the scholarships tenable in the Patna Medical School have been taken up, annually, during the quinquennium. At present, four students, one B.A. and three F.A. candidates, are studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and one student is studying in the Lahore Medical College. Three women are studying in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, on special scholarships to enable them to enter the Agra Medical School.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

95. The condition of the Engineering School, Jubbulpore, is shown thus :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil.	Candidates for certificates.	Candidates passed.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1891-92 ...	11	11	9	2,855	259 8 8	9	5	
1896-97 ...	30	30	28	3,010	107 8 0	10	9	

The object of the class is to train candidates for lower Subordinate appointments in the Department of Public Works of the Central Provinces and for employment under Local Bodies or Wards estates and the like. In the year 1893, it was transferred from Nagpur to Jubbulpore, located in the Government College and placed under the supervision of the Principal. The change has resulted in a great improvement in both the number and quality of candidates for admission. The standard of admission is the Middle School examination, but it is found that Matriculates are better able to understand and obtain the full benefit of the lectures than candidates who have merely passed the Middle School examination, and it is intended to confine admission, as far as possible, to such candidates only. At the last Final examination, out of 10 candidates presented for examination, nine passed, a result very creditable to Mr. Datay, the Superintendent. Hitherto, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable employment for passed candidates, but since the arrival of Mr. Oliver, Chief Engineer, to whom the thanks of the Department are due, this difficulty has disappeared. He has taken a warm interest in the school, and circulates, annually, to the various Departments of Public Works in the adjoining States and to the different Railway Companies lists of candidates, qualified for employment, with the result that these candidates are regularly provided with suitable posts, and the popularity and usefulness of the school has been greatly enhanced. The total cost of the school was in the year 1896-97, Rs.3,010 and the average cost of educating each pupil Rs.107-8-0, against Rs.2,855 and Rs.259-8-8, respectively, in the year 1891-92.

Agricultural School, Nagpur.

96. This school is designed to train students for appointments in the Subordinate Revenue and Settlements and Court of Wards' Establishments. Its condition for the last few years has not been satisfactory, though no efforts have been spared by the offer of scholarships and otherwise, to popularize it. The Commissioner of Settlements wrote last year "the popularity of the class which was never very great, is, I regret to say, declining, and I have no great hopes of obtaining better results until more appointments of a higher order in the Revenue and other departments are opened to the students."

At a conference held at Jubbulpore, in March 1896, Sir E. Buck being President, the whole question of Agricultural Education was discussed, and proposals

were submitted for placing the school on a more satisfactory footing. These proposals were—

(1) to bring the school into connection with the Agricultural branch of the Poona College of Science,

(2) to place candidates who pass the Final examination of the school, at the end of the two years' course, on an equal footing with F.A. candidates, as regards admission to Government service, thus rendering them eligible for Naib Tahsildarships, a certain proportion of these appointments to be reserved for them.

The latter measure, which has recently been sanctioned by the Administration, will, indubitably, tend to popularize the class, and will attract men of better general educational qualifications than the middle school students, who have hitherto formed the bulk of the school. The latter, as pointed out in previous reports, are, owing to their defective education, unfit for the study of a difficult technical subject. The question of affiliating the school with the Poona College of Science is still under consideration. The instruction in the institution is both practical and theoretical. Practical instruction is given in the Agricultural Farm which adjoins the school. The students are allotted separate plots of ground, on which they grow their own crops. All the operations from the manuring of the ground and sowing to the threshing of the crops, is done by their own hands. A few lessons on veterinary surgery are also given. The course of study is given in Chapter XVIII of the Education Manual. Attached to the school is a Veterinary Dispensary which has made great strides in popularity during the last five years. In 1891-92 the number of cases treated was 790, against 2,095 in the year 1896-97. Dr. T. A. Voclekar when he visited the class, pronounced it to be "the best agricultural class" he had met with in India.

Normal Agricultural class, Nagpur.

97. This institution, which is one of the most popular and successful in the Central Provinces, is attached to the Agricultural School. Its object is to teach Vernacular primary schoolmasters such small amount of science as will enable them to understand and teach the agricultural lessons embodied in the reading books in use. As such, it cannot be considered a school for special technical instruction, but is dealt with here for the sake of convenience. Much approval of the aim and general working of the class was expressed by the members of the Educational Agricultural Conference above referred to, but it was felt that the process of training was somewhat too slow, and proposals were submitted for increasing the number of students sent annually for training. Formerly, two batches of schoolmasters from each district or 33 in all attended a course of six months, *viz.*, 66 per annum. Under the new scheme, as suggested by the Conference and recently sanctioned by the Administration, the number to be trained annually, has been raised to 139. This will tend to increase the usefulness of the institution. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture writes: "The agricultural class is, I venture to say, doing good work, and, during my recent tour, I came across several satisfactory indications of an awaking of interest in the subject on the part of agriculturists, which I attribute solely to the instruction given to their sons by the village schoolmasters who have passed through this class." I quite agree with Mr. Carey, but I would add that the class will serve a collateral and equally useful purpose, if, by means of this "awakening of interest," we succeed in fostering a taste for elementary science, and, by developing the faculty of observation, give a less bookish turn to Primary Education. The course of instruction is laid down in Appendix I of the Education Manual. The instruction is as practical as possible, the students being made to practise such simple experiments, as the evolution of oxygen gas from plants, and the like. The extreme interest they seem to take in these experiments is a pleasure to witness. With the view of enabling them to carry on such experiments and to illustrate practically the lessons they will be required to give when they return to their schools, they are supplied with the following apparatus, which may be commended for its simplicity and economy.

List No. I.

Name of experiment.	Apparatus.	Approximate price.
		Rs. a. p.
1. Bottle culture	2 Bottles	0 3 0
2. „	Magnifying glass ..	1 0 0
3. Osmose	A tube	0 2 0
4. Transpiration	A glass	0 4 0
5. Evolution af oxygen gas from plants ..	A big bottle	0 4 0
6. Lime water and formation of chalk ..	A tube	0 1 0
	Total ..	1 14 0

List No. II.

			Rs. a. p.
1. Preparation of Carbonic acid gas	..	A wide-mouthed bottle with two tubes, funnel, &c.	1 0 0
2. Preparation ofhydrogen gas	..	Two beakers	0 8 0
		A basin	0 8 0
		Acid sulphuric	0 4 0
		„ hydrochloric ..	0 4 0
		Zinc	0 4 0
		Total ..	2 12 0

The annual cost of the Agricultural School and Normal Agricultural class which is met from Provincial funds, is Rs. 3,669 and the average cost of educating each pupil Rs. 71-15-1. The general management of both institutions, during the quinquennium, reflects much credit on Mr. Joshi, the Superintendent, and his assistant.

Technical studentships.

98. The number of technical studentships was, in the year 1894, reduced from 10 to 6, as it was found that the supply was in excess of the demand, few candidates being willing to take them up. There are now four studentships for natives and two for Europeans or Eurasians, tenable in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore, in the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn & Co. and in the Umaria and Warora Collieries. At present, two students are studying in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore. Two stipendary students are studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay. Their work is well reported on. As observed in last year's report, it is difficult to obtain students of the right sort, *viz.*, those who belong to the artizan class, as artizans do not readily send their children to school and, if they do, their children generally revert to their ancestral occupations, after passing the Upper Primary standard.

Forestry.

99. At the examination for admission to the Dehra Dun, Imperial School of Forestry, of the year 1894, two students of the Jubbulpore College stood respectively first and second on the list.

CHAPTER IX.—Female Education.

Statistics of Female education.

100. It will be seen from the tables given at this end of this chapter that the total number of girls under instruction has increased during the period under review from 7,833 to 10,797, or by 38 per cent., the percentage of female scholars to the female population of school-going age being ·8, at the commencement, as against 1·11, at the end of the period. The increase is mainly in girls in boys' schools the number of which has risen from 1,668 to 3,004. Schools in British Territory have increased from 136 to 158, and the strength thereof from 7,543 to 9,863. In the Native States, schools have increased from 6 to 10, and numbers from 290

to 934. Of the total number under instruction, 7,604 are found in primary and secondary schools and are distributed as follows :—

High Stage	18
Middle do.	170
Upper Primary..	553
Lower do.	6,863
Total ..	7,604

As regards race or creed, the total number of Hindus in secondary schools has increased from 163 to 312 and, in primary schools, from 4,500 to 5,604. Under Mahomedans, there is an increase of 73 in secondary schools, but a decline of 42 in primary schools. It is noticeable that the number of Gonds at school has risen from 11 to 40.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations were :—

	Passed in 1891-92.	Passed in 1896-97.
Upper Primary	147	277
Lower do.	359	609

The curriculum for girls' schools was simplified in the year 1894. Previously, it was the same as for boys. It has now been reduced to the level of the rural school curriculum with needle-work, singing, &c., added. This has, perhaps, tended to popularize female education, but the greatest stimulus is that afforded by the offer of double the ordinary result grant rates, as is proved by the large increase in the attendance of girls in boys' schools, which is mainly in the Raipur District, where the schools are almost entirely on the system of payment by results. Schoolmasters in that district realize the fact that girls are a valuable commodity in enabling them to increase their earnings and, doubtless, use their influence with parents to induce them to send their girls to school. The results are, in fact, to be attributed, rather to the avarice of schoolmasters than to any apparent desire for knowledge on the part of the students. The want of a training school for the Marathi speaking districts, is, as has been pointed out in paragraph 83 above, an obstacle to the progress of eductation in those parts. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, again invites attention to the apathy, if not active hostility, of native officials in some of the larger towns towards the girls' schools situated in their midst. It is, I would observe, the duty of officials holding responsible positions to set a good example by sending their own children to school, as an encouragement to those inferior to them in education and intelligence. As observed by the Inspector of Schools, "if improvement is to take place, it must come from the top downwards and not from the bottom upwards."

Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore.

101. This is one of the largest and most successful agencies for the promotion of female education in the Central Provinces. The Mission has 11 schools under its management of which 3 are middle schools. The Vernacular only is taught in all the schools, except one, *viz.*, the school for Bengalis in which English is taught. This language is, I understand, indispensable in that school, as without a knowledge of it, no Bengali girl has any chance of matrimony. The Mission is also engaged in zenana work, instruction being imparted to some 300 women in their homes. The success of these schools is mainly due to the constant care and supervision of the ladies of the Mission, under the Lady Superintendent, Miss Branch, whose zeal and energy it is impossible to over-praise.

Zenana Mission, Nagpur.

102. The schools of the Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, continue in good order, under the Lady Superintendent, Miss Small.

Hoshangabad Friends' Mission.

103. The schools conducted by the Friends' Zenana Mission, Hoshangabad, have done good work during the period under review.

TABLE No. I.—Primary Schools for Girls.

	Year.	Managed by Government.		Managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Managed by Native States.		Grand Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	1891-92	25	1,073	41	1,859	55	2,368	7	166	128	5,466	6	227	134	5,693
	1896-97	3	168	63	2,763	73	3,390	4	102	143	6,423	10	463	153	6,886
Girls in Boys' Schools ...	1891-92	...	...	...	1,382	...	227	...	15	...	1,624	...	44	...	1,668
	1896-97	...	20	...	1,633	...	907	...	...	...	2,560	...	444	...	3,004
Boys in Girls' Schools ...	1891-92	...	...	...	12	...	100	...	5	...	117	...	2	...	119
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	97

TABLE No. II.—Secondary Schools for Girls.

Year.		Managed by Government.		Managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Maintained by Native States.		Grand Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	English ..	..	..	..	..	5	102	..	..	5	102	..	..	5	102
	Vernacular ..	1	92	..	..	2	84	..	..	3	176	..	..	3	176
1896-97	English ..	..	..	..	..	8	161	..	..	8	161	..	..	8	161
	Vernacular ..	..	..	1	79	6	478	..	..	7	557	..	..	7	557
Girls in Boys' Schools ...	1891-92 ..	..	3	..	227	..	42	..	..	..	272	..	21	..	293
	1896 97 ..	..	..	..	278	..	17	..	..	..	295	..	27	..	322
Boys in Girls' Schools ...	1891-92 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896-97 ..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	59

TABLE No. III.—Race and Creed of Girls in Primary and Secondary Schools.

Race or Creed.	British Territory.		Native States.		Total.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	
			Secondary Schools.				
Europeans and Eurasians	95	142	..	..	95	142	
Parsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Native Christians	14	180	..	..	14	180	Girls in Boys' Schools are not included in this return, the figures for such not being available.
Gonds, &c.	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Hindus	163	312	..	..	163	312	
Mahomedans	6	79	..	..	6	79	
Others	..	3	..	..	..	3	
Total ..	278	718	..	..	278	718	
			Primary Schools.				
Europeans and Eurasians	449	421	..	..	449	421	
Parsis	51	3	1	..	52	3	
Native Christians	230	425	..	..	230	425	
Gonds, &c.	11	31	..	7	11	38	
Hindus	4,281	5,162	219	442	4,500	5,604	
Mahomedans	396	353	7	8	403	361	
Others	48	28	..	6	48	34	
Total ..	5,466	6,613	227	463	5,693	6,886	

TABLE No. IV.—Expenditure on Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls.

	British Territory.						Native States.					Total.					
	From Provincial Revenues.		From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenue.	From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.	*From Provincial Revenues.*		From Local and Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	In schools under public management.	In aided schools.										In schools under public management.	In aided schools.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92.																	
Secondary Schools	342	3,706	699	1,755	3,076	9,578	..	..	..	..	..	342	3,706	699	1,755	3,076	9,578
Primary do.	4,99	9,456	12,044	4,146	17,153	47,797	643	..	..	120	763	4,998	9,456	12,044	4,146	17,916	48,560
Total ..	5,340	13,162	12,743	5,901	20,229	57 375	643	..	..	120	763	5,340	13,162	12,743	5,901	20,992	58,138
1896-97.																	
Secondary Schools	5	4,900	1,026	3,063	5,092	14,086	..	..	..	..	..	5	4,900	1,026	3,063	5,092	14,086
Primary do.	2,177	12,253	15,859	8,454	24,549	63,292	895	664	..	44	1,603	2,177	12,253	15,859	8,454	26,152	64,895
Total ..	2,182	17,153	16,885	11,517	29,641	77,378	895	664	..	44	1,603	2,182	17,153	16,885	11,517	31,244	78,981

CHAPTER X.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Statistics of Schools for Europeans.

The statistics of schools for Europeans are given below :—

Name of School.	Number of Boys.		Number of Girls.		Total.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		PASSED.										Monthly grant.	
											Matriculation.		Final or High Standard.		Middle School.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.			
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97.
																					Rs.	Rs.
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur ..	172	251	..	..	172	251	186	237	145	206	..	13	..	4	15	22	15	18	22	19	350	400
Bishop's School, Nagpur ..	68	58	44	54	112	112	118	126	91	97	..	2	..	..	4	5	7	7	9	12	250	270
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore ..	81	136	..	..	81	136	75	125	62	102	..	..	..	..	5	1	8	13	3	13	160	175
St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee ..	4	11	90	125	94	136	96	135	82	108	..	1	..	1	2	6	..	3	9	17	190	210
Ditto ditto Nagpur ..	32	27	90	117	122	144	106	145	102	104	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	9	5	13	105	175
Ditto ditto Jubbulpore..	10	13	122	130	132	143	128	127	104	105	..	..	..	2	5	5	3	2	7	19	270	270
Christ Church Girls' School ditto ..	10	16	78	79	88	95	81	92	70	65	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	5	9	11	100	155
Ditto Boys „ ditto ..	32	26	..	..	32	26	31	30	28	23	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	3	7	90	130
Railway School, Khandwa ..	28	10	31	5	59	15	58	15	41	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	2	30	30
Ditto Harda ..	16	19	20	10	36	29	32	31	27	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	30	30
Ditto Bilaspur ..	..	3	..	14	..	17	..	16	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	25
Ditto Dongargarh ..	12	8	10	11	22	19	14	16	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25
Loretto Convent School, Saugor ..	5	5	7	29	12	34	15	30	15	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	35
Orphanage, Kamptee ..	18	..	13	..	31	..	28	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Total ..	488	583	505	574	993	1,157	968	1,125	801	891	..	16	..	7	40	45	42	63	74	129	1,625	1,930

The number of institutions remains the same as at the commencement of the period under review, *viz.*, 13, but the number under instruction has increased from 993 to 1,157. The results of the prescribed examinations are favourable. Sixteen students passed the Matriculation and 7, the Final Standard examination in the year 1896-97 as against *nil* in the year 1891-92. Passes by the Middle School standard show little variation, whilst 192 passed the Upper and Lower Primary examinations last year, as compared with 116 in the year 1891-92. The schools have generally maintained a high standard of proficiency. The accommodation and appliances are, on the whole, good, and, in the year 1894-95, large additions and improvements were made to two of them, *viz.*, the Bishop's School, Nagpur, and the Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore. The instruction is sound and much attention is given to physical training, musical drill and calisthenics being quite a feature in some of the schools especially in those under the Catholic Mission. The older students in the boys' schools are enrolled in the volunteer cadet corps and 54 qualified, last year, for the special capitation grant. Proposals (1) for the training of teachers in European Schools, (2) to give a more technical bent to the course of instruction, were submitted in connection with the report of the committee appointed by the Government of India to revise the Code for European Schools. It was suggested that the Nagpur Training Institution should be made a Training School for European teachers; that manual training or the Slojd system should be introduced in the larger boys' schools, and that encouragement should be given to short-hand and type-writing in both boys' and girls' schools. The proposals are still under the consideration of the Administration.

Statistics of Secondary and Primary Schools for Europeans and the classification of pupils according to stages of instruction.

105. The following tables show (1) the stages of instruction of pupils in these schools and (2) their distribution as secondary and primary:—

Year.	Under Public Management.		Under Private Management.				Total number of Institutions.	Total number of Scholars on 31st March.	Boys.	Girls.
	Managed by Government, &c.		*Aided by Government, &c.*		*Unaided.*					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.				
				Secondary Schools.						
1891-92... ...	...	...	9	253	...	...	9	253	143	110
1896-97... ...	...	...	15	350	...	...	15	350	193	157
				Primary Schools.						
1891-92... ...	...	...	11	706	2	34	13	740	345	395
1896-97... ...	...	...	13	807	...	...	13	807	390	417
Total... 1891-92 ...	...	...	20	959	2	34	22	993	488	505
Total... 1896-97 ...	...	...	28	1,157	...	...	28	1,157	583	574

Year.	Number of boys in—						Number of girls in—						Grand Total.
	High Stage.	Middle Stage.	Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage (A).	Lower Primary Stage (B).	Total.	High Stage.	Middle Stage.	Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage (A).	Lower Primary Stage (B).	Total.	
					Secondary Schools.								
1891-92	22	121	...	...	...	143	...	110	...	...	...	110	253
1896-97	36	157	...	...	...	193	18	139	...	...	...	157	350
					Primary Schools.								
1891-92	...	...	111	188	46	345	...	...	111	179	105	395	740
1896-97	...	...	120	240	30	390	...	...	110	252	55	417	807
Total ... 1891-92 ...	22	121	111	188	46	488	...	110	111	179	105	505	993
Total ... 1896-97 ...	36	157	120	240	30	583	18	139	110	252	55	574	1,157

Direct expenditure on European Schools.

106. The direct expenditure on European Schools is as under :—

Year.	Total Expenditure from					Total.
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Secondary Schools.			
1891-92	8,760	...	1,300	3,951	7,051	21,062
1896-97	11,285	...	8,115	7,186	7,160	26,476
			Primary Schools.			
1891-92	11,409	...	847	5,576	9,537	28,089
1896-97	11,991	...	1,045	11,247	8,643	32,926
Total ... 1891-92 ...	20,169	...	2,867	9,527	16,588	49,151
Total ... 1896-97 ...	23,276	...	1,890	18,433	15,803	59,402

The total expenditure has increased from Rs.49,151 to Rs.59,402 or by 20 per cent. The increase of Rs.3,107 under Provincial funds is due to an increase in the monthly grants to several schools since the last quadrennial examination in 1893, and the decrease of 977 under Municipal funds is due to the reduction of grants made by several Municipalities. It is satisfactory to note that the receipts from fees have nearly doubled.

A note on the condition of each of the larger schools is extracted from the report of the Inspector of European Schools for the information of the managers of these institutions.

St. Francis de Sales' College, Nagpur.

107. "Of the 251 boys enrolled, 136 are boarders. The attendance averages 86 per cent. The arrangements for the large number of boarders were very satisfactory, an air of cheerfulness and neatness pervades the whole and the health of the boarders has been excellent. The results of the High and Middle School examinations show a considerable improvement, the passes being 4 and 22 against 0 and 12 last year. Thirteen boys also passed the Matriculation examination, and two the F.A. The school drill to the music of the school band is a pleasing feature and the boys excel in all manly games."

108. "Numbers at the close of the year show a decline of 23 but the attendance has improved. Boarders have increased from 8 to 16, but there is accommodation for 30 and the arrangements for their comfort are excellent. The infant department continues to improve and is exceedingly popular. In the standards, the staff is insufficient to dispose of all the work involved and, I trust, it will be strengthened. An instruction in drill and gymnastics is required. The passes by the Primary and Middle standards are 7 and 5 against 3 and 3 last year and one passed the Matriculation examination."

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

109. "Attendance has much improved now, averaging 90 per cent. Eighty-three of the boys are boarders and the arrangements of their comfort are suitable. One boy passed the Middle School and 13 the Primary examination. These results are not so good as usual, but the Inspection examination showed that the instruction was, on the whole, satisfactory. The boys, like those at St. Francis de Sales' College, do their physical training to the music of the school band and excel in all manly sports."

St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.

110. "Numbers continue to decline and the results both at the public examination and at the annual inspection were not satisfactory. A splendid gymnasium has been provided, but physical education has received very little attention. The buildings and appliances are ample and there is an excellent boarding-house, without, however, a single boarder. The teaching staff have, however, been changed and I trust the school will now do better."

Christ Church School for boys, Jubbulpore.

111. "The Christ Church Girls' School is a most flourishing institution. The numbers have increased and the accommodation is now ample. An excellent boarding-house has been provided with accommodation for 20, but at present only 5 have availed themselves of it. The kinder-garten class is exceedingly well managed and popular and the instruction in the standards satisfactory. There is room for improvement in the attendance which averages 68 per cent."

Christ Church School for girls, Jubbulpore.

112. "The attendance is 75 per cent. which is fairly satisfactory. There are no boarders and the attendance of day scholars is not so easily secured. This school is a comparatively new one and its progress is most satisfactory. The kinder-garten class is well attended, and very popular. The passes at the Middle and Primary examinations were very creditable."

St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpur.

113. "The attendance is 82 per cent., which is good. There are 91 boarders and the arrangements for their comfort are excellent. The discipline and instruction retain their high standard and the results at public examinations were creditable. One passed the Matriculation examination and 1 the High Standard, 6 the Middle and 3 the Primary School examinations."

St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee.

114. "This school continues to flourish and the attendance is 91 per cent., which is excellent. There are 83 boarders. Two passed in the High School examination. The results at the Middle School examination were good, 5 passing out of a class of 9. In the Primary examination, 2 passed. On the whole, the instruction is good and progress steady."

St. Joseph's Convent School, Jubbulpore.

115. "The Railway Primary Schools are all useful institutions, but their numbers and attendance are subject to fluctuations owing to the frequent transfer of the parents."

Railway Schools.

CHAPTER XI.—MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

116. The following table shows the number of Mahomedans in public and private institutions, in 1891-92, and in 1896-97, the percentage of this number to the total number of scholars of all classes, and the percentage of Mahomedans both to

Progress of Mahomedan Education.

the total population and to the urban population, according to the census of 1891 :—

Territory.	Percentage of Mahomedans to total population.	Percentage of Mahomedans to urban population.	Public Institutions.		Private Institutions.		Total.	
			Mahomedan pupils.	Percentage to total population.	Mahomedan pupils.	Percentage to total population.	Mahomedan pupils.	Percentage to total population.
1891-92.								
British Territory ...	2·7	16·5	8,585	8·1	106	3·2	8,691	8·0
Native States ...	·5	6·5	248	2·8	...	...	248	2·8
Total ...	2·4	16·1	8,833	7·7	106	3·2	8,939	7·7
1896-97.								
British Territory ...	2·7	16·5	9,899	7·3	...	...	9,899	7·3
Native States ...	·5	6·5	364	2·4	...	...	364	2·4
Total ...	2·4	16·1	10,263	6·8	...	...	10,263	6·8

Of the total population, Mahomedans form only 2·4 per cent., whilst, in the year 1896-97, they contributed 6·8 per cent. of the total number of scholars of all classes and creeds, as against 7·7 per cent., in the year 1891-92. The total number under instruction has increased from 8,939 to 10,263 or by nearly 15 per cent., which is creditable to the Anjuman Islamia who are the main supporters of Mahomedan education in these Provinces. In British Territory, the increase is from 8,691 to 9,899 and in the Native States from 248 to 364. The percentage of Mahomedans to the urban population is 16.

Classification of Mahomedan pupils.

117. The next table shows the number of Mahomedan pupils in each of the different grades of public institutions and the percentage to the total number of pupils of all classes :—

Territory.	In Arts Colleges (English).		In Professional Colleges.		In Secondary Schools.		In Primary Schools.		In Special Schools.	
	Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.	Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.	Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.	Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.	Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
1891-92.										
British Territory ...	13	5·6	4	4·9	2,160	9·4	6,373	7·3	44	7·1
Native States ...	...	...	...	...	57	6·1	182	1·0	...	...
Total ...	13	5·6	4	4·9	2,217	9·3	6,555	7·3	44	7·1
1896-97.										
British Territory ...	11	3·7	3	14·2	2,329	9·5	7,522	7·8	34	9·3
Native States ...	...	...	...	...	123	6·9	241	1·8	...	...
Total ...	11	3·7	3	14·2	2,452	9·3	7,763	6·3	34	9·3

From this table, it appears that the proportion of Mahomedans in primary and secondary schools is greater than the proportion of Mahomedans to the entire population, whilst, in Colleges, the Mahomedan element dwindles down to 3·7 per cent. as against 5·6 in the year 1891-92. This is discouraging, as showing that Mahomedans do not avail themselves of the higher education to the degree that might be expected from the comparatively high position they occupy in regard to the proportion of Mahomedan children under instruction to those of school-going age. In this respect, the percentage of Mahomedans is 22·17 as against 8·60 of Hindus. By withdrawing their children from school after they have passed the secondary stage, they handicap them in the race for higher appointments, for which University qualifications are necessary. The result is that Mahomedans are but poorly represented amongst Extra-Assistant Commissionerships and Tahsildarships.

The success of Mahomedans at University examinations.

118. The record of successful Mahomedan pupils in the different University examinations during the last 5 years, as given in the following table, shows but little progress :—

Year.	M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance or School Final.	B.L.
1892-93 ...	...	...	2	13	...
1893-94 ...	...	1	5	7	1
1894-95 ...	...	1	2	7	...
1895-96 ...	...	2	4	7	...
1896-97 ...	...	1	4	12	...

CHAPTER XII.—Education of Native Chiefs.

Raj Kumar College, Raipur.

119. The statistics of the Raj Kumar College, Raipur, are as follows :—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March.	Average monthly No. on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee collections.	Total expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92.	1	8	8	6	3,410	3,410	426 4 0	Besides there were two pupils in the Jubbulpore College and two in the High School, Jubbulpore.
1896-97.	1	23	23	13	7,723	12,769	555 2 9	In 1895-96, one student passed the Middle School examination.

The Raj Kumar College was transferred from Jubbulpore to Raipur in July 1894. The building which was reconstructed from the old office of the Commissioner makes an admirable school and boarding-house. The school is an unaided institution, supported partly from the fee receipts and partly from the proceeds of an endowment which was subscribed by the Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. The whole amount subscribed was Rs. 2,02,204. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 7,723, as against Rs. 7,920 in the year 1895-96. The increase in strength from 8 to 23 is mainly due to the fact that, in its present locality, the institution is more easily accessible to the large number of States in the Chhattisgarh Division. The school is managed by a governing body consisting of the Commissioner of the Division as President and 17 official and unofficial members of whom six are ruling Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. The aim of the school is to give a

sound English education up to the Middle School standard, and eventually to qualify boys for admission to the University. The progress made unde rthe Principal, Mr. Oswell, has been highly satisfactory. The instruction is sound and care is taken by the encouragement of such subjects as physical science and drawing not to make it too bookish. To moral and physical training much attention is given, every effort being made to foster a manly spirit by means of games and athletic sports. The boys play cricket and football and all of them ride. With sanitary surroundings and daily physical exercise, the physique of the students, as might be expected, improves from the time they join the institution.

CHAPTER XIII.—Private Institutions.

Character of private institutions.

120. In the year 1891-92, there were 80 private schools with 3,326 pupils, *i.e.*, indigenous schools which do not accept departmental standards of instruction, and do not send pupils for the public examinations. These schools were generally, maintained by malguzars or other gentlemen for the education of their own children. But, as soon as the new schools on the combined system were opened, see paragraph 73 above, these institutions were gradually absorbed, and the returns, now, show no private schools.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

Orders of the Government of India.

121. The main points to which the Government of India directed attention in Resolution No. $\frac{6}{371-383}$, dated the 17th August, 1889, were the following :—

(1) The provision of boarding-houses.

(2) The importance of physical training.

(3) The monitorial system.

(4) Inter-school rules.

(5) Punishment for breaches of discipline.

(6) Good conduct registers.

Boarding Houses.

122. One of the main defects of our educational system is, as has been repeatedly pointed out, the want of boarding-houses for students whocome from a distance to attend Colleges and schools situated in large cities, and who have no guardians or friends to whose care they can be entrusted. Most of them live in lodgings which are often kept by persons of disreputable character. They are badly housed and probably worse fed. Being under no control or supervision whatever and, exposed as they are, to the temptations of the bazar, they speedily lose whatever ideas of morality they may imbibe in school, and, as observed by the head of an important school in these Provinces, "the higher education they come to obtain is likely to become a curse to them instead of a blessing." Indeed, it is surprising under such circumstances, that the Indian student is as good as he is, and the explanation of such outbursts of indiscipline and bad manners as occurred recently in the Punjab, is not far to seek. Apart, however, from the direct bearing of the hostel system in checking the formation of evil habits, it has a tendency to encourage what is so conspicuous for its absence in Indian schools, *viz.*, the corporate spirit. Associated together under the same roof, students grow to look upon the "school boy spot" with feelings of pride and affection, and electing their own prefect who is responsible for the discipline of the institution (Chapter XII of the Education Manual), they learn lessons of obedience, regard for others and self-control which may tend to mould their characters for good. The progress made during the last five years in providing hostels has been remarkable. In Nagpur where there is a large number of students living by themselves in lodgings, excellent hostels were established, in the year 1895, in connection with the Hislop and Morris Colleges. They are mainly intended for the Colleges concerned, but are, also, open to the students of the

High School Department of the Hislop College and the Neill City High School. In Jubbulpore, the Government College has excellent boarding accommodation, and the Church Mission High School has a hostel in its compound. The other two aided schools in the city, *viz.*, the Hitkarini Sabha and the Anjuman Islamia have not, as yet, been able to provide hostels, owing to want of funds. The importance of the matter was impressed on District Councils and Municipalities, who readily responded by offering such sums for the establishment of hostels as they could spare, and private subscriptions were, in some cases, forthcoming. In fact, the provision of hostels has been pushed forward as vigorously as possible with the limited funds at our disposal, and, at present, all the Colleges, most of the high schools and the middle schools in the various districts of the Provinces, with three exceptions only, are now supplied with boarding accommodation. The exceptions are Narsinghpur, Mandla and Wardha. In the first two named districts, the arrangements made were put a stop to by the famine, and, in Wardha, the construction of a hostel had to be postponed to a more urgent necessity, *viz.*, the provision of a good water-supply.

Physical training.

123. On the principle that a healthy body is necessary to a healthy mind, there is perhaps no more effective means of raising the tone and discipline of a school, than physical training. To this subject, increased attention has been devoted during the last five years. Drill and gymnastics are taught in all schools, every visit by an Inspecting officer ending with an exhibition of drill and gymnastics. All Colleges, high and middle schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus. Cricket and football are played in most Colleges and high schools, and contests in games and sports take place at the annual conferences of schoolmasters and at the centres for the Upper Primary examination. Last year, field games associations were established in Nagpur and Jubbulpore, the object being to encourage athletic exercises in the schools of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Divisions respectively and especially in the towns concerned. Hitherto, none of the aided schools in these two cities had any play-ground or place of recreation. The associations have now succeeded in securing two good sites for play-grounds which are open to all the aided schools of the towns, and annual sports are to be held in each of them. Inter-school tournaments inaugurated by Mr. Sharp, Principal of the Jubbulpore College, were held in 1895 and 1896, and were highly successful. As regards primary schools, an important change has been made by the introduction of *deshi kasrat* or gymnastics on the native system. This has the advantage of being indigenous and, therefore, more popular than gymnastics on the English system, and, as it requires neither apparatus nor special instruction, it is more economical. A book on the subject, in which the various exercises are reduced to a system, is in the press and will shortly be supplied to all primary schoolmasters. The effect of the attention given to drill and gymnastics is evident in the improved physique of our boys, and in the better order and discipline in the schoolroom.

The monitorial system.

124. The monitorial system has, as yet, only been introduced into our boarding-houses. It is but a mutilated edition of the English system, as the prefect, though entrusted with certain disciplinary power, is not permitted to punish. It was thought, at the time when the rules were prepared, that to allow the prefect to punish would probably lead to abuse of authority.

Inter-school rules.

125. The Inter-school rules (Chapter XI of the Education Manual) have tended to improve discipline by checking undue migration from school to school and have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily.

Punishment for breach of discipline.

126. The rules regarding punishments are contained in Chapter X of the Education Manual.

Conduct Registers.

127. Conduct books are in use in schools of all grades.

CHAPTER XV.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

Text-Books.

128. The Government Book Depôt, as such, was transferred in 1893 to Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E, whose firm, now arranges for the publication and distribution of text-books in accordance with the deed-of-sale. The firm maintains two depôts for the distribution of books, one at Nagpur and the other at Jubbulpore. The old Central Text-Book Committee was re-constituted in the year 1894. There is, now, a Central Text-Book Committee at Nagpur to whom English and Marathi Text-Books are submitted for opinion, with two Sub-committees at Jubbulpore and Sambalpur for Hindi and Uriya books respectively. The number of books adopted during the period by the Text-Book Committee is given below :—

English.

(1)	As Text-Books	16
(2)	„ Prize or Library Books	4

Hindi.

(1)	As Text-Books	6
(2)	„ Prize or Library Books	20

Marathi.

(1)	As Text-Books	1
(2)	„ Prize or Library Books	16

Urdu.

(1)	As Text-Books	4
(2)	„ Prize or Library Books	2

Uriya.

(1)	As Text-Books	2
(2)	„ Prize or Library Books	6

Sanskrit.

(1)	As Prize or Library Books	6

CHAPTER XVI.—Museums and Literary Societies.

Museums.

129. There are two Museums in these Provinces. They are not under the management of the Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum, in the year 1896-97, was 80,620, as against 137,758, in the year 1891-92.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

130. The number of Literary and Philanthropic Societies is 38 against 29 in the year 1891-92. The following Societies may be mentioned as the most important :—

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. R. S. Dixit Library, Sitabaldi.
3. Native General Library, Wardha.
4. Public Library, Chanda.
5. Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad.
6. Hit Sabha, Saugor.
7. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
8. Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
9. Do. do., Jubbulpore.
10. Hitkarini Sabha, do.
11. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.

CHAPTER XVII.—Societies and Individuals that deserve notice.

Societies.

131. The Societies that deserve mention for the assistance that they gave to education during the period are the following :—

1. The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur.
2. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Reverend A. Robertson.
3. The Convents of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Kamptee.
4. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small.
5. The Church Mission Society, Jubbulpore.
6. The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.
7. The Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad.
8. The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
9. Hitkarini Sabha, Jubbulpore.

Revenue Officers.

132. The following Extra-Assistant Commissioners have been conspicuous for their activity in promoting education :—

1. Mr. P. M Greany, Harda.
2. ,, Anant Lal, Damoh.
3. ,, H. C. Bose, late of Jubbulpore.
4. ,, E. M. Kernander, Damoh.
5. ,, Gopal Ganesh Ranade, Balaghat.
6. ,, Gulam Mustafa, Seoni.
7. ,, Ganpat Rao Shrikhande, Bilaspur.
8. ,, Vinayek Rao Kelkar, late of Sambalpur.

Tahsildars.

133. The work of Tahsildars has been mentioned in paragraph 44 above.

Private Persons and Members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards.

134. Amongst the private persons and members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards, who have distinguished themselves for liberality or active interest in education, the following may be mentioned :—

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C.I.E., of Nagpur.
2. ,, Hon'ble Rao Saheb, Balwant Rao Bhuskute of Burhanpur.
3. ,, Reverend Messrs. Gill and Warren.
4. G. D. Oswell, Esq., President, Municipal Committee, Raipur.
5. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., of Nagpur.
6. Mr. Bapu Rao Dada, M.A., Pleader and Secretary, District Council, Nagpur.
7. ,, Krishna Rao, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Mowar.
8. ,, Shridhar Govind, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Saoner.
9. Dr. J. Prentie, Civil Surgeon and President of the Minor Municipalities, Bhandara.
10. Rao Saheb Rang Rao, President, District Council, Bhandara.
11. Mr. Gangadhar Balwant Gokhle, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Bhandara.
12. ,, Asaram of Sihora.
13. ,, Izarat Ali of Kinhi.
14. ,, Krishna Bapu of Lakhni.
15. ,, Ganpat Rao Kamdar, Bhonsla Estate, Lakhandur.
16. ,, Keshao Rao Pandhey, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Powni.
17. Rai Bahadur Indraraj Bhaoo, Zamindar of Kamtha.

18. Thakur Seoraj Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Rampaili.
19. The Reverend Israel Jacob, President, District Council, Chanda.
20. Mr. Chandi Prasad Patel, Chanda.
21. Krishna Rao Deshmukh of Mul.
22. Rao Saheb Bhujang Rao, Zamindar of Aheri.
23. Rao Saheb Narayan Rao, President, District Council, Wardha.
24. Mr. Damodar Nilkanth Khare, Secretary, District Council, Wardha.
25. „ Anant Rao, Patel of Rohoni.
26. „ Tukaram Patel ditto.
27. „ Bapu Rao Mukaddam ditto.
28. „ Sham Rao Krishna Rao of Rohoni.
29. „ Sakharam Khadsa.
30. „ Munshi Roshan Lal of Rasulabad.
31. „ Ram Rao Patel of Rohna.
32. „ Mahipat Rao, Zamindar of Hutta.
33. „ Bapu Tukaram Singh, Local Board Member, Balaghat.
34. „ Gauri Shanker, Pleader and Secretary District Council, Seoni.
35. „ Hiraman Sao, Local Board Member, Adegaon.
36. „ Seth Shanker Lal, Local Board Member, Chhapara.
37. „ Mr. Bapuji of Saonga (District Chhindwara).
38. „ Thakur Mardan Shaha of Chhindwara.
39. Lala Hanuman Prasad of Rohana.
40. Mr. Balaji Patel of Mohkher.
41. „ Bithoba Patel of Malegaon (Betul).
42. „ Ramji Pandit of Kheri.
43. „ Sukh Lal Mukhtiar of Chicholi.
44. „ Meghashyam of Rondha.
45. Rai Bahadur Ballabh Das, President, District Council, Jubbulpore.
46. Mr. Puran Das Singh of Belkhera.
47. Seth Dhanroo Pural of Dursoni.
48. Mr. Khupchand Budholia of Kowria (Narsinghpur).
49. „ Tikaram Kuthari of Mekh (Narsinghpur).
50. Pandit Laxmichand, Secretary, District Council, Damoh.
51. Khan Bahadur Imir Imdad Ali, Damoh.
52. Babu Ram Krishna Lal of Patharia.
53. Mr. Mohun Lal, Karinda to Malguzar of Rondha.
54. Munshi Girdhari Lal of Fatehpur.
55. Seth Moti Lal of Piparia (Hoshangabad).
56. Rai Bahadur Kali Das Chaudhari, Hoshangabad.
57. Mr. Sitolay, Jagirdar of Rahata Kalan.
58. Pandit Yadao Rao, President, District Council, Hoshangabad.
59. Seth Ram Lal of Sobhapur.
60. Mr. Gopal Rao, Goul (Nimar).
61. „ Hari Das Chatarji, President, District Council, Nimar.
62. „ Manna Lal of Gaurjhamar (Saugor).
63. „ Kanhaiya Lal of Gaurjhamar (Saugor).
64. Seth Khet Singh of Khurai (Saugor).
65. Mr. Birdhi Chand of Rahatgarh (Saugor).
66. „ Kodu Prasad of Malara (Mandla).
67. „ Ganesh Mehatan of Semaria (Mandla).
68. Rai Bahadur Bhutnath De, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur.

69. Mr. Bansi Lal Purohit, Secretary, District Council, Raipur.
70. ,, Mahomed Wazir Khan, Secretary, School Board, Bilaspur.
71. Pandit Padmalochan Gaontiya of Rampaili.
72. Mr. Baijnath Gaontiya of Balbaspur.
73. Rai Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, Malguzar of Rajim.
74. Mr. Jagdeo Singh, Malguzar of Bhimbhori.
75. Thakur Nanhen Singh, Assistant Manager of Bindra Nawagarh.
76. Lal Brij Raj Singh, Zamindar of Khariar.
77. Mr. Nawaj Singh of Champa.

Inspectors of Schools, Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

135. The work of these officers has been reviewed in paragraphs 21 and 22 above.

Principals, Professors and Head Masters.

136. The Heads of institutions, Professors and Teachers, who deserve mention are the following :—

Mr. H. Sharp, Principal, Government College, Jubbulpore, and the Professors.

,, Kesheo Gopal Tamhan, Principal, Morris College, Nagpur, and the Professors.

The Reverend A. Robertson, Principal, and the Professors of the Hislop College, Nagpur.

Mr. R. Mc.Gavin Spence, M.A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.

,, Vinayek Rao, Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

,, Rajaram Pande, Head Master, Normal School, Raipur.

Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

Mr. K. N. Basu, Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

,, Nanak Chand, Head Master, High School, Saugor.

,, Ramchandra Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Damoh.

,, Venkat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Khandwa.

,, Ramchhori Lal, Head Master, Middle School, Murwara.

,, Waman Rao, Head Master (deceased), High School, Raipur.

,, Balwant Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Umrer.

,, Keshao Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.

,, Ganesh Appaji Pandhey, Head Master, Middle School, Wardha.

,, Dhondo Govind, Head Master, Middle School, Arvi.

,, Madhao Dinker, Head Master, Middle School, Ashti.

,, Maroti Ganesh, late Head Master, Middle School, Burha.

,, Yeshwant Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Seoni—Chhapara.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Education.

TABLES.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1896-97.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
British Territory 86,501 Native States 29,435 Total 115,936	Towns: British Territory 52; Native States 6; Total 58	Males: British Territory 5,397,304; Native States 1,089,011; Total 6,486,315	Institutions: For Males	3	2	233	2,109	4	4	2,355	...	...	2,355	5·26 Institutions to number of towns and villages.	
	Villages: British Territory 34,303; Native States 10,401; Total 44,704	Females: British Territory 5,386,990; Native States 1,071,500; Total 6,458,490	For Females	...	...	15	153	1	...	169	...	...	169	·37	
	Total 44,762	Total 12,944,805	Total	3	2	248	2,262	5	4	2,524	...	...	2,524	5·63	
			Scholars: Males	291	21	25,235	112,823	218	122	138,710	...	...	138,710	14·25 Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	
			Females	...	...	981	9,793	23	...	10,797	...	...	10,797	1·11 Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	
			Total	291	21	26,216	122,616	241	122	149,507	...	...	149,507	7·7	

Abstract Return of Expenditure of Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts College.	Professional College.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For Males ...	49,763	3,360	2,69,551	3,33,811	30,058	6,979	6,93,522
For Females ...	...	...	14,086	64,895	6,825	...	85,806
Total ...	49,763	3,360	2,83,637	3,98,706	36,883	6,979	7,79,328
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4·85	...	18·35	23·30	9·60	1·78	57·88
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	17·81	67·23	...	...	85·04
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1·48	...	54·40	33·52	...	·13	89·53
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4·73	·32	26·94	37·87	3·50	·66	74·02
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	150 11 11	...	11 15 2	4 4 0	162 7 8	56 9 3	22 0 10
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	6 10 6	0 0 6	...	1 1 7	2 12 4
Total Cost ...	231 3 7	64 9 11	24 14 9	4 14 7	162 7 8	57 10 10	30 9 10
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 7 2	0 4 3	...	...	0 4 10
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	3 2 0	2 3 5	...	...	2 11 2
Total Cost ...	...	...	4 0 10	3 2 5	...	...	3 5 5
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	3 14 4	0 10 11	...	...	1 13 10
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	6 11 7	2 15 10	...	...	4 5 10
Total Cost ...	...	...	13 10 5	4 5 6	...	...	7 12 3
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	5 1 4	1 3 9	...	...	1 10 11
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	3 0 0	1 0 4	...	...	1 4 2
Total Cost ...	...	...	8 9 0	2 5 3	...	...	3 1 1
Aided Institutions Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	19 1 6	...	5 5 7	1 4 6	...	...	1 11 2
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	7 7 4	...	1 10 8	0 9 3	...	...	0 11 3
Total Cost ...	134 13 5	...	18 4 4	3 5 11	...	...	5 2 5
Unaided Institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	83 14 10	1 6 1	...	...	5 10 9
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	62 3 10	...	2 11 6	0 11 6	162 7 8	56 9 3	1 7 7
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	5 0 3	...	3 9 8	1 7 0	...	1 1 7	1 13 0
Total Cost ...	166 10 2	64 9 11	10 15 4	3 3 4	162 7 8	57 10 10	5 2 8

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-1897.

GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	30,254	1,00,090	28,927	84,923	9,193	9,090	2,62,477	9,55,999	
...	...	...	983	7,614	2,336	67	11,000	96,806	
...	30,254	1,00,090	29,910	92,537	11,529	9,157	2,73,477	10,52,805	
...	7·88	23·67	3·66	4·87	·63	1·41	42·12	100·0	
...	...	·63	4·81	8·41	1·04	·07	14·96	100·0	
...	...	...	·13	9·13	1·21	...	10·47	100·0	
...	2·88	9·51	2·84	8·79	1·10	·86	25·98	100·0	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARTS COLLEGES.								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	1	93	98	83	...	...	..	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Law	2	21	52	19	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	114	150	102	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — High Schools	4	170	178	150	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	6	1,037	1,009	794	30	3,048	2,749	2,285
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	5	456	386	264	115	14,823	14,890	10,541
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	79	83	62
Total	15	1,663	1,573	1,208	146	17,950	17,722	12,888
PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys	29	1,546	1,629	1,093	762	52,296	53,884	35,386
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls	3	168	148	93	63	2,763	2,714	1,726
Total	32	1,714	1,777	1,189	825	55,059	56,598	37,112
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	4	218	206	187	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Mistresses	1	23	21	21	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — School of Art	1	40	40	32	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	30	30	28	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Other Schools	2	52	51	42	...	...	...	...
Total	9	363	348	309	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	59	3,854	3,848	2,808	971	73,009	74,320	50,000

TABLE III.

Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	198	201	176	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	198	201	176	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	510	554	466	3	68	73	62
8	210	192	146	19	1,516	1,501	1,234	5	177	173	118
13	1,572	1,501	1,084	16	1,911	1,968	1,531	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	18	15	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	143	148	101	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	478	455	322	...	...	...	...
21	1,782	1,693	1,230	58	4,576	4,641	3,668	8	245	246	180
229	12,594	12,056	7,451	991	45,291	45,781	27,048	98	4,003	4,403	2,678
10	463	431	258	73	3,390	3,103	1,933	4	102	83	56
239	13,057	12,487	7,709	1,064	48,681	48,884	28,981	102	4,105	4,486	2,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	14,839	14,180	8,939	1,124	53,455	53,726	32,825	110	4,350	4,732	2,914

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

	Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
		22	23	24	25	26
	ARTS COLLEGES.					
University Education.	English	3	291	291	236	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.					
	Law	2	21	21	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	312	312	236	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools...	16	748	748	640	75
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English	68	5,988	5,988	84	5,798
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	149	18,762	4	...	18,762
	For Girls — High Schools...	2	18	18	18	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English	6	143	143	48	54
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	7	557	8	...	557
	Total ...	248	26,216	6,909	790	25,246
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	2,109	115,730	412	...	115,353
	For Girls	153	6,886	429	6	6,465
	Total ...	2,262	122,616	841	6	121,818
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	4	218	17	...	201
	Training Schools for Mistresses	1	23	...	...	23
	School of Art	1	40	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	30	30	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	2	52	17	...	35
	Total ...	9	363	64	...	259
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,524	149,507	8,126	1,032	147,323
Private Institutions.	1.—Advanced Teaching—					
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — „ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,524	149,507	8,126	1,032	147,323

TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.—(Concld.)

Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of girls in boys' School.	Number of boys in girls' School.	Remraks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	2	277	11	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	13	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	290	14	1	...	...	
37	8	654	45	4	...	...	
174	79	5,000	703	32	18	...	
...	130	16,342	1,625	665	304	...	
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
124	17	2	...	...	...	2	
...	163	310	79	5	...	57	
353	397	22,308	2,452	706	322	59	
393	402	98,482	7,402	9,101	3,004	...	
421	425	5,604	361	75	...	97	
814	827	104,086	7,763	9,176	3,004	97	
...	1	197	20	...	...	...	
...	...	21	...	2	...	...	
...	...	35	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	27	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	46	6	...	...	...	
...	1	326	34	2	...	...	
1,167	1,232	126,960	10,263	9,885	3,326	156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,167	1,232	126,960	10,263	9,885	3,326	156	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Maintained by the Deparment.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	14,773	...	...	4,447	...	3,440	22,660
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law	...	...	...	3,360	...	...	3,360
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14,773	...	...	7,807	...	3,440	26,020
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys — High Schools	5,780	...	4,150	3,724	124	31	13,809
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	11,661	...	6,328	5,517	121	...	23,627
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	1,353	...	...	129	285	...	1,767
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,794	...	10,478	9,370	530	31	39,203
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	6,749	...	...	524	545	12	7,830
For Girls	812	...	60	...	32	...	904
Total	7,561	...	60	524	577	12	8,734
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	30,058	...	...	...	...	...	30,058
Training Schools for Mistressess	6,825	...	...	...	...	...	6,825
School of Arts	167	...	133	...	...	...	300
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	3,010	...	...	...	...	...	3,010
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	3,669	...	...	...	...	...	3,669
Total	43,729	...	133	...	...	...	43,862
Buildings	2,383	...	344	49	317	...	3,093
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,252	...	472	...	...	...	1,724
Total	3,635	...	816	49	317	...	4,817
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	88,492	...	11,487	17,750	1,424	3,483	1,22,636

TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by the Municipal and Local Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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17,948	2,649	27,479	14,691	361	666	63,794	5,099	1,362	...	148	37	192	6,838
8,883	35,607	8,821	6,321	182	260	60,074	3,514	3,037	683	266	159	...	7,659
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	606	...	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,836	38,256	36,906	21,012	543	926	1,24,479	8,613	4,399	683	414	196	192	14,497
17,747	1,15,808	20,897	18,810	629	706	1,74,597	14,405	11,790	347	507	423	...	27,472
1,365	6,390	7,283	...	124	22	15,184	895	399	265	...	...	44	1,603
19,112	1,22,198	28,180	18,810	753	728	1,89,781	15,300	12,189	612	507	423	44	29,075
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1,351	16,947	8,879	284	1,612	486	29,559	1,816	...	58	...	657	...	2,531
32	2,218	750	142	189	21	3,352	1,197	1,049	8	...	8	...	2,262
1,383	19,165	9,629	426	1,801	507	32,911	3,013	1,049	66	...	665	...	4,793
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47,331	1,79,619	74,715	40,248	3,097	2,161	3,47,171	26,926	17,637	1,361	921	1,284	236	48,365

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	3,838	...	1,500	5,923	...	15,842	27,103
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,838	...	1,500	5,923	...	15,842	27,103
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys... High Schools	6,610	...	2,226	8,850	1,271	8,703	27,660
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys... Middle Schools ... English	12,086	...	3,799	10,070	2,678	8,793	37,426
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys... Middle Schools ... Vernacular	1,246	187	1,118	1,075	885	1,739	6,250
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls... High Schools	625	...	40	565	...	570	1,800
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls... Middle Schools ... English	3,410	...	200	2,465	270	2,225	8,570
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls... Middle Schools ... Vernacular	865	...	180	33	1,715	312	3,105
Total	24,842	187	7,563	23,058	6,819	22,342	84,811
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys	50,568	21,841	4,608	21,143	10,804	9,280	1,18,244
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls	12,253	1,115	1,011	8,454	8,441	15,399	46,673
Total	62,821	22,956	5,619	29,597	19,245	24,679	1,64,917
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	14,969	1,207	...	...	33,245	3,382	52,803
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,140	24	...	150	173	2,556	4,043
Total	16,109	1,231	...	150	33,418	5,938	56,846
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,07,610	24,374	14,682	58,728	59,482	68,801	3,33,677

TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.—(Concld.)

INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM.						Remarks.
MANAGEMENT.										
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	..	...	18,611	...	1,500	10,370	19,282	49,763	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18,611	...	1,500	13,730	19,282	53,123	
563	520	2,024	3,107	12,390	...	6,376	13,137	12,673	44,576	
8,029	...	9,511	17,540	41,695	2,649	37,606	38,455	28,820	1,49,225	
...	...	...	...	11,482	35,794	9,939	7,791	10,744	75,750	
...	...	...	...	625	...	40	565	570	1,800	
...	...	...	...	3,410	...	200	2,465	2,495	8,570	
...	...	...	...	870	...	786	33	2,027	3,716	
8,592	520	11,535	20,647	70,472	38,443	54,947	62,446	57,329	2,83,637	
1,760	528	3,380	5,668	75,064	1,37,649	25,505	42,744	52,849	3,33,811	
...	160	371	531	14,430	7,505	8,354	8,454	26,152	64,895	
1,760	688	3,751	6,199	89,494	1,45,154	33,859	51,198	79,001	3,98,706	
...	...	...	...	30,058	...	...	...	...	30,058	
...	...	...	...	6,825	...	...	...	...	6,825	
...	...	...	...	167	...	133	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,010	...	...	...	...	3,010	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,669	...	...	...	...	3,669	
...	...	...	...	43,729	...	133	...	...	43,862	
53	70	4,428	4,551	18,703	18,154	9,223	386	46,071	92,537	
...	95	53	148	2,424	2,242	1,222	292	5,349	11,529	
53	165	4,481	4,699	21,127	20,396	10,445	678	51,420	1,04,066	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30,254	...	...	...	...	30,254	
...	...	...	...	90,890	1,369	...	...	7,831	1,00,090	
...	...	...	...	3,181	...	...	...	1,203	4,384	
...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	230	
...	...	...	...	8,054	8,531	19	...	2,832	19,436	
...	...	...	...	1,134	1,373	107	...	1,166	3,780	
...	...	...	...	1,479	469	...	...	132	2,080	
...	...	...	...	5,407	162	...	305	3,283	9,157	
...	...	...	...	1,40,629	11,904	126	305	16,447	1,69,411	
10,405	1,373	19,767	31,545	3,84,062	2,15,897	1,01,010	1,28,357	2,23,479	10,52,805	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys...	Departmental	English	10	1,207	170	...	170	1,037	...	1,037
		Vernacular	5	456	...	...	...	82	...	82
	Local Fund	English	2	155	...	...	...	155	...	155
		Vernacular	97	11,963	...	...	...	1,435	8	1,443
	Municipal	English	28	2,893	...	...	...	2,879	...	2,879
		Vernacular	18	2,860	...	...	...	355	...	355
	Native States	English	8	210	...	...	...	163	...	163
		Vernacular	13	1,572	...	...	...	223	1	224
	Aided	English	28	2,026	510	...	510	1,499	17	1,516
		Vernacular	16	1,911	...	...	...	206	...	206
	Unaided	English	8	245	68	...	68	177	...	177
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		233	25,498	748	...	748	8,211	26	8,237
For Girls...	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	79	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	8	161	...	18	18	2	141	143
		Vernacular	6	478	...	...	...	...	19	19
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		15	718	...	18	18	2	168	170
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			248	26,216	748	18	766	8,213	194	8,407
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys...	Departmental		29	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		686	44,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		76	7,810	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		229	12,594	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		991	45,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		98	4,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,109	1,15,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls...	Departmental		3	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		32	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		31	1,456	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		10	463	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		73	3,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		4	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		153	6,886	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,262	122,616	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,510	148,832	748	18	766	8,213	194	8,407

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1896-97.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	...	1,207
62	...	62	152	...	152	160	...	160	456	...	456
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	155
1,694	26	1,720	4,567	111	4,678	3,992	130	4,122	11,688	275	11,963
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,893	...	2,893
388	...	388	1,308	...	1,308	806	3	809	2,857	3	2,860
25	...	25	15	1	16	6	...	6	209	1	210
254	3	257	713	13	726	356	9	365	1,546	26	1,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	17	2,026
317	...	317	665	...	665	723	...	723	1,911	...	1,911
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,754	29	2,783	7,420	125	7,545	6,043	142	6,185	25,176	322	25,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	...	37	37	...	27	27	...	79	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	159	161
3	25	28	10	106	116	44	271	315	57	421	478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	32	35	10	143	153	44	298	342	59	659	718
2,757	61	2,818	7,430	268	7,698	6,087	440	6,527	25,235	981	26,216
277	...	277	795	...	795	454	20	474	1,526	20	1,546
6,545	150	6,695	18,627	645	19,272	17,685	834	18,519	42,857	1,629	44,486
1,659	1	1,660	3,873	...	3,873	2,274	3	2,277	7,806	4	7,810
1,476	59	1,535	5,493	164	5,657	5,181	221	5,402	12,150	444	12,594
6,378	47	6,425	18,886	323	19,209	19,120	537	19,657	44,384	907	45,291
100	...	100	1,414	...	1,414	2,489	...	2,489	4,003	...	4,003
16,435	257	16,692	49,088	1,132	50,220	47,203	1,615	48,818	112,726	3,004	115,730
...	7	7	...	71	71	...	90	90	...	168	168
...	142	142	...	515	515	...	650	650	...	1,307	1,307
...	75	75	...	495	495	...	886	886	...	1,456	1,456
...	16	16	...	167	167	...	280	280	...	463	463
2	276	278	46	1,174	1,220	49	1,843	1,892	97	3,293	3,390
...	...	...	...	25	25	...	77	77	...	102	102
2	516	518	46	2,447	2,493	49	3,826	3,875	97	6,789	6,886
16,437	773	17,210	49,134	3,579	52,713	47,252	5,441	52,693	112,823	9,793	122,616
19,194	834	20,028	56,564	3,847	60,411	53,339	5,881	59,220	138,058	10,774	148,832

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	3
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	4	50	...	...	54
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	2	1	4	47	83	2	2	134
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
LAW—									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	31
MEDICINE—									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING—									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING—									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... Boys	4	7	5	16	50	242	49	35	376
Matriculation ... Girls	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Upper Secondary Examination (*a*)	2	7	1	10	12	21	2	...	35
Middle Schools Examination ... Boys	35	18	11	64	546	298	65	169	1,078
Middle Schools Examination ... Girls	...	5	...	5	...	24	...	...	24
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	880	599	169	1,648	8,364	3,703	1,043	43	13,153
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	44	36	2	82	169	145	16	...	330
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	914	833	224	1,971	10,385	6,484	1,753	...	18,622
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	62	57	5	124	276	270	28	...	574
Public Service Certificate Examination. Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	8	23
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	22	3	27	52	347	4	189	17	557
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	1	1	...	2	8	6	...	1	15
3. School of Art Examination	48	9	2	59	416	139	4	56	615
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Examination in Agriculture	2	...	...	2	70	...	...	...	70

(*a*) Includes University

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1896-97.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	2	...	*1	3	...	...	3	...	...	*Central Provinces student passed from the Presidency College, Calcutta.
4	16	...	...	20	...	1	18	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	27	2	2	55	2	...	49	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by—		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendence.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.														
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys. Middle Schools. English	...	2	155	140	115	...	2,649	...	618	206	...	3,473	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	97	11,963	12,097	8,491	5,441	35,607	...	4,652	168	260	46,128	...	187
School Education, General. — For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	99	12,118	12,237	8,606	5,441	38,256	...	5,270	374	260	49,601	...	187
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys	...	686	44,486	45,862	28,878	12,655	1,15,808	...	13,042	590	376	1,42,471	...	21,841
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	32	1,307	1,320	867	...	6,390	...	...	18	...	6,408	...	1,115
Total	...	718	45,793	47,182	29,745	12,655	1,22,198	...	13,042	608	376	1,48,879	...	22,956
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — School of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,044	16,947	...	284	1,612	486	20,373	...	...	1,207
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	32	2,218	...	142	189	10	2,591	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	1,076	19,165	...	426	1,801	496	22,964	...	...	1,231
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	817	57,911	59,419	38,351	19,172	1,79,619	...	18,738	2,783	1,132	2,21,444	...	24,374

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by—			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,150	...	2,226	6,376	6,376
2,649	28	2,893	2,609	2,170	17,948	27,479	...	14,073	155	666	60,321	6,328	...	3,799	37,606	40,255
35,794	18	2,860	2,793	2,050	3,442	8,821	...	1,669	14	...	13,946	...	...	1,118	9,939	45,733
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200
...	1	79	83	62	5	606	...	...	...	...	611	...	...	180	786	786
38,443	47	5,832	5,485	4,282	21,395	36,906	...	15,742	169	666	74,878	10,478	...	7,563	54,947	93,390
1,37,649	76	7,810	8,022	6,508	5,092	20,897	...	5,768	39	330	32,126	...	...	4,608	25,505	1,63,154
7,505	31	1,456	1,394	859	1,365	7,283	...	...	106	22	8,776	60	...	1,011	8,354	15,859
1,45,154	107	9,266	9,416	7,367	6,457	28,180	...	5,768	145	352	40,902	60	...	5,619	33,859	1,79,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	133	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	133	133
18,154	...	...	...	...	307	8,879	...	...	...	...	9,186	344	...	...	9,223	27,377
2,242	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	11	761	472	...	...	1,222	3,464
20,396	...	...	...	...	307	9,629	...	...	...	11	9,947	816	...	...	10,445	30,841
1,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8,550
1,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	1,480
469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
11,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	12,030
2,15,897	154	15,098	14,901	11,649	28,159	74,715	...	21,510	314	1,029	1,25,727	11,487	...	14,682	1,01,010	3,16,907

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

FOR MALES.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1896-97.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Manged by Government ...	11	298	28	61	3	206	1,177	...	76	...	1,853	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	17	174	...	170	4	...	232	1,142	52	...	1,426	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	12	441	17	147	277	...	300	...	5,221	14,947	20,468	
4.—Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

FOR FEMALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary. Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowment.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	1	4	...	...	...	4	1,281	...	...	...	1,281	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	4	216	...	90	126	...	2,500	420	5,545	9,336	17,801	
4.—Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.				TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.			Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.		
	Arts. Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions { For Males	...	16,791	13,904	30,695	1,528	2,524	4,052	34,747	
Institutions { For Females	...	9,685	19,022	28,707	322	1,708	2,030	30,737	
Total ...	...	26,476	32,926	59,402	1,850	4,232	6,082	65,484	
(*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 8 to Total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions	...	41·77	44·38	86·15	6·86	6·99	13·85	100·	
(*b*) Do. do. to Municipal expenditure...	...	44·71	55·29	100·	...	...	...	100·	
(*c*) Do. do. to Total Expenditure ...	...	41·96	45·09	87·05	6·40	6·55	12·95	100·	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Average annual cost of educating each pupil	...	74 9 3	42 12 2	52 12 10					
Aided Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	31 12 7	15 9 2	20 11 0					
Aided Institutions { Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	2 6 1	1 5 9	1 10 11					
Total ...	...	34 2 8	16 14 11	22 5 11					

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of European School and Scholars in the Central Proivnces for the year 1896-97.

		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING.			Remarks.
		UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.													
		Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*									
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	COLLEGES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	ENGLISH.														
	Secondary Schools.														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — High Schools		4	36	44	37	...	...	...	...	4	36	36	...	3	
For Boys — Middle Schools		4	172	169	146	...	...	...	...	4	172	172	75	5	
For Girls — High Schools		2	18	15	14	...	...	...	...	2	18	18	18	...	
For Girls — Middle Schools		5	124	127	84	...	...	...	...	5	124	124	48	35	
Total ... — High Schools ...		6	54	59	51	...	...	...	...	6	54	54	18	3	
Total ... — Middle Schools ...		9	296	296	230	...	...	..	...	9	296	296	123	40	
GRAND TOTAL ...		15	350	355	281	...	...	...	...	15	350	350	141	43	
Primary Schools.															
For Boys		7	386	373	299	...	...	...	...	7	386	386	...	9	
For Girls		6	421	397	291	...	...	...	...	6	421	421	6	...	
Total ...		13	807	770	590	...	...	...	...	13	807	807	6	9	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...		28	1,157	1,125	871	...	...	...	...	28	1,157	1,157	147	52	85 Girls in boys' schools. 74 Boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—				GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4	
ENGLISH. *Secondary Schools.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Boys — High Schools	1,640	55	1,264	791	1,205	4,955	...	...	...	...	1,640	55	1,264	1,996	4,955	
For Boys — Middle Schools	5,760	550	2,892	1,204	1,430	11,836	...	...	...	...	5,760	550	2,892	2,634	11,836	
For Girls — High Schools	625	40	565	...	570	1,800	...	...	...	...	625	40	565	570	1,800	
For Girls — Middle Schools	3,260	200	2,465	270	1,690	7,885	...	...	...	...	3,260	200	2,465	1,960	7,885	
Total — High	2,265	95	1,829	791	1,775	6,755	...	...	...	...	2,265	95	1,829	2,566	6,755	
Total — Middle	9,020	750	5,357	1,474	3,120	19,721	...	...	...	...	9,020	750	5,357	4,594	19,721	
GRAND TOTAL	11,285	845	7,186	2,265	4,895	26,476	...	...	...	...	11,285	845	7,186	7,160	26,476	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	5,640	720	3,062	3,271	1,211	13,904	...	...	...	...	5,640	720	3,062	4,482	13,904	
For Girls	6,351	325	8,185	250	3,911	19,022	...	...	...	...	6,351	325	8,185	4,161	19,022	
Total	11,991	1,045	11,247	3,521	5,122	32,926	...	...	...	...	11,991	1,045	11,247	8,643	32,926	
Scholarship in Secondary Schools	1,198	...	...	...	...	1,198	...	...	...	...	1,198	...	...	...	1,198	
Do. Primary do.	652	...	...	...	...	652	...	...	...	...	652	...	...	...	652	
Buildings	1,890	...	...	...	2,342	4,232	...	...	...	...	1,890	...	...	2,342	4,232	
Total	3,740	...	...	...	2,342	6,082	...	...	...	...	3,740	...	...	2,342	6,082	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS	27,016	1,890	18,433	5,786	12,359	65,484	...	...	...	...	27 016	1,890	18,433	18,145	65,484	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys { Aided	8	208	36	...	36	155	17	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	17	208
For Boys { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	208	36	...	36	155	17	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	17	208
For Girls { Aided	7	142	...	18	18	2	122	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	140	142
For Girls { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	142	...	18	18	2	122	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	140	142
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	15	350	36	18	54	157	139	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	157	350
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys { Aided	7	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	24	142	200	44	244	...	...	...	318	68	386
For Boys { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	24	142	200	44	244	...	...	...	318	68	386
For Girls { Aided	6	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	86	88	40	208	248	30	55	85	72	349	421
For Girls { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	421	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	86	88	40	208	248	30	55	85	72	349	421
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	13	807	...	...		...	...	...	120	110	230	240	252	492	30	55	85	390	417	807
GRAND TOTAL	28	1,157	36	18	54	157	139	296	120	110	230	240	252	492	30	55	85	583	574	1,157

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

Name of Inspector.	Circle.	Miles travelled		Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		By Rail.	By Road.			
Geo. Thompson, Esq.	Southern Circle ...	1,040	1,597	221	273	On privilege leave from 28th May to 24th August; also on 4 days' casual leave.
H. L. Indurkar, Esq.	Ditto ...	136	226	26	33	Officiating from 2nd June to 24th August; from 28th May to 1st June, Head Clerk was in charge.
C. H. Browning, Esq.	Northern Circle ...	1,950	690	163	215	
H. L. Indurkar, Esq.	Eastern Circle ...	382	188	36	31	Officiating from 1st April to 31st May *vice* Mr. Mitchell, on privilege leave.
A. P. Mitchell, Esq.	Ditto ...	4,371	865	208	238	
Hiralal, Esq.	Feudatory States ...	1,368	1,695	195	164	

Appendix B.

Statement showing work done by Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

District.	Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Number of miles travelled.		Number of inspections.	Remarks.
						By Road.	By Rail.		
	Southern Circle.	Rs. a. p.							
Nagpur ...	Mr. Nago Yadao Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	236	*129	3,843	2,216	252	205	* Of these 43 days were occupied in examining Result Aided Schools in the City of Nagpur.
	„ Bhaskar Bajirao, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	50 0 0	270	88		2,001	127	164	7 days on casual leave.
Bhandara ...	„ Govind Ramchandra, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	212	98	3,968	1,256	36	188	55 days on leave (including 9 days casual leave).
	„ Babu Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	45	1		225	281	36	
	„ Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	49	61		1,203	636	201	9 days on casual leave and 46 days on deputation.
Chanda ...	„ Gopal Sitaram, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	299	66	107,449	1,897	227	165	
	„ Sadasheo Ramchandra, Inspecting Master	30 0 0	310	55		1,654	...	143	
Wardha	„ Sheoram Dadaji, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	275	90	2,428	1,869	732	272	
Balaghat ...	„ Jai Lal, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	224	120	3,139	1,793	...	198	21 days on casual leave.
Seoni ...	„ Amrit Lal, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	80 0 0	37	38	3,198	254	...	25	
	„ Kedar Nath, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	239	51		1,670	...	161	
Chhindwara ...	„ Sheo Parshad Pandey, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	310	41	4,630	2,359	...	215	14 days on casual leave.
Betul ...	„ Kanhaya Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	274	84	3,824	1,859	...	226	7 days on casual leave.
Sironcha ...	„ P. Krishnaiya, Deputy Inspector	*50 0 0	113	252	...	1,226	...	79	*Yearly allowance.
	Northern Circle.								
Jubbulpore ...	Mr. Jaideo Dixit, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	140	133	3,948	1,097	525	175	92 days on leave.
	„ Lajja Shankar, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	48	44		273	...	42	
	„ Shewaji Bhawani Singh, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	235	63		1,017	900	134	67 days on deputation.
Damoh ...	„ Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	41	50	2,831	288	...	41	274 days on leave.
	„ Amrit Lal, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	80 0 0	179	95		1,419	...	191	
Saugor ...	„ Gopal Parmanand, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	211	124	4,007	1,468	321	215	30 days on leave.
	„ Nanak Chand (Head Master, High School)	...	...	30		...	...	11	In addition to his own duties.

Appendix B.

Statement showing work done by Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1896-97.

District.	Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Number of miles travelled.		Number of Inspection.	Remarks.
						By Road.	By Rail.		
		Rs. a. p.							
Narsinghpur ...	Rao Sahib Kripa Shankar, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	175	93	1,916	1,171	683	222	97 days on leave (including 5 days on casual leave).
	Mr. Lajja Shankar, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	72	20		437	145	74	
Hoshangabad ...	„ Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy-Inspector	125 0 0	275	90	4,594	1,557	1,945	240	
	„ Vilayat Hussain, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	39	6		* 40	70	8	75 days on leave.
	„ Deo Bux, Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	216	29		1,032	1,316	169	
Nimar ...	„ Govind Rao Bapat, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	294	71	3,357	2,122	995	274	
Mandla ...	„ Lal Mahomad, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	75	52	5,056	647	...	47	238 days on leave.
	„ Raghunath Rao Thakur, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	175	63		1,294	...	110	
	Eastern Circle.								
Raipur ...	Mr. Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	94	88	11,724	844	66	77	183 days on leave.
	„ Munna Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	138	45		1,309	...	113	
	„ Keshao Ramchandra, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	300	43		1,571	801	221	22 days on leave.
	„ Bajirao, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	168	69		1,442	55	136	38 days on leave.
	„ Meher Ali, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector	26 0 0	54	20		522	...	43	The Post remained vacant for 16 days.
Bilaspur ...	„ Ganpat Lal Choube, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	243	122	8,341	1,323	1,604	193	
	„ Munna Lal, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	121	51		665	864	76	The Post remained vacant for 79 days.
	„ Durga Prasad Pande, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	100	9		488	333	68	5 days on leave.
Sambalpur ...	„ Hanuman Prasad, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	295	55	4,948	1,880	80	260	15 days on leave
	„ Ishwari Prasad, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	332	19		1,807	58	291	14 days on leave.
	Deputy Inspectors in Feudatory States.								
Nandgaon ...	Mr. Raghubar Prasad, Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	230	123	871	1,652	9	154	12 days on leave.
Kawardha ..	„ Rati Ram, Deputy Inspector	40 0 0	203	84	798	1,321	122	99	10 days on leave.
Khairagarh ...		—	...	...	931	...	...	...	

Bastar ...	Mr. Trilochan Misra, Deputy Inspector	80	0	0	235	130	13,062	2,382	...	111	
Sarangarh ... / Raigarh ...	„ Vijaya Shankar, Deputy Inspector	60	0	0	242	123	2,026	1,671	63	190	
Patna ...	„ Ganpat Ramchandra, Deputy Inspector	60	0	0	243	87	2,399	1,711	...	165	35 days on leave.
Kalahandi ...	„ Gulab Singh, Deputy Inspector	60	0	0	162	122	3,745	1,549	...	83	
Sonepur ...	No regular arrangement existed during the year	...			...	906	...	...	...	...	Under the inspection of the Diwan.
Rehrakhol ...	... ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
Bamra ...	... ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
Sakti ...	... ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	6	Under the inspection of Deputy Inspector, Bilaspur.
Kanker ...	... ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	24	Under the inspection of the Diwan.
Chhuyee Khadan...	... ...	...			...	...	...	...	...	2	Do, do. of the Tahsildar.

Appendix C.

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits.

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.					Average number on rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Fee collections.		
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Nagpur	Boys	1,17,014	9,096	8,456	17,552	6,784	6,151	6,940	7,008	7,042	6,738	6,072	6,705	6,907	6,793	5,124	5,073	5,569	5,705	5,373	15,771	23,062	26,337
	Girls					729	783	639	663	906	705	754	712	640	753	491	602	492	439	539	1,656	1,956	2,001
Ramtek	Boys	7,584	545	593	1,138	226	244	225	277	304	222	238	230	278	299	162	177	180	222	231	478	508	451
	Girls					45	39	43	41	46	47	42	37	38	46	19	21	20	19	25	...	...	...
Kalmeshwar	Boys	5,921	437	451	888	127	141	147	150	155	127	136	144	146	158	101	104	110	112	113	144	183	224
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khapa	Boys	9,383	711	696	1,407	186	247	247	233	212	186	242	241	237	221	120	166	174	175	160	235	237	254
	Girls					50	55	40	45	45	50	52	41	40	42	26	26	22	22	27	...	...	...
Saoner	Boys	5,555	418	415	833	181	204	209	181	212	181	199	199	179	198	153	168	162	149	164	274	297	334
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mowar	Boys	4,581	344	343	687	116	125	135	140	140	116	123	132	133	137	75	88	90	83	98	69	62	76
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umrer	Boys	15,180	1,108	1,169	2,277	477	524	554	605	676	434	465	489	514	615	348	380	390	403	482	659	732	634
	Girls					53	59	61	61	61	53	47	60	59	61	31	27	34	32	32	...	...	...
Bhandara	Boys	13,348	989	1,013	2,002	575	613	603	541	573	597	548	627	584	572	464	500	496	451	476	1,082	1,168	1,043
	Girls					149	149	151	148	147	149	149	147	148	143	98	82	95	93	95	...	...	...
Tumsar	Boys	7,566	550	585	1,135	246	247	261	268	271	237	245	259	265	257	191	200	204	208	191	238	185	180
	Girls					...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Paoni	Boys	9,869	729	752	1,481	266	306	320	312	313	253	304	320	311	313	202	236	244	229	223	171	177	177
	Girls					65	65	60	50	40	65	65	62	53	45	45	47	41	31	23	...	...	...

Appendix C —(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.	Fee collections (*concld.*)		Passes by different Standards.					Percentage of Boys.					Percentage of Girls.					Total Percentage.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Nagpur ... Boys ...	27,425	22,825	886	1,162	1,033	1,038	1,104	71·0	63·7	76·3	77·0	71·5	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	36·3	43·1	43·7	41·2
Girls ...	2,241	2,895		...	46	64		...	...	...	...	...	6·8	7·3	7·5	7·7	8·6					
Ramtek ... Boys ...	421	406	54	53	61	50	42	41·4	44·7	41·2	50·8	55·7	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	24·8	23·5	27·9	30·7
Girls ...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·5	7·2	6·9	7·7					
Kalmeshwar ... Boys ...	224	250	24	22	24	24	26	29·0	32·2	33·6	34·3	35·4	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	15·8	16·5	16·9	17·4
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Khapa ... Boys ...	254	228	46	31	51	40	38	26·1	34·7	34·7	32·7	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	21·4	20·4	19·7	18·2
Girls ...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	7·9	5·7	6·4	6·4					
Saoner ... Boys ...	306	321	51	51	56	42	38	43·3	48·8	50·1	43·4	50·7	...	...	...	...	...	21·7	24·4	25·0	21·7	25·4
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Mowar ... Boys ...	74	55	19	22	26	24	30	33·6	36·3	39·2	40·7	40·6	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	18·1	19·6	20·3	20·3
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Umrer ... Boys ...	651	599	91	116	135	131	134	43·0	47·2	50·0	54·6	61·0	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	25·6	27·0	29·2	17·4
Girls ...	...	...	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	5·0	5·2	5·2	5·2					
Bhandara ... Boys ...	1,119	1,154	154	145	146	142	126	58·1	61·9	60·9	54·7	57·9	...	...	...	...	...	36·1	38·0	37·6	34·4	35·9
Girls ...	...	...	6	11	2	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	14·9	14·6	14·5					
Tumsar ... Boys ...	176	147	60	52	47	49	52	44·7	44·9	47·4	48·7	49·2	...	...	...	...	...	21·6	21·7	22·9	23·6	24·1
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5					
Paoni ... Boys ...	165	148	76	69	41	73	83	36·4	41·9	43·9	42·6	42·8	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	25·0	25·6	24·4	23·8
Girls ...	...	...	11	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	8·6	8·6	7·9	6·6	5·3					

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.					Average number on rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Fee collections.		
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Wardha	Boys	8,322	687	561	1,248	398	412	406	411	409	347	398	372	374	386	265	318	301	295	316	993	1,740	94
	Girls					56	50	62	53	56	52	52	51	54	41	35	35	39	40	38	...	...	...
Deoli	Boys	5,450	408	409	817	142	161	150	150	150	133	142	144	141	147	96	100	105	100	110	116	92	75
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinganghat	Boys	10,964	847	798	1,645	346	360	335	369	410	298	337	330	356	339	223	267	256	278	264	632	659	618
	Girls					29	32	32	39	50	32	30	30	40	41	16	20	19	29	29	...	...	...
Arvi	Boys	8,615	684	608	1,292	267	306	305	311	303	270	301	305	294	284	202	240	243	234	236	526	548	560
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	Boys	16,175	1,175	1,251	2,426	534	608	575	557	586	569	590	539	539	603	455	463	445	442	469	952	964	934
	Girls					28	31	44	39	40	31	26	37	40	40	15	13	21	21	22	...	...	...
Warora	Boys	10,018	848	655	1,503	250	234	238	245	320	241	237	235	247	295	176	181	178	194	238	420	479	452
	Girls					44	45	44	43	46	36	45	43	44	44	17	22	23	25	25	...	...	...
Burha	Boys	5,138	388	382	770	224	244	232	240	227	210	228	230	232	220	166	187	181	186	180	690	618	567
	Girls					31	27	22	42	55	31	27	23	41	49	14	15	9	19	27	...	...	...
Lalburra	Boys	6,546	491	491	982	107	115	124	128	100	114	102	124	119	99	70	78	89	69	66	66	77	75
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wara Seoni	Boys	3,982	299	299	598	115	125	125	125	114	107	117	124	120	118	70	83	85	76	71	63	65	72
	Girls					35	40	39	44	45	38	39	39	42	41	22	28	21	26	23	...	...	...
Seoni Chhapara	Boys	11,976	905	891	1,796	417	410	449	433	431	398	418	440	432	439	308	320	344	341	340	805	808	1,027
	Girls					40	38	40	50	42	45	38	53	45	46	19	18	23	26	28	...	...	...

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Fee collections (*concld.*)		Passes by different Standards.					Percentage of Boys.					Percentage of Girls.					Total Percentage.				
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Wardha	Boys	916	1,036	72	69	96	90	100	57·9	59·9	59·1	59·8	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	36·3	37·0	37·5	37·1	37·2
	Girls	...	...	3	4	5	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	8·9	11·0	9·4	9·9					
Deoli	Boys	99	116	30	22	20	22	16	34·8	39·4	37·9	37·9	37·9	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	19·7	18·3	18·3	18·3
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Hinganghat	Boys	659	666	55	63	80	87	97	40·8	42·5	39·5	43·6	48·4	3·6	...	...	...	...	22·7	23·8	22·3	24·8	27·3
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	4·0	4·8	6·2					
Arvi	Boys	575	565	53	55	52	63	54	39·0	44·7	44·6	45·4	44·2	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	23·6	23·6	24·1	23·4
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Chanda	Boys	954	1,072	126	143	142	153	155	45·4	51·7	48·9	47·4	49·8	...	...	...	...	...	23·0	26·3	25·5	24·5	25·7
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·4	3·5	3·1	3·1					
Warora	Boys	502	510	43	38	54	52	48	29·4	27·5	28·6	28·9	37·7	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	18·5	18·7	19·1	24·3
	Girls	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·8	6·7	6·5	7·0					
Burha	Boys	671	568	141	145	50	49	156	57·7	62·8	59·8	61·8	58·5	...	...	...	...	...	33·1	35·1	32·9	36·6	36·6
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	8·1	7·0	5·7	10·9	14·3					
Lalburra	Boys	53	52	25	25	23	15	15	21·7	23·4	25·2	26·1	20·3	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	11·7	12·6	13·0	10·1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Wara Seoni	Boys	70	41	13	21	21	15	16	38·4	41·8	41·8	41·8	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	26·9	27·4	28·2	26·5
	Girls	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	13·3	13·0	14·7	15·0					
Seoni Chhapara	Boys	884	957	94	93	112	100	98	46·0	45·3	49·6	47·8	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	24·9	27·2	26·9	26·3
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·2	4·4	5·6	4·7					

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.					Average number on rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Fee collections.		
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Betul	Boys	5,260	377	412	789	122	146	160	144	161	167	111	142	140	148	53	86	108	113	113	66	95	102
	Girls					36	33	40	40	40	34	31	34	39	36	23	19	20	23	21	...	...	...
Badnur	Boys	5,014	390	362	752	248	288	257	244	242	241	281	283	272	265	190	210	207	197	203	557	626	597
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multai	Boys	3,371	253	253	506	125	117	123	124	125	118	119	118	123	122	88	89	80	87	90	90	101	85
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Boys	8,973	653	693	1,346	300	282	308	323	334	272	292	294	327	303	225	230	252	261	267	711	731	776
	Girls					...	...	...	29	23	...	...	...	29	24	...	...	...	13	15	...	...	...
Lodhikhera	Boys	5,160	385	389	774	168	175	175	180	180	155	170	168	174	179	124	136	126	131	128	111	103	93
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandhurna	Boys	8,172	600	626	1,226	145	150	155	190	200	149	151	156	170	195	131	133	135	141	167	135	133	147
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohgaon	Boys	5,565	403	432	835	125	126	131	136	143	111	119	121	125	140	82	88	82	89	97	84	90	89
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saosar	Boys	4,706	353	353	706	111	115	111	119	135	108	111	105	113	132	81	82	80	89	96	79	74	72
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Southern Circle.	Boys	329,408	25,073	24,338	49,411	13,428	13,176	14,000	14,144	14,468	13,099	12,796	13,574	13,852	13,977	9,945	10,3·3	10,916	11,060	10,962	26,217	33,948	37,016
	Girls					1,390	1,446	1,317	1,387	1,645	1,36[illegible]	1,397	1,369	1,352	1,457	871	975	879	858	972	1,656	1,956	2,001

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Fee collections (*concld.*)		Passes by different Standards.					Percentage of Boys.					Percentage of Girls.					Total Percentage.				
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Betul	Boys	85	97	30	27	28	27	37	32·3	38·7	42·4	38·2	42·7	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	23·1	25·3	23·3	24·7
	Girls	...	...	2	7	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	8·9	9·7	9·7	9·7					
Badnur	Boys	673	653	58	71	76	51	47	63·5	73·5	65·9	62·5	62·0	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	38·2	34·1	32·4	32·1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Multai	Boys	80	84	24	32	39	31	27	49·4	46·2	48·6	49·0	49·4	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	23·1	24·3	24·5	24·7
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Chhindwara	Boys	704	707	...	...	82	74	66	45·9	43·1	47·1	49·4	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	20·9	22·8	26·1	26·5
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	3·3					
Ladlukhera	Boys	87	59	47	47	51	48	66	43·6	45·4	45·4	46·7	46·7	...	...	...	...	...	21·7	22·6	22·6	23·2	23·2
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Pandhurna	Boys	170	177	28	38	48	47	71	24·1	25·0	25·8	31·6	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	12·2	12·6	15·5	16·3
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Mohogaon	Boys	89	70	18	16	26	26	31	31·0	31·2	32·5	33·7	35·4	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	15·0	15·6	16·2	17·1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Saosar	Boys	69	69	35	22	20	33	39	31·4	32·5	31·4	33·7	38·2	...	...	...	...	...	15·7	16·2	15·7	16·8	19·1
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total Southern Circle.	Boys	38,095	33,632	2,389	2,689	2,641	2,594	2,851	53·7	52·6	55·8	56·4	57·7	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·6	30·9	31·4	32·7
	Girls	2,241	2,895			70	101		...	...	...	...	...	5·7	5·9	5·4	5·7	6·7					

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.					Average number on rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Fee collections.		
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Jubbulpore	Boys	84,481	6,738	5,934	12,672	3,049	3,428	3,585	3,594	3,463	3,004	3,256	3,516	3,486	3,459	2,459	2,676	2,756	2,690	2,716	16,081	15,731	15,311
	Girls					1,029	1,031	980	1,088	1,250	1,063	1,030	983	1,037	1,119	665	778	614	696	772	2,351	2,433	2,169
Sihora	Boys	5,798	447	427	874	135	125	168	165	145	127	125	164	169	141	97	100	122	133	96	96	92	81
	Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara	Boys	9,460	775	643	1,418	242	312	322	325	315	233	299	295	319	317	184	245	226	243	242	462	513	530
	Girls					32	34	31	31	31	32	30	34	30	29	18	8	21	20	19	...	...	...
Saugor	Boys	44,674	3,558	3,142	6,700	1,651	1,768	1,795	1,673	1,612	1,608	1,649	1,775	1,713	1,605	1,199	1,307	1,369	1,287	1,231	3,223	3,342	3,562
	Girls					220	239	232	223	348	206	238	245	233	344	125	151	195	128	181	72	216	270
Rehli	Boys	7,322	549	549	1,098	166	165	163	162	163	140	160	159	158	160	135	132	129	116	110	155	143	151
	Girls					43	43	45	40	30	40	40	44	42	30	30	27	29	23	14	...	...	...
Khurai	Boys	6,272	475	465	940	169	240	230	211	231	160	240	230	216	230	126	168	181	176	164	331	346	326
	Girls					82	91	84	85	79	80	90	84	87	71	62	64	66	69	62	...	...	...
Deori	Boys	6,306	471	469	945	159	172	174	168	161	159	170	165	173	160	125	133	137	143	12	124	147	137
	Girls					70	71	74	70	59	70	70	72	73	52	49	50	55	56	44	...	...	...
Garhakota	Boys	9,525	739	690	1,429	219	216	224	209	197	218	216	217	211	190	159	168	174	165	149	149	160	159
	Girls					53	55	55	55	48	50	50	55	51	45	35	32	34	32	29	...	...	...
Damoh	Boys	11,753	900	863	1,763	337	389	381	423	433	286	326	380	430	413	250	291	307	350	319	762	873	849
	Girls					70	82	82	72	47	66	78	74	70	47	36	41	35	41	27	...	...	...
Hatta	Boys	5,801	421	449	870	174	207	205	205	191	176	206	193	201	193	137	153	152	159	153	260	429	384
	Girls					39	40	42	41	40	38	53	38	40	40	24	29	26	27	18	...	...	...

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Fee collections (*concld.*)		Passes by different Standards.					Percentage of Boys.					Percentage of Girls.					Total Percentage.				
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Jubbulpore	Boys	16,239	14,920	575	637	649	727	647	42·9	48·4	53·2	53·3	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	32·2	36·0	36·9	34·3
	Girls	2,974	3,117			105	100		...	...	...	...	...	14·1	13·9	16·5	18·3	17·5					
Sihora	Boys	71	53	33	35	28	39	37	32·2	27·9	36·6	36·9	32·4	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	15·3	19·2	18·9	14·5
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Murwara	Boys	553	529	65	53	70	72	48	31·2	42·2	41·5	41·9	40·6	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	24·3	24·9	25·1	24·3
	Girls	...	...	1	1	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1	4·8	4·8	4·8					
Saugor	Boys	3,656	3,481	288	319	342	347	321	46·3	49·5	50·4	47·0	45·2	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	29·6	30·2	28·3	28·7
	Girls	240	400	21		13	13		...	...	...	...	...	6·6	7·0	7·4	7·1	10·2					
Rehli	Boys	133	97	39	45	41	42	52	30·2	30·1	29·7	29·5	28·7	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	18·9	18·9	18·4	17·5
	Girls	...	...	4	6	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	8·2	7·3	5·5					
Khurai	Boys	298	302	46	46	50	47	35	35·6	30·5	48·4	44·4	48·6	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	35·2	83·4	31·5	33·0
	Girls	...	...	20	13	12	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	19·6	18·1	18·2	17·0					
Deori	Boys	112	120	44	32	34	39	41	33·4	36·1	36·5	35·3	33·8	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	25·7	26·2	25·1	23·3
	Girls	...	...	11	14	15	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	15·1	15·7	14·9	12·6					
Garhakota	Boys	150	149	46	39	41	60	62	29·6	29·2	30·3	23·5	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	18·9	19·5	18·4	17·1
	Girls	...	...	9	10	7	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	7·6	7·9	7·9	7·9	7·0					
Damoh	Boys	927	807	50	82	90	81	79	37·4	42·2	42·3	47·0	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	26·7	26·2	28·1	27·2
	Girls	...	...	6	5	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	8·11	9·5	9·5	8·3	5·4					
Hatta	Boys	402	319	43	36	33	39	38	41·3	49·7	48·8	48·8	45·4	...	...	...	...	...	24·4	23·5	28·2	28·3	25·5
	Girls	...	...	3	7	13	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	8·7	8·9	9·1	8·9					

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.					Average number on rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Fee collections.		
					1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Mandla ... Boys ...	5,057	382	376	758	313	342	375	394	384	325	320	337	364	411	233	259	274	302	295	229	225	240
Mandla ... Girls ...					47	50	55	56	55	44	46	45	54	52	25	24	29	30	25	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... Boys ...	13,495	1,062	963	2,025	660	703	664	667	559	657	740	641	607	706	489	541	505	525	598	2,090	2,233	2,492
Hoshangabad ... Girls ...					37	62	84	127	88	39	64	76	111	70	33	43	62	94	55	...	...	...
Sohagpur ... Boys ...	7,306	555	541	1,096	358	328	293	271	270	313	293	310	290	237	240	233	253	231	241	460	480	449
Sohagpur ... Girls ...					44	25	30	48	67	41	34	28	47	53	19	15	14	30	35	...	...	...
Pachmarhi ... Boys ...	1,800	135	135	270	60	60	62	64	66	61	60	60	62	64	41	44	45	44	46	48	49	48
Pachmarhi ... Girls ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni-Malwa ... Boys ...	6,779	508	509	1,017	269	248	273	309	235	267	229	276	290	230	165	176	207	220	178	622	569	538
Seoni-Malwa ... Girls ...					...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...
Harda ... Boys ...	13,556	1,085	948	2,030	418	460	448	463	432	472	435	472	462	472	323	381	413	392	402	1,048	1,321	1,588
Harda ... Girls ...					77	72	47	40	39	77	73	45	39	43	49	42	37	27	24	144	264	184
Khandwa ... Boys ...	15,589	1,245	1,093	2,338	561	529	536	606	733	512	560	540	630	735	447	478	459	529	604	1,554	1,549	1,325
Khandwa ... Girls ...					81	73	82	53	75	79	83	81	62	62	55	52	56	42	42	324	360	284
Burhanpur ... Boys	32,252	2,480	2,358	4,838	967	1,078	999	1,028	1,042	853	948	974	1,060	1,080	730	765	764	816	858	1,061	948	1,156
Burhanpur ... Girls					50	50	50	50	50	47	48	48	48	46	30	27	27	28	30	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ... Boys	10,220	758	775	1,533	388	431	356	365	560	373	405	354	345	603	331	358	323	314	509	712	847	829
Narsinghpur ... Girls					85	83	81	76	70	82	83	76	72	69	49	45	50	50	46	...	...	...
Gadarwara ... Boys	8,815	690	632	1,322	391	386	254	256	361	381	392	241	261	370	221	280	197	211	253	561	573	562
Gadarwara ... Girls					50	45	45	43	43	50	46	33	40	41	28	22	18	20	22	...	...	...

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Fee collections (*concld.*)		Passes by different Standards.					Percentage of Boys.					Percentage of Girls.					Total Percentage.				
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Mandla	Boys	291	293	58	80	72	66	62	81·9	89·5	98·1	103·1	93·9	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	51·7	55·2	58·0	54·6
	Girls	...	...	3	3	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	12·5	13·3	14·6	14·9	14·6					
Hoshangabad	Boys	2,554	2,250	128	129	149	169	123	61·14	62·2	62·5	62·8	71·5	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	26·1	36·9	39·2	28·9
	Girls	5	...	1	2	30	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	6·5	8·7	13·1	9·1					
Sohagpur	Boys	450	350	56	70	65	65	61	64·5	59·1	52·7	48·8	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	32·2	29·	29·0	30·8
	Girls	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	4·8	5·5	8·8	12·3					
Pachmarhi	Boys	52	50	14	10	10	13	13	44·4	44·4	45·9	47·4	48·8	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	22·2	22·9	23·7	24·4
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Seoni-Malwa	Boys	590	493	62	75	64	64	49	52·9	49·0	53·7	60·8	46·26	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	24·4	26·8	31·4	24·4
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·5					
Harda	Boys	1,539	1,511	109	117	128	130	105	36·9	39·9	41·3	42·7	38·6	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	27·7	24·3	24·7	21·7
	Girls	151	176			...	1		...	...	...	...	...	6·2	5·1	4·9	4·2	3·0					
Khandwa	Boys	1,684	1,463	129	172	170	165	173	42·3	40·8	43·0	48·6	58·1	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	25·9	26·13	28·1	33·9
	Girls	37	80			60	15		...	...	...	...	...	5·1	4·6	7·5	4·9	6·4					
Burhanpur	Boys	1,212	1,007	131	142	154	239	148	39·9	45·5	40·2	41·4	42·0	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	23·3	21·6	22·2	22·5
	Girls	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1					
Narsinghpur	Boys	840	935	79	70	82	64	92	52·1	56·8	46·9	48·1	73·8	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	33·5	28·5	28·7	41·1
	Girls	...	...	4	4	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	10·7	10·4	9·8	9·2					
Gadarwara	Boys	588	479	80	82	63	50	80	56·6	55·9	36·8	37·1	52·3	...	...	...	...	...	33·3	32·6	22·6	22·6	30·5
	Girls	...	...	8	8	3	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	7·12	7·1	6·8	6·8					

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.					Average number on rolls.					Average daily attendance.					Fee collections.		
						1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	3,814	286	286	572	153	153	153	153	154	153	153	153	153	150	116	125	117	108	104	108	107	93
	Girls ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Boys ...	310,075	24,264	22,247	46,511	10,839	11,740	11,660	11,711	11,707	10,478	11,207	11,452	11,600	11,926	8,257	9,013	9,110	8,801	9,393	29,728	24,234	31,030
	Girls ...					2,109	2,116	2,097	2,207	2,432	2,104	2,156	2,061	2,147	2,226	1,332	1,450	1,368	1,419	1,452	2,891	3,273	2,907
Raipur ...	Boys ...	23,759	1,797	1,767	3,564	349	994	954	985	1,165	796	911	985	1,001	1,134	564	720	789	826	898	2,587	2,732	2,834
	Girls ...					70	95	66	66	125	65	93	68	68	112	50	77	50	50	84	...	...	...
Dhamtari ...	Boys ...	6,726	473	563	1,009	165	174	175	172	176	154	175	167	162	172	116	128	122	117	133	393	373	537
	Girls ...					38	36	34	33	31	38	33	34	33	30	32	26	18	19	19	...	...	....
Bilaspur ...	Boys ...	11,122	863	805	1,668	505	639	609	519	635	506	606	594	595	606	403	494	475	467	496	1,014	1,122	952
	Girls ...					169	185	219	213	225	130	170	202	199	209	79	115	137	137	164	...	84	209
Sambalpur ...	Boys ...	14,571	1,098	1,088	2,186	407	431	453	446	469	416	442	465	439	452	320	338	346	362	355	1,203	1,115	1,136
	Girls ...					50	59	46	57	55	52	59	58	56	55	36	39	37	35	39	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR EASTERN CIRCLE.	Boys ...	56,178	4,231	4,196	8,427	1,426	2,238	2,191	2,201	2,245	1,972	2,134	2,211	2,197	2,360	1,403	1,680	1,732	1,772	1,882	5,197	5,246	5,459
	Girls ...					327	375	375	369	436	285	255	362	356	394	197	257	242	241	306	...	...	209
TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Boys ...	695,661	53,568	50,781	104,349	25,693	27,154	27,851	28,056	28,420	25,549	26,137	27,237	27,649	28,263	19,605	21,076	21,758	21,633	22,237	61,142	63,428	73,505
	Girls ...					3,826	3,937	3,789	3,963	4,513	3,757	3,808	3,792	3,855	4,077	2,400	2,682	2,489	2,518	2,730	4,547	5,229	5,117

Appendix C.—(*Concld.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits—(concld.)

Name of Municipality.	Fee collections (*concld.*)		Passes by different Standards.					Percentage of Boys.					Percentage of Girls.					Total Percentage.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Chhindwara ... Boys	93	87	31	36	40	37	45	53·3	53·5	53·5	53·5	53·7	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	26·7	26·7	26·7	26·9
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
TOTAL FOR NORTHERN CIRCLE. Boys	31,434	29,216	2,189	2,380	2,775	2,555	2,395	44·6	48·3	48·0	48·2	48·2	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	29·8	29·5	29·9	30·3
Girls	3,407	4,252			223	223		...	...	...	...	...	9·4	9·5	9·4	9·9	10·9					
Raipur ... ... Boys	3,210	3,127	151	166	227	254	198	19·4	55·3	53·1	54·8	64·8	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	30·6	28·6	29·5	36·2
Girls	...	...	5	4	5	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	3·9	3·7	3·7	7·7					
Dhamtari ... Boys	384	425	14	52	24	38	35	34·9	35·9	36·9	36·3	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	20·8	20·7	20·3	20·5
Girls	...	...	4	9	3	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	6·3	6·1	5·4					
Bilaspur ... Boys	985	994	88	118	101	106	147	58·5	74·0	70·5	69·3	73·6	...	...	...	...	...	40·4	49·4	49·6	48·6	51·5
Girls	240	144	12		21	27		...	...	...	...	...	20·9	22·9	27·2	26·4	27·9					
Sambalpur ... Boys	1,042	1,117	89	93	87	124	109	31·1	39·2	41·2	40·6	37·1	...	...	...	...	...	20·9	22·41	23·2	23·01	24·8
Girls	...	...	9	10	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	5·4	5·1	5·2	5·0					
TOTAL FOR EASTERN CIRCLE. Boys	5,621	5,663	342	452	439	512	507	33·7	52·89	51·7	52·02	53·0	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	30·4	30·4	30·5	31·0
Girls	240	144	30		32	46		...	...	...	...	...	7·7	8·9	8·9	8·7	10·3					
TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES. Boys	75,150	68,511	4,950	5,521	5,455	5,661	5,753	47·9	50·7	51·9	52·3	53·1	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	29·8	30·3	30·7	31·5
Girls	5,888	7,291			336	370		...	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·7	7·4	7·8	8·8					

Appendix D.

Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Officers including Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and Members of Local Boards.

School building.

(1) The dimensions of an Upper Primary School building shall be such as to provide at least six square feet and sixty cubic feet of space for each pupil on the roll.

(2) Every school building shall be maintained in substantial repair and in a cleanly condition.

(3) The school room and its surroundings should be as far as possible a model of neatness and cleanliness. The school house should be swept and furniture dusted once a day; the walls and roof should be occasionally swept to keep them free from dust and cobwebs; rubbish should not be allowed to accumulate in the compound; the walls should be white-washed at least once a year, and they should have a coating of tar to the height of 3 feet 6 inches.

(4) Every school should possess a small garden and should have a suitable play-ground attached to it, fitted with a proper gymnastic set.

Plan of the School building.

(5) A Primary School building should be rectangular in shape and, if possible, should have Verandahs on two sides.

Furniture.

(6) The furniture necessary for an ordinary Upper Primary School is :—

Two chairs, one desk, two stools, one bench, one time-piece, a box for keeping records, Tatputties or Farsh where benches are not provided.

Appliances.

(7) The requisite appliances are :—

Two black boards, reading sheets, arithmeticon, a cabinet of objects with collection, pictures of common animals, boxes of kinder-garten gifts, class books, map of the district, a Central Province map, map of India and a map of the world, moral text sheets and drawing cards (if drawing is taught).

Children of School-going age.

(8) The total number of boys of school-going age in a village can be computed roughly at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population; attempts should be made to enrol at least half of the total number available for school.

Attendance.

(9) In order that a school should show fair progress, it should have at least 66 per cent. of attendance; attendance below this limit is "bad," while it may be considered "fair" between 66 and 75 per cent. Attendance above 75 per cent. is "good."

Staff.

(10) One certificated teacher can teach 40 children.

(11) One monitor is sufficient for an average attendance of twenty.

(12) In a school of four classes, a certificated teacher and a monitor constitute a sufficient staff for 70 children enrolled; if the number exceed 70, one additional monitor will be required; for 100 children one certificated teacher and three monitors (*i.e.*, one for every twenty children) form a sufficient staff, but it will be conducive to better instruction if an assistant certificated teacher be appointed; two monitors may then be dispensed with.

(13) In a school of five classes, one principal certificated teacher, one assistant certificated teacher and one monitor constitute a sufficient staff for a school of from 80 to 100 children; for every twenty children above 100, one monitor may be given.

(14) When the number of pupils exceeds 140, the teachin gstaff should consist of one principal certificated teacher, two assistant certificated teachers, and one monitor.

Appendix E.

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1896-97.

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officers.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or Naib.	Number of Schools visited.				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Mandla	Tahsildar	39	29	15	...	14	21	1	2	...	
	Naib	...	3	...	36		3	...	...	...	
Dindori	Tahsildar	21	26	3	...	3	10	8	...	...	
	Naib	...	...	...	21		...	...	...	...	
Damoh	Tahsildar	45	31	21	...	9	18	5	1	...	
	Naib	...	37	...	16		23	4	2	...	
Hatta...	Tahsildar	34	18	23	...	8	6	3	2	...	
	Naib	...	31	...	14		13	3	4	...	
Saugor	Tahsildar	30	70	3	...	2	6	10	6	2	Three schools visited six times.
	Naib	...	5	...	25		5	...	...	...	
Rehli...	Tahsildar	36	81	...	...	...	8	16	7	5	
	Naib	...	4	...	32		4	...	...	...	
Khurai	Tahsildar	25	37	4	...	4	12	4	3	2	
	Naib	...	4	...	22		2	1	1	...	
Banda	Tahsildar	24	34	6	...	6	8	7	2	...	One school visited six times.
	Naib	...	6	...	22		1	...	...	...	One do. do. five do.
Jubbulpore	Tahsildar	35	16	27	...	9	4	2	1	...	One do. do. five do.
	Naib	...	27	...	20		7	5	2	1	
Sihora	Tahsildar	48	26	26	...	19	19	2	1	...	One school visited five times.
	Naib	...	38	...	25		12	9	1	...	

Appendix E.—(*Contd.*)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1896-97—(contd.)

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officers.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or Naib.	Number of Schools visited.				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Murwara	Tahsildar	32	45	9	...	6	15	1	4	2	One school visited eight times.
	Naib	...	17	...	21		7	3	...	1	
Hoshangabad	Tahsildar	40	61	...	...	...	22	16	1	1	
	Naib	...	11	...	32		6	1	1	...	
Harda	Tahsildar	27	37	1	...	...	18	5	3	...	
	Naib	...	6	...	21		6	...	...	...	
Seoni	Tahsildar	24	61	1	...	...	2	9	8	3	One school visited five times.
	Naib	...	26	...	10		6	4	4	...	
Sohagpur	Tahsildar	19	43	1	...	...	3	7	6	2	
	Naib	...	32	...	4		5	6	5	...	
Pachmarhi	Munsiff	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One school visited seven times.
Narsinghpur	Tahsildar	51	91	2	...	1	20	19	7	3	
	Naib	...	49	...	20		20	6	3	2	
Gadarwara	Tahsildar	54	56	12	...	8	30	10	2	...	
	Naib	...	52	...	21		21	5	7	...	
Khandwa	Tahsildar	73	61	29	...	21	30	11	3	...	
	Naib	...	38	...	45		20	6	2	...	
Burhanpur	Tahsildar	35	32	20	...	19	5	5	3	2	
	Naib	...	18	...	22		9	3	1	...	

Nagpur	Tahsildar	24	32	6	...	2	6	10	2	...	
	Naib	...	12	...	12		12	...	...	...	
Ramtek	Tahsildar	30	63	3	...	3	7	8	9	2	One school visited five times.
	Naib	...	18	...	15		14	...	...	1	
Umrer	Tahsildar	18	21	2	...	2	13	1	2	...	
	Naib	...	2	...	16		2	...	...	...	
Katol	Tahsildar	30	59	1	...	1	8	14	5	2	
	Naib	...	2	...	28		2	...	...	...	
Bhandara	Tahsildar	31	40	6	...	6	13	10	1	1	
	Naib	...	7	...	24		7	...	...	...	
Sakoli	Tahsildar	41	60	4	...	3	25	8	1	1	One school visited five times and one seven times.
	Naib	...	24	...	24		16	...	...	...	One school visited eight times.
Tirora	Tahsildar	78	49	33	...	32	42	2	1	...	
	Naib	...	9	...	71		5	2	...	...	
Chanda	Tahsildar	37	58	5	...	...	9	21	1	1	
	Naib	...	26	...	18		13	5	1	...	
Warora	Tahsildar	27	35	7	...	3	9	7	4	...	
	Naib	...	24	...	9		12	6	...	...	
Brahmapuri	Tahsildar	37	53	12	...	6	6	12	5	2	
	Naib	...	31	...	21		7	7	2	1	
Wardha	Tahsildar	46	76	10	...	8	11	10	6	4	One school visited five times and one six times.
	Naib	...	10	...	36		10	...	...	...	
Hinganghat	Tahsildar	18	42	...	...	...	4	7	4	3	
	Naib	...	23	...	3		10	3	1	1	
Arvi	Tahsildar	39	96	4	...	2	10	9	6	3	Four schools visited five times and three six times.
	Naib	...	27	...	13		25	1	...	...	
Burha	Tahsildar	51	58	11	...	12	24	14	2	...	
	Naib	...	16	...	37		12	2	...	...	
Behir	Tahsildar	16	29	...	...	...	7	6	2	1	
	Naib	...	2	...	14		2	...	...	...	

Appendix E.—(*Concld.*)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1896-97.—(concld.)

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officers.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar of Naib.	Number of Schools visited.				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Seoni	Tahsildar	34	38	11	...	11	13	7	1	2	
	Naib	...	11	...	25		5	3	...	...	
Lakhnadaon	Tahsildar	25	42	8	...	6	10	1	4	2	Two schools visited five times.
	Naib	...	38	...	7		9	3	2	3	One do. do.
Chhindwara	Tahsildar	26	51	5	...	...	7	5	5	1	Three do. do.
	Naib	...	18	13	...		10	2	...	1	
Sausar	Tahsildar	22	96	1	...	...	1	...	3	10	Four schools visited five times, two six times and two seven times.
	Naib	...	8	16	...		4	2	...	...	
Badnur	Tahsildar	37	58	6	...	1	15	6	9	1	
	Naib	...	38	...	19		6	5	6	1	
Multai	Tahsildar	29	64	...	...	...	8	11	8	1	One school visited six times.
	Naib	...	49	...	...		14	14	...	...	
Sironcha	Tahsildar	20	33	...	...	...	11	5	4	...	Two schools visited five times.
	Naib	...	25	...	12		1	3	...	2	
Raipur	Tahsildar	66	30	45	...	35	16	2	2	1	
	Naib	...	25	...	47		14	4	1	...	
Drug	Tahsildar	52	50	16	...	13	23	12	1	...	
	Naib	...	36	...	26		19	5	1	1	
Simga	Tahsildar	38	30	20	...	13	9	6	3	...	
	Naib	...	20	...	26		9	2	1	1	

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Appendix F.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matriculation and School Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Northern Circle...	Jubbulpore	First Grade Middle School, Murwara	78	...	7	...	...
		Hitkarini Sabha High School	198	18	17	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia ditto	74	4	3	...	...
		Church Mission ditto	167	9	11	...	...
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School	44	...	4	...	...
		R. G. Mahajani Vidyalaya	49	...	3	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,029	...	...	99	145
	Saugor	High School, Saugor	370	7	20	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Khurai	46	...	2	...	...
		14 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,566	...	...	159	197
	Hoshangabad	High School, Hoshangabad	227	14	18	...	...
		Mission High School ditto	84	5	3	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Harda	156	...	10	...	...
		Ditto ditto Seoni	102	...	1	...	...
		2nd Ditto ditto Sohagpur	57	...	4	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	615	...	...	68	97
	Damoh	1st Grade Middle School, Damoh	124	...	10	...	...
		2nd Ditto ditto Hatta	48	...	4	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	470	...	...	48	52
	Narsinghpur	1st Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	121	...	7	...	...
		Ditto ditto Gadarwara	103	...	2	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,203	...	...	111	151

Southern Circle...	Nimar	1st Grade Middle School, Khandwa	211	...	21	...	...
		Ditto ditto Burhanpur	149	...	10	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	518	...	...	51	72
	Mandla	Gagannath 1st Grade Middle School, Mandla	100	...	6	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	408	...	...	30	40
	Nagpur	Free Church Institution	273	47	11	...	...
		Neill City High School	509	71	39	...	...
		Raja Raghoji High School	27	4	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Kamptee	147	...	13	...	...
		Ditto ditto Ramtek	80	...	4	...	...
		Ditto ditto Umrer	124	...	9	...	...
		Ditto ditto Katol	55	...	2	...	...
		2nd Ditto ditto Kalmeshwar	31	...	3	...	...
		Ditto ditto Khapa	36	...	...	...	...
		Ditto ditto Saoner	49	...	4	...	...
		New English School, Nagpur	78	...	6	...	...
		Native Institution, Nagpur	63	...	1	...	...
		R. B. C. N. Naidu School, ditto	70	...	6	...	...
		Sitabaldi Aided School ditto	80	...	5	...	...
		Ditto High School ditto	19	5	...	...	...
		Roman Catholic Boys' School, ditto	28	...	3	...	...
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee	34	...	4	...	...
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur	56	...	6	...	...
		Orphanage Girls' School, ditto	19	...	...	...	...
		21 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,860	...	...	192	262
	Bhandara	1st Grade Middle School, Bhandara	173	...	8	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	859	...	...	80	103
	Wardha	1st Grade Middle School, Wardha	154	...	10	...	...
		Ditto ditto Hinganghat	105	...	5	...	...

Appendix F.—(*Concld.*)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces—(concld.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matriculation and School Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Southern Circle—(*concld.*)	Wardha—(*concld.*)	1st Grade Middle School, Arvi	99	...	9	...	...
		Ditto ditto Ashti	100	...	6	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	973	...	...	64	82
	Balaghat	1st Grade Middle School, Burha	85	...	4	...	...
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	320	...	...	28	31
	Chanda	1st Grade Middle School, Chanda	224	...	16	...	...
		Ditto ditto Warora	83	...	6	...	...
		2nd Ditto ditto Sironcha	53	...	...	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	786	...	...	56	115
	Seoni	1st Grade Middle School, Seoni	87	...	10	...	...
		Mission School, ditto	44	...	6	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	374	...	...	30	40
	Chhindwara	1st Grade Middle School, Chhindwara	120	...	10	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	749	...	...	86	92
	Betul	1st Grade Middle School, Badnur	97	...	7	...	...
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	400	...	...	34	51
	Raipur	High School, Raipur	275	6	7	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Dhamtari	44	...	...	...	...
		Mission School, Raipur	43	...	1	...	...
		Middle School, Rajnandgaon	50	...	5	...	...
		Ditto Khairagarh	26	...	2	...	...

Eastern Circle ...		Rajkumar College, Raipur ...	23	...	...	...	...
		19 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,717	...	...	224	294
	Sambalpur ...	High School, Sambalpur ...	135	3	6	...	...
		Middle School, Sonepur Rajkumar School ditto	41	...	1	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Bolangir	28	...	1	...	...
		Ditto ditto Bhawani Patna	37	...	...	...	...
		High School, Bamra ...	22	...	...	...	...
		16 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,625	...	...	68	84
	Bilaspur ...	1st Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	107	...	5	...	...
		Ditto ditto Sakti	6	...	...	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,055	...	...	103	110

*Passes from Schools in Feudatory States are not included. They are included in the number of passes from Primary Schools.

Appendix G.

Results of the Middle School Examination, 1896-97.

Name of Middle School.	Average number of pupils on rolls in the class.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to average number on rolls.
Under Public Management.—Northern Circle.				
Middle School, Harda	22	17	10	45·4
Ditto Burhanpur	16	13	10	62·5
Ditto Khandwa	35	29	21	60·0
Ditto Sohagpur	9	8	4	44·4
Ditto Seoni-Malwa	16	10	1	6·2
Ditto Khurai	10	10	2	20·0
Ditto Hutta	11	9	4	36·3
Ditto Damoh	27	21	10	37·0
Ditto Narsinghpur	31	27	7	22·6
Ditto Murwara	11	7	7	63·6
Ditto Gadarwara	13	12	2	15·4
Southern Circle.				
Middle School, Khapa	9	3	...	...
Ditto Kamptee	32	27	13	40·6
Ditto Umrer	21	15	9	42·8
Ditto Saoner	19	5	4	21·1
Ditto Ramtek	11	10	4	36·3
Ditto Katol	5	4	2	40·0
Ditto Bhandara	23	22	8	34·8
Ditto Kalmeshwar	15	5	3	20·0
Ditto Chanda	28	29	16	57·1
Ditto Warora	12	10	6	50·0
Ditto Wardha	13	12	10	77·0
Ditto Ashti	14	12	6	40·8
Ditto Arvi	11	11	9	81·8
Ditto Hinganghat	24	15	5	20·8
Ditto Burha	15	12	4	26·6
Ditto Seoni Chhapara	11	11	10	99·9
Ditto Chhindwara	15	11	10	66·6
Ditto Badnur	16	14	7	43·7
Eastern Circle.				
Middle School, Dhamtari	9	7	...	...
Ditto Bilaspur	13	10	5	38·4
Under Private Management.—Northern Circle.				
Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	11	8	6	54·5
R. G. B. Mahajani School, Jubbulpore	9	4	3	33·3
Church Mission Sadar Bazar School, Jubbulpore... ...	10	9	4	40·0
Southern Circle.				
Catholic School, Nagpur	9	4	3	33·3
Ditto Kamptee	4	4	4	100·0

Appendix G.—(*Concld.*)

Results of the Middle School Examination, 1896-97—(concld.)

Name of Middle School.	Average number of pupils on rolls in the class.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes to average number on rolls.
Under Private Management—(concld.)				
Southern Circle—(concld.)				
Anjuman Hami-e M. A.-O. Sadar Bazar School, Nagpur ...	18	15	6	33·3
R. B. C. N. Naidu School, Nagpur	16	14	6	37·5
Sitabaldi Aided School ditto	19	12	5	26·3
New English School ditto	19	13	6	31·5
Mission School, Seoni Chhapara	16	12	6	37·5
Native Institution, Nagpur	29	18	1	3·4
Eastern Circle.				
Mission School, Raipur	*	4	1	...
Middle Schools in Feudatory States.				
Middle School, Khairagarh	...	6	2	...
Ditto Raj Nandgaon	...	8	5	...
Ditto Khariar	...	3	0	...
Ditto Bolangir	...	4	1	...
Ditto Sonepur	...	7	1	...
Rajkumar School, Bamra	...	2	1	...
Middle School, Bhawani Patna	...	2	1	...

* Figures for Feudatory Schools and Mission School, Raipur, are not available.

Appendix H.

Extension of a system of training for Teachers in Primary Schools.

THE following Rules regarding the extension of a system of training for teachers in Primary Schools have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information. The Rules will have effect from the 1st April 1893.

1. For every master or pupil who passes the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Primary grade, 3rd class, a bonus of Rs.10 will be paid to the Head Master of the school from which he passes.

Provided that—

(*a*) the school from which the master or pupil passes has been recognized by the Inspector-General of Education as capable of affording a fitting training for school teachers;

(*b*) the master or pupil has attended the school from which he is presented for at least one year previous to the Teachers' Certificate Examination;

[*N.B.*—Masters who are already engaged in teaching, and who wish to obtain Teachers' Certificates may attend the school for two courses of 6 months each in consecutive years.]

(*c*) the master or pupil signs, before the payment of the bonus, an agreement to serve in the Education Department for two years;

(*d*) not more than 6 bonuses in each district will be awarded under this Rule in any one year, with the exception of the Raipur District, in which 12 will be given till further orders.

2. Subject to provisos (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule 1, a further bonus of Rs.10 will be paid to the Head Master of a school referred to in that Rule, for each master or pupil who, within one year of his passing the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Primary grade, 3rd class, passes the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Primary grade, 2nd class.

Provided that not more than 2 bonuses will be awarded under this Rule, in any one year, in each district.

3. The bonuses referred to in Rules 1 and 2 of these Rules will be awarded in accordance with the order in which the candidates concerned pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Primary grade, 2nd or 3rd class, respectively, in each district.

4. Masters in combined system schools who wish to attend one of the schools referred to in Rule 1, may, with the express sanction of the Inspector-General of Education, receive the whole or part of their fixed grant allowances during the course of training.

5. Candidates who pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination under these Rules will receive ordinary certificates.

This Notification cancels Rules 6 to 9 of Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4560, dated the 23rd July 1890.

Appendix I.

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1896-97.

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
Southern Circle.	Nagpur ...	Boys ...	4	258	42	56	57	4,047	304	452	73	4,916	509	411	17	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	152	...	4	9	512	13	15	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	42	3,189	277	389	101	3,318	37	222	3	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	3	2	147	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	Boys ...	10	503	47	47	34	2,940	244	336	72	2,693	3	266	3	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	33	...	5	2	86	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	48	3,268	266	373	42	1,189	41	112	13	25	2	3	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	106	3	5	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	26	1,751	124	145	30	1,422	40	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,238	108	131	43	1,742	83	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	40	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	24	1,387	108	162	22	1,226	41	146	7	371	...	11	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	215	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,361	130	146	18	653	43	55	3	129	...	4	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Appendix I.—(*Concld.*)

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1896-97.—(concld.)

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
Northern Circle.	Jubbulpore ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	53	3,928	359	525	81	3,875	204	358	3	118	5	16	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	80	2	2	5	155	2	11	13	847	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla ...	Boys ...	11	486	20	55	...	...	...	...	33	1,271	20	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	55	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	155	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	27	1,306	113	156	39	1,446	100	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	170	5	12	2	54	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Saugor ...	Boys ...	1	117	21	22	40	2,369	254	322	46	1,935	105	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	15	652	47	59	17	566	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	45	3,023	327	401	42	1,900	138	187	2	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	9	413	21	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	Boys ...	1	66	7	6	66	3,655	368	473	47	1,844	116	268	7	264	7	17	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	99	7	10	3	74	4	5	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar ...	Boys ...	1	46	1	1	33	2,303	206	291	57	447	40	169	20	342	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	120	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Eastern Circle.	Raipur ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	138	10,250	728	887	59	3,465	208	334	13	822	5	16	8	5,295	78	*268
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	111	3	7	3	151	2	14	...	...	...	...	3	157	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3,731	290	342	80	4,694	215	420	5	307	...	8	19	1,081	39	*102
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	105	5	8	5	204	3	10	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	Boys ...	1	70	7	9	40	2,550	132	194	94	5,169	141	338	...	...	...	...	122	6,217	401	*614	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	170	10	13	6	240	2	14	...	...	...	...	6	250	...	...	

* Includes Lower Primary passes from Girls, Schools as well as passes from Vernacular Middle Schools.

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23/2/2

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS

OF

EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Allahabad
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1898

[PRICE ONE RUPEE.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, No. 221, dated Nagpur, the 11th January 1899.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1897-98.

READ also—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The year under review, ending the 31st March 1898, included the greater part of the famine period, and it was only to be expected that the decline in the progress of education, which had set in in the previous year, should continue. The number of schools in British territories has fallen by a little over 2 per cent., and the number of scholars by about 6½ per cent.; for the Feudatory States the number of schools has risen by 6 per cent., while the strength has fallen by 4 per cent. The falling-off occurred almost entirely in Primary Schools; Vernacular Middle Schools suffered slightly, and High Schools scarcely at all; while English Middle Schools and Colleges actually show an advance. The total number of scholars was less than in any year since 1892-93, but considering the difficulties with which the department had to contend, it is surprising that so little ground was lost.

2. Under the circumstances, however, it was impossible to attempt to do more than mark time, and the report contains no record of any important fresh departure in educational policy. The Chief Commissioner however notices with pleasure one small step taken or completed during the year which is quite in the right direction. In paragraph 62 of his report the Inspector-General notes that "*deshi kasrat*"—gymnastics on the native system—are now taught in every school in the Province. Nothing is so likely to prove successful as an adaptation of what is already familiar to the people, and this reform is reported to have already produced excellent results.

3. The figures given and discussed in paragraphs 10—14 are perhaps the most important in the report. The statistics given in paragraph 10 might, however, be made more useful by some amplification of detail. What is wanted is a distribution of the total expenditure upon each class of school under the several sources from which it is met, that is to say, (1) Provincial Revenues, (2) District and Municipal Funds, (3) Fees, (4) Other private sources. Until these figures are available, it is impossible to gauge the advance in carrying out the policy of Government in the matter of education, which is to encourage private enterprise and to substitute as far as possible the subsidizing of aided schools for the maintenance from public revenues of schools under public management, to gradually but steadily raise the scale of fees for all education which possesses a commercial value, and at the same time to maintain a sufficiency of scholarships so as to keep a path to the higher education open to the clever sons of poor parents. The Inspector-General is being separately addressed on this point.

4. For at any rate some years to come it will probably be impossible to materially increase the expenditure upon education from public revenues, owing not only to the direct effects of the famine upon the finances of the province, but also to the many burdens thrown upon them in the shape of public works constructed before their due time, the maintenance of which has to be provided for. An advance must therefore be mainly looked for in the more economical and effective application of the funds already available.

5. In one respect, indeed, it will be necessary to reduce these funds, in some instances at least. The Chief Commissioner has recently seen more than one case in which a District Council has involved itself in serious financial embarrassment owing to reckless and excessive expenditure upon education, incurred in defiance of Rule 2 of the rules regarding expenditure on education at page 104 of the District Council Manual, which limits such expenditure to the total of the receipts from certain sources. In one district it has been found necessary, besides applying for assistance from Provincial Revenues, to close 82 village schools at a stroke of the pen in order to arrive at some approach to temporary equilibrium; and the excuse proffered for past indiscretion was that the expenditure had been incurred in accordance with suggestions hardly to be distinguished from orders which had been received from the Education Department. Such an expression is based upon an entire misconception of the situation. In the case of schools supported and managed by Local Bodies, the Education Department has been invested in some few minor matters only with powers of control, and it is in respect of them alone that it is in any sense whatever competent to issue an order. In some other matters in which its sanction is required, it has a power of veto, subject to appeal. But its main function is that of inspecting and advising. Its assistance in these respects is absolutely indispensable. It brings to bear upon the schools of each district the accumulated experience of the Province; its advice should be treated with the greatest respect; and if it finds that that advice is disregarded without reasonable grounds, it is not only entitled but bound to report the matter (if of sufficient importance) to superior authority for orders. But no advice from the Department can afford the slightest justification for disregard of the very rules which it is the duty of the Department to see are observed, still less for incurring obligations which the Council has no money to meet. The Deputy Commissioner, through whom all communications between the Department and the Local Bodies are conducted, and the Commissioner who controls him, are responsible not only for compliance with rules, but also for the observance of ordinary financial prudence on the part of the Local Bodies of their districts; and in the discharge of this responsibility, it is necessary for them to remember that whenever a strong Department is interested in certain operations, and is naturally and rightly concerned to extend them and raise their standard of efficiency, there is a danger, against which they should constantly be on their guard, of an undue proportion of the available funds being allotted to these objects, to the neglect of others perhaps no less important to the convenience and welfare of the people for whom these funds are administered.

6. In the case of Municipalities this caution is even more necessary than in the case of District Councils. There is in their case no limit fixed by rule to the expenditure upon education, while the tendency above referred to coincides with the very natural desire of the well-to-do classes, from whom the members of committees are chosen, to educate their sons as highly as possible, and, partly at any rate, at the public expense. When the municipal income is wholly or mainly derived from octroi, under which system the poorer classes, who reap the smallest advantage from educational facilities, contribute out of all proportion to their means in comparison with their wealthier neighbours, excessive expenditure on education is particularly objectionable,—at any rate when the excess results in insufficient expenditure upon public improvements and other matters from which all classes benefit.

7. The Chief Commissioner desires that in all future Education Reports tables may be included showing for each Municipality and District Council such details of educational income and expenditure, and of the proportion which the net expenditure bears to the total net expenditure, as may render it possible to judge how far the above considerations are receiving due attention; and the Inspector-General will be addressed on this subject. The test thus applied will of course be of the roughest description. The circumstances of Local Bodies, and especially of Municipalities, differ widely, particularly in respect of the sources from which their income is derived and the objects for which particular portions of it are earmarked. But it will serve the purpose of calling attention to those cases which *primâ facie* require examination.

8. The figures for the total and distributed cost of educating each pupil, which are given for the various classes of schools in paragraph 13 and in other parts of the report, show separately only the cost to Government (*i.e.*, to Provincial Revenues), and not the cost to the Public revenues (including Local Funds), of pupils in schools under public and in aided schools under private management respectively. But the figures that are given tend to show the great economy effected by the substitution of the latter for the former, which is accompanied, so far as the results of examination for the year under review are a test, by at least no diminution in efficiency. Until the value of, at any rate secondary education has been realized, and an effective demand for it created, it is proper that such education should be provided very largely at the public expense. But that stage has probably long ago been reached in at any rate all the more considerable towns of the Central Provinces, and once reached, while it may be proper to retain an existing school under public management in order to maintain an adequate standard, no further increase of direct expenditure upon such schools should be permitted. The existing staff can teach with efficiency a certain number of scholars ; no more should be admitted ; and private enterprise, aided only by public funds, should be left to supply the excess demand. This has just been done with excellent effect in Khandwa, where private effort and liberality have resulted in establishing that healthy emulation which results from the existence of two friendly rivals side by side, and have also given the townspeople the convenience of a Local High School, to the eventual relief of the Government High School at Hoshangabad.

The Chief Commissioner would be glad to see in future reports the figures discussed with direct reference to the progress made in enforcing the accepted policy. Some comparison with the figures of other provinces also would be instructive. Nothing is so harmful in educational matters as sudden or violent changes; so that steady pressure is necessary in order to effect any advance, and constant watchfulness in order to avert the necessity for such heroic remedies as that alluded to in paragraph 5 above.

9. In paragraph 62, speaking of primary education in the rural portions of backward districts, the Inspector-General writes :—

> In some cases the aid of the Tahsildar has to be called in before the school can be opened, and after it is opened, the difficulty of securing attendance is almost insuperable. The malguzar looks upon education as a fad of the Government's.
>
> The Tahsildars, whose services are so necessary in securing attendance, were generally unable to give much assistance, as their time was fully occupied in the work of relieving distress. The famine, also, was not infrequently made to cover more sins than it was really guilty of, being in some places urged as an excuse for non-attendance at school.

These remarks confirm what Mr. Ibbetson has been told, with surprising unanimity, by officers of the Department as well as District Officers, that if official pressure was withdrawn, the attendance at village schools, even in the Marathi-speaking tracts, where education is generally speaking most valued, would fall off enormously ; especially as regards the children of the cultivating classes. He has heard of the unpopularity of the village schools, of complaints against the pressure exercised, of stamped petitions presented to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to remove a boy from school, and that attendance there is often regarded as a species of Government *begár*. After making all due allowances for the exaggeration which is never absent in such matters, the fact remains that before such semi-compulsion can be justified, it behoves us to make very sure that the education which we thus force down more or less unwilling throats is suited to the needs of the people, and that their objections to it are not based upon something better than mere ignorance and prejudice. The objections of the cultivating classes to education for their sons, in the Central Provinces as elsewhere, seem to be that it disinclines them for their hereditary pursuit by making them aspire to be Munshis rather than to follow the plough, that it unfits them for it physically, by depriving them of the hardening effects of work in the fields at an early age, and that it involves a serious loss in the deprivation of their services as helpers. In the Central Provinces an important step has already been taken towards meeting these objections by prescribing a separate primary course for rural schools. The question which the Chief Commissioner would wish

to suggest for consideration is, whether a still further advance in the same direction would not be advisable. What it is most desirable to give the son of an actual cultivator is ability to read and write sufficiently, a knowledge of arithmetic *after native methods* such as will enable him to follow his accounts with his shopkeeper and his landlord, some familiarity with the manner in which his rights and liabilities are recorded, and such general development of his intelligence as will result from the use of judiciously framed readers, and perhaps some simple object lessons. It seems that it ought to be possible to accomplish this much in half-time schools, the boys working say three hours a day only, which would allow of their going into the fields, learning their work, and becoming accustomed to the sun. It is true that the half-time system is already permitted in certain cases; but so long as there is option in the matter, it is doubtful whether such a scheme can ever succeed. There is always opposition to be overcome from three quarters; in the first place from the subordinate officials of the Education Department, trained up in the so-called literary curriculum and accustomed to fixed standards of knowledge, by which it would be impossible to judge a half-time school; in the second place from the schoolmaster himself, who is anxious to show good results, and in the third place from those malguzars and bunyas who desire the usual course of studies for their sons. But patient insistence might overcome the two former, while the last would have to be dealt with on the circumstances of each case. The most that it would be wise to do at first would be to establish a few such schools as an experiment.

10. Turning to more detailed matters, the results of examinations compare unfavourably with those of last year, except in the case of the University tests. The falling-off in the Matriculation and Middle School passes is attributed by the Inspector-General in part to fluctuations caused by the personal peculiarities of examiners; the number of Matriculations appears to have been exceptionally high last year; in the case of Upper and Lower Primary passes the result necessarily followed from the reduction in numbers of scholars and the irregularity in attendance which resulted from the pre-occupation with famine work of both the tahsil and the teaching staff.

11. The number of students under training in Normal Schools shows a considerable decrease, chiefly owing to a reduction in the number of scholarships offered, owing to financial pressure. The Jubbulpore and Raipur Male Normal Schools both showed very well in the 'Teacher's Certificate Examination.' The scheme for supplementing the outturn of the regular Normal Schools by training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools has not yet attained any great measure of success, but the Inspector-General hopes for better results with the improvement of the Vernacular Middle Schools themselves.

12. The Agricultural School at Nagpur with the training class attached to it, of which the scope was considerably enlarged during the year, has done good work. The Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the numbers attending the Agricultural Classes at Nagpur have increased. The attempt, modest as is its scale, has been held up as a model by competent judges, and though a little knowledge is a dangerous thing when reliance upon it stands in the way of an appeal to greater knowledge, yet when greater knowledge is not available, it is better than none at all.

But from a recent inspection which Mr. Ibbetson made of the class, he is inclined to doubt whether sufficient care is always taken to send to it only youths who are of a sufficiently advanced age to profit by the lessons there given. Boys of 13 and 14 are out of place in such an institution.

The progress shown by the Engineering School in Jubbulpore is most satisfactory.

13. The influence of the hard times on numbers and attendance in schools is less marked in the case of girls' schools, in which the numbers show a slight increase. It is said by the Inspector of the Northern Circle that female education appears to lose rather than gain ground in the towns. Fortunately however the interests of the two largest towns in the province are well cared for in this

matter by the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and the Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur. Writing of the first, the Inspector-General says:—

> It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the admirable work done by this society and of the unselfish devotion to duty of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Branch.

and of the second the Inspector, Southern Circle, writes:—

> Our most thriving and best-managed girls' schools are those belonging to the Free Church Mission, who are very successful where other agencies have failed, *viz.*, among the Marathi-speaking people.

14. The number of European and Eurasian scholars has increased, and the average attendance also shows an improvement. The St. Francis de Sales College at Nagpur and the St. Aloysius School at Jubbulpore show perhaps the best results of any, but the Inspector-General is able to report favourably on all.

15. In the Raj-Kumar College at Raipur an average daily attendance of 12 out of an average monthly number on the rolls of 23, seems hardly as good as might be expected, seeing that the great majority of the pupils are boarders. But there are peculiar difficulties to be contended with in securing the attendance of the sons of Feudatory Chiefs living at great distances from Raipur. The college is slowly but steadily establishing itself in the confidence of the Chiefs, and the figures may be expected to improve year by year. The present Commissioner and President of the governing body, Mr. Younghusband, has taken a great deal of interest in its welfare. There has recently been reason to hope that the Chiefs across the border in the Province of Bengal, who are connected by racial and family ties with the Chiefs of Chhattisgarh, may in future make use of the Raipur College for the education of their sons. Such an extension of the scope of the institution would be in every way most desirable.

16. The Chief Commissioner desires to express his thanks to the societies, the officials, and the ladies and gentlemen whose names are mentioned in Chapter X of the Report, and he desires particularly to acknowledge the excellent work done by missionary and religious bodies, especially in connection with female education and with that of Europeans and Eurasians.

17. There is a good deal in the above remarks which would in most cases have been addressed to the officers of Government in the form of official letters. But education is a subject with which an important and constantly increasing section of the community is keenly and individually concerned; and Mr. Ibbetson thinks it well that the lines which, subject to criticism and advice and to a fuller acquaintance with the conditions of the province, he is inclined to pursue in the matter should be stated with as much publicity as possible. He believes that they coincide in the main with the policy that has been pursued in the past; but even should they differ from it in any respect, he intends to suggest no sudden or radical change. In such matters change, even for the better, can be wholesome only if it is gradual; but for that very reason it is important to define clearly and keep steadily in view the direction in which it should tend.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—T. P. R., 13-1-99—250.

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No. D-2234 OF 1898.

FROM

ALEXANDER MONRO, ESQ.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 2nd June 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the state and progress of Education in these Provinces for the year 1897-98.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General statistics.

2. The following table shows the number of institutions with the number of pupils in them at the end of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, respectively :—

Class of Institution.			1896-97.			1897-98.		
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
British Territory.								
Colleges			5	312	62	5	327	65
Secondary Schools	High Schools		16	748	47	17	735	43
	Middle Schools	English	60	5,778	96	59	5,853	99
		Vernacular	136	17,190	126	132	16,292	123
Primary Schools	English		7	386	55	7	414	59
	Vernacular		1,873	102,750	55	1,827	94,577	52
Special Schools	Eng. and Vern. Schools for males		8	340	43	8	326	41
	Vernacular Schools for females		1	23	23	1	26	26
Females	Secondary Schools	English	8	161	20	10	185	18
		Vernacular	7	557	78	7	623	89
	Primary Schools	English	6	421	70	6	436	73
		Vernacular	137	6,002	44	136	6,139	45
	Total		2,264	134,668	59	2,215	125,933	57
Feudatory States.								
Secondary Schools	High Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools	English	8	210	26	8	214	27
		Vernacular	13	1,572	121	13	1,504	116
Primary Schools	English		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		229	12,594	55	245	11,955	48
Females	Middle Schools, Vernacular		...	...	...	—	...	...
	Primary Schools, Vernacular		10	463	46	11	492	45
	Total		260	14,839	57	277	14,165	51
	GRAND TOTAL		2,524	149,507	59	2,492	140,098	56

Education has suffered, to some extent, from the effects of the famine that prevailed during the year, but not to such an extent as might have been expected from the magnitude of the disaster. The total figures, including those of schools in British territory and the Feudatory States, show a decline of 32, or a little over 1 per cent. in the number of institutions, and of 9,409, or rather over 6 per cent. in strength.

As regards British territory, Colleges remain the same, but show a slight increase of 15, or about 5 per cent. in strength. In Secondary Schools, there has been a decrease of four only in institutions and of over 3 per cent. in strength. The decline is almost entirely in Vernacular Middle Schools, High Schools showing a merely insignificant falling off, and English Middle Schools an increase.

Primary Schools, being attended mainly by the children of agriculturists and the lower classes, were naturally most affected by the famine and exhibit the largest decrease, but even here the decline is only 8,145, or a little over 7 per cent. in strength, and of 46, or rather over 2 per cent. in the number of institutions. The causes of this singularly small decline I have endeavoured to explain in Chapter IV below, to which I would refer you.

The decline under Special schools is due to the reduction in the number of the scholarships, a measure necessitated by financial pressure.

Girls' schools show an increase of over 3 per cent. in strength and a gain of one in the number of schools.

As regards the Feudatory States, there has been a total increase of 17, or over 6 per cent. of the number of schools, and a decrease of 674, or rather over 4 per cent. in strength.

Special features of the year's work.

3. There have been no important changes during the year. The energies of the Department have been mainly occupied, during the famine, in endeavouring to keep moribund schools alive, and after the famine was over in resuscitating, or attempting to resuscitate, such schools as had collapsed. The Department has been somewhat handicapped in these attempts, as it has worked short-handed, many of its officers having been employed in famine-relief operations, in which, I understand, they rendered very valuable help. There are, however, a few minor points which are noted briefly below. These points are more fully dealt with in their proper places in the body of the report.

(1) The extension of Agricultural Education among the masses has received increased attention during the year. (See Chapter V below). The process of eliminating agriculture as a separate subject has been completed, the remaining lessons of Fuller's Agricultural Primer having been incorporated in the new 4th Reader, which is now finished.

The number of students under training annually in agriculture has been increased from 66 to 139, and there are now two parallel classes under separate lecturers. All masters, on returning to their schools, have been supplied with simple apparatus to enable them to illustrate by practical experiments the lessons they have learnt. In order to familiarise Deputy Inspectors of Schools with these experiments and the use of the apparatus, and thereby enable them to control and test the instruction in the subject, a conference of these officers was held in the autumn, when they attended a course of lectures delivered by the Principal of the Agricultural Class.

As to higher Agricultural Education, the reservation of a certain number of Naib-Tahsildarships to students of the Agricultural School, and the offer of a scholarship of Rs.20 tenable in the Poona College of Science to a student of the Agricultural School, who shows special aptitude for scientific subjects, has had an encouraging effect, and has tended to attract a better class of students to the school.

(2) As regards physical training, the new Deshi Kasarat, or gymnastics on the native system, has replaced English gymnastics in Vernacular Schools and is now taught in all such schools throughout the Provinces (see Chapter IV below). A successful Inter-school Tournament for games and sports was held at Jubbulpore in November 1897, under the auspices of the Jubbulpore Field Games Association.

(3) The offer of prizes for school gardens has resulted in a marked improvement in these useful adjuncts of a rural school (see Chapter IV below).

Increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district according to circles of Inspectors of Schools.

4. The next table shows the increase and decrease of schools and scholars in the different districts arranged according to Circles of Inspectors of Schools.

The figures are as follows :—

Name of Circle.	Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.
Northern Circle	·8	4·7
Eastern „	2·9	10·3
Southern „	2·9	5·2

The small decline in the Northern Circle is exceedingly gratifying ; for the Circle includes districts very severely distressed, *e.g.*, Mandla and Jubbulpore. The decline in the Eastern Circle, so much larger than that in the other two, is due partly to so large an area of it comprising the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, in the latter of which distress was especially severe ; and perhaps partly to the fact that, in this Circle, Education is not so forward as in the other Circles, and hence Educational Institutions were less able to stand the shock.

	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	British Territory										
Northern Circle.	Jubbulpore	3,948	748,146	191	11,454	192	11,401	1	...	...	53
	Saugor	4,007	591,743	139	7,734	139	7,300	...	...	...	434
	Damoh	2,831	325,613	81	3,618	79	3,285	...	...	2	333
	Mandla	5,056	339,373	57	2,500	57	2,266	...	...	...	234
	Hoshangabad	4,594	529,945	142	7,402	143	7,170	1	...	...	232
	Narsinghpur	1,916	367,026	110	6,892	103	6,297	...	...	7	595
	Nimar	3,357	253,486	121	5,851	121	5,592	...	...	...	259
Southern Circle.	Nagpur	3,843	757,862	226	16,544	209	14,798	...	...	17	1,746
	Chhindwara	4,639	407,494	50	3,064	52	3,145	2	81	...	...
	Seoni	3,198	370,767	64	3,704	59	3,206	...	...	5	498
	Betul	3,824	323,196	69	3,517	69	3,223	...	...	...	294
	Chanda	10,749	697,610	131	7,540	131	7,245	...	...	...	295
	Wardha	2,428	400,854	119	6,312	115	6,222	...	...	4	90
	Balaghat	3,139	383,331	67	3,678	66	3,791	...	113	1	...
	Bhandara	3,968	742,850	154	7,822	153	7,802	...	...	1	20
Eastern Circle.	Raipur	11,724	1,584,427	240	17,288	237	15,485	...	...	3	1,803
	Sambalpur	4,948	796,413	154	9,202	154	9,065	...	...	...	137
	Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	149	10,546	136	8,640	...	...	13	1,906
	Total ...	86,501	10,784,294	2,264	134,668	2,215	125,933	...	...	49	8,735
	Feudatory States ...	29,435	2,160,511	260	14,839	277	14,165	17	...	...	674
	Grand Total ...	115,936	12,944,805	2,524	149,507	2,492	140,098	...	...	32	9,409

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

5. The following table shows the proportion of children under instruction in each district to those of school-going age, the conventional figure of 15 per cent. of the population being taken as representing the latter :—

District.	Children of school-going age.	Number of children under instruction.		Percentage.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Jubbulpore	112,221	11,454	11,401	10·1	10·1
Saugor	88,761	7,734	7,300	9·3	8·2
Damoh	48,842	3,618	3,285	7·4	6·7
Mandla	50,906	2,500	2,266	4·9	4·4
Hoshangabad	82,274	7,402	7,170	9·02	8·7
Narsinghpur	55,054	6,892	6,297	12·5	11·4
Nimar	38,023	5,851	5,592	15·4	14·7
Nagpur	113,679	16,544	14,798	14·5	13·01
Chhindwara	61,124	3,064	3,145	5·01	5·1
Seoni	55,615	3,704	3,206	6·6	5·7
Betul	48,479	3,517	3,223	7·2	6·6
Chanda	104,641	7,540	7,245	7·2	6·9
Wardha	60,128	6,312	6,222	10·4	10·3
Balaghat	57,499	3,678	3,791	6·3	6·7
Bhandara	111,427	7,822	7,802	7·1	7·1
Raipur	237,664	17,288	15,485	7·2	6·5
Sambalpur	119,462	9,202	9,065	7·7	7·6
Bilaspur	174,624	10,546	8,640	6·1	4·9
Total ...	1,667,055	134,668	125,933	8·3	7·5
Feudatories ...	321,297	14,839	14,165	4·6	4·4
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,988,352	149,507	140,098	7·7	7·04

The total percentage of children of school-going age under instruction in British territory has fallen from 8·3 to 7·5. The decline is general in all districts, except Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Bhandara. These four districts also suffered from famine, two of them acutely. Their fortunate escape from sharing the general decline is probably due to the fact that, in these districts, the local inspecting agency was more active in resuscitating schools after the cessation of the distress. The greatest decrease is in the Bilaspur district, *viz.*, from 6·1 to 4·9. The decline in the Feudatory States is insignificant.

6. The statement required by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7, Education 191, dated the 28th March 1895) is given in Appendix A.

Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.

7. The next table gives the percentage of scholars of school-going age under instruction according to sex and race or creed.

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age.
	British Territory.				1896-97.			
Males.	Native Christians ...	7	215	401	1	624	650	96·
	Hindus	290	20,401	87,512	305	108,508	667,564	16·7
	Muhammadans... ...	14	2,250	7,169	34	9,467	22,959	41·2
	Others	1	639	7,661	...	8,301	121,638	6·9
	Total ...	312	23,505	102,743	340	126,900	812,811	14·9
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	180	425	...	605	579	104·5
	Hindus	...	312	5,162	21	5,495	664,498	·8
	Muhammadans... ...	...	79	353	...	432	21,621	2·1
	Others	...	5	62	2	69	121,067	·03
	Total ...	...	576	6,002	23	6,601	807,765	·8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	312	24,081	108,745	363	133,501	1,620,576	8·2
	Native States.							
Males.	Native Christians ...	...	2	1	...	3	24	12·5
	Hindus	...	1,595	10,920	...	12,515	125,182	9·9
	Muhammadans ...	...	123	233	...	356	900	39·7
	Others ...	...	62	1,440	...	1,502	33,517	4·9
	Total ...	...	1,782	12,594	...	14,376	159,623	8·9
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
	Hindus	...	...	442	...	442	123,538	·3
	Muhammadans... ...	...	...	8	...	8	881	·9
	Others	...	...	13	...	13	36,281	·03
	Total ...	...	...	463	...	463	160,721	·3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,782	13,057	...	14,839	320,344	4·6
	British Territory.				1897-98.			
Males.	Native Christians ...	3	320	634	1	958	...	14·7
	Hindus	308	19,614	80,285	294	100,501	...	15·05
	Muhammadans... ...	11	2,154	6,613	31	8,809	...	38·3
	Others	3	596	7,032	...	7,631	...	6·3
	Total ...	325	22,684	94,564	326	117,899	As above.	10·4
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	294	544	...	838		140·9
	Hindus	...	329	5,113	22	5,464		·8
	Muhammadans	...	20	364	1	385		1·8
	Others	...	10	118	3	131		·1
	Total ...	...	653	6,139	26	6,818		·8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	325	23,337	100,703	352	124,717	...	7·7

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age.
	Native States.							
Males.	Native Christians ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	8·3
	Hindus	...	1,531	9,493	...	11,024	...	8·8
	Muhammadans... ...	...	115	219	...	334	...	37·1
	Others	...	70	2,243	...	2,313	...	6·9
	Total ...	...	1,718	11,955	...	13,673	As above.	8·5
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	...	1	...	1		4·7
	Hindus	...	...	459	...	459		·37
	Muhammadans... ...	...	...	12	...	12	...	1·3
	Others	...	...	20	...	20	...	·6
	Total ...	...	...	492	...	492	...	·3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,718	12,447	...	14,165	...	4·4

As regards creed, it is noticeable that whilst in British territory 15·05 per cent. of Hindu boys are at school the number of Muhammadans is 38·3 per cent., but the latter are mainly in the primary stage of instruction, their attendance in Secondary Schools and Colleges being comparatively insignificant. Muhammadans are also ahead of Hindus in respect of Female Education, the figures being 1·8 per cent. under the former as against ·8 under the latter. The increase under Native Christians is due to the admission of famine orphans into Mission orphanages.

Classification of pupils according to wealth and occupation.

8. In the subjoined table pupils are classified according to the wealth and occupation of their parents :—

Classification of Pupils.		1896-97.			1897-98.		
		British territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.	British territory.	Feudatory States.	Total.
	Richer classes	615	67	682	596	73	669
Middle classes	Government service ...	3,310	346	3,656	3,141	272	3,413
	Private service ...	2,452	195	2,647	2,530	132	2,662
	Estates	5,960	677	6,637	5,423	883	6,306
	Professions	3,404	536	3,940	3,608	570	4,178
	Trades	3,595	381	3,976	3,540	271	3,811
	Total ...	18,721	2,135	20,856	18,242	2,128	20,370
Poorer classes	Government service ...	5,153	541	5,694	5,614	362	5,976
	Private service ...	8,108	691	8,799	8,085	465	8,550
	Agriculture	51,524	8,172	59,696	48,382	8,695	57,077
	Trades	12,294	755	13,049	12,011	496	12,507
	Skilled labour	11,001	398	11,399	9,241	397	9,638
	Common labour ...	17,979	1,355	19,734	14,249	949	15,198
	Miscellaneous	9,263	725	9,988	9,513	600	10,113
	Total ...	115,332	12,637	127,969	107,095	11,964	119,059
	GRAND TOTAL ...	134,668	14,839	149,507	125,933	14,165	140,098

Those possessing an annual income of above Rs.5,000 are included under the category of "richer classes," whilst the income of the middle and poorer classes is taken at Rs.200 to Rs.5,000, and at any sum not exceeding Rs.200 respectively.

As regards British territory the richer and middle classes show a merely fractional decrease. Under the poorer classes it is noticeable that agriculturists exhibit a decline of 6 per cent. only, whilst under common labourers there is a

falling-off of over 20 per cent. This bears out the remark made below (Chapter IV) regarding the effect of the famine on the lower and labouring classes. "Trades," as might be expected, suffered to a very slight extent.

The figures under the Feudatory States call for no special remark.

Languages learnt by pupils.

9. The arrangement of pupils according to the languages studied by them is shown below :—

Distribution of Pupils.	Number of Scholars.		1896-97.															1897-98.												
				Classical.				Vernacular.								Classical.				Vernacular.										
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Number of schools.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujrathi.	Bengali.	Number of schools.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujrathi.	Bengali.
British Territory.																															
Hindus	114,003	105,965	2,264	7,916	129	796	...	101	113	79,527	38,535	3,255	247	1,100	8,807	968	45	2,215	8,056	154	775	7	103	169	76,181	34,873	2,863	28	908	8,626	306	38
Muhammadans	9,899	9,194																													
Native Christians	1,229	1,796																													
Europeans and Eurasians ...	1,167	1,216																													
Others	8,370	7,762																													
Total ...	134,688	125,933																													
Feudatory States.																															
Hindus	12,957	11,483	260	210	...	6	...	...	...	9,033	...	...	...	34	5,772	...	...	277	214	...	23	...	...	...	8,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhammadans	364	346																													
Native Christians	3	3																													
Europeans	...	...																													
Others	1,515	2,333																													
Total ...	14,839	14,165	2,524	8,126	129	802	...	101	113	88,560	38,535	3,255	247	1,144	14,579	968	45	2,492	8,270	154	798	7	103	169	84,452	34,873	2,863	28	957	14,448	306	38
Grand Total ...	149,507	140,098																													

In British territory the number of students studying English has increased from 7,916 to 8,056, whilst under those studying Hindi and Marathi there has been a decline of 4 and 9 per cent. respectively. The number of Urdu learners has fallen from 3,255 to 2,863, whilst among Uriya students there is little variation, Sambalpur, the Uriya-speaking district, not having been affected by the famine.

The figures under Feudatory States call for no special remarks.

Total expenditure on education from public and private funds.

10. The following table gives the total expenditure on Education from public and private funds, both direct and indirect :—

Colleges and Schools.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ... Government	22,660	7,887	14,773	22,887	8,761	14,126
Colleges ... Aided	27,103	23,265	3,838	28,005	24,167	3,838
Secondary Schools.—						
For Boys ... Government	39,203	20,409	18,794	36,344	17,229	19,115
For Boys ... Local Fund and Municipal	1,23,868	97,037	26,831	1,24,304	1,00,231	24,073
For Boys ... Aided	71,336	51,394	19,942	68,195	48,178	20,017
For Boys ... Unaided	20,647	20,647	...	22,573	22,573	...
For Boys ... Feudatory States ...	14,497	14,497	...	15,901	15,901	...
For Girls ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund and Municipal	611	606	5	609	609	...
For Girls ... Aided	13,475	8,575	4,900	17,420	11,292	6,124
For Girls ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Feudatory States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colleges and Schools.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenue.
Primary Schools.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys ... Government	7,830	1,081	6,749	8,212	880	7,332
For Boys ... Local Fund and Municipal	1,74,597	1,56,850	17,747	1,84,151	1,64,550	19,601
For Boys ... Aided	1,18,244	67,676	50,568	1,19,803	70,275	49,528
For Boys ... Unaided	5,668	5,668	...	4,936	4,936	...
For Boys ... Feudatory States ...	27,472	27,472	...	27,983	27,983	...
For Girls ... Government	904	92	812	1,031	87	944
For Girls ... Local Fund and Municipal	15,184	13,819	1,365	16,869	14,802	2,067
For Girls ... Aided	46,673	34,420	12,253	44,934	33,148	11,786
For Girls ... Unaided	531	531	...	1,023	1,023	...
For Girls ... Feudatory States ...	1,603	1,603	...	1,850	1,850	...
Training Schools for masters	30,058	...	30,058	29,871	...	29,871
Do. for mistresses	6,825	...	6,825	6,995	45	6,950
Agricultural Schools	3,669	...	3,669	4,635	...	4,635
Practical Engineering School	3,010	...	3,010	3,324	...	3,324
Drawing School	300	133	167	300	126	174
Law Classes	3,360	3,360	...	3,360	2,811	549
Buildings ... British Territory ...	90,006	71,303	18,703	39,665	34,114	5,551
Buildings ... Feudatory States ...	2,531	2,531	...	6,944	6,944	...
Furniture ... British Territory ...	9,267	6,843	2,424	9,388	4,096	5,292
Furniture ... Feudatory States ...	2,262	2,262	...	2,122	2,122	...
Direction	30,254	...	30,254	30,369	...	30,369
Inspection ... British Territory ...	92,259	1,369	90,890	81,990	1,588	80,402
Inspection ... Feudatory States ...	7,831	7,831	...	9,971	9,971	...
Scholarships ... British Territory ...	27,112	13,034	14,078	27,897	13,666	14,231
Scholarships ... Feudatory States ...	2,798	2,798	...	3,425	3,425	...
Miscellaneous ... British Territory ...	5,569	162	5,407	7,052	679	6,373
Miscellaneous ... Feudatory States ...	3,588	3,588	...	1,999	1,999	...
Total ... British Territory ...	9,90,223	6,06,161	3,84,062	9,66,142	5,79,866	3,66,276
Total ... Feudatory States ...	62,582	62,582	...	70,195	70,195	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,052,805	6,68,743	3,84,062	10,16,337	6,50,061	3,66,276

It will be seen from the above that in British territory the total expenditure has fallen from Rs.9,90,223 in 1896-97 to Rs.9,46,142 in the year under review, or by Rs.44,081. The decrease is mainly under buildings, the expenditure on which was Rs.39,665 in the year under review as compared with Rs.90,006 in the previous year. The decline under Training Schools for Masters is due to the reduction in the number of scholarships. The cost of Agricultural Schools has increased from Rs.3,669 to Rs.4,635, which is attributable to the recent changes in those institutions, referred to in Chapter V below. The increase from Rs.13,475 to Rs.17,420 under Secondary Aided Girls' Schools is due to the opening of two High School departments in European Girls' Schools. The other items call for special remarks. The expenditure on Education in the Feudatory States has risen from Rs.62,582 to Rs.70,195.

Sources of expenditure.

11. The sources from which the expenditure detailed in the above table was met are shown below :—

Sources.	1896-97.	1897-98.
British Territory.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial	3,84,062	3,66,276
(2) Local rates and cesses	2,15,897	2,39,623
(3) Municipal Funds	1,01,010	92,908
(4) Fees	1,27,131	1,13,817
(5) All other sources	1,62,123	1,33,468
Total ...	9,90,223	9,46,142
Native States.		
(1) Native State Revenue	35,399	38,433
(2) Local rates or cesses levied in Native States	22,745	26,278
(3) Municipal Funds raised in Native States	1,399	1,696
(4) Fees	1,226	1,280
(5) All other sources	1,813	2,508
Total ...	62,582	70,195
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,52,805	10,16,337

As regards British territory Provincial revenues contributed 38·7 per cent. of the total expenditure as against 46·5 per cent. last year, local rates and cesses 25·3 against 21·8, Municipal funds 9·8 as against 10·2, fee receipts 12·3 as compared with 12·9, whilst from other sources the percentage was a little over 14 as against 16·3. The receipts from other sources which include subscriptions, &c., show, as might be expected from the circumstances of the year, a decrease of 17 per cent. The figures under the Feudatory States call for no special remarks.

Distribution of direct expenditure.

12. The next table shows the distribution of the direct expenditure on the different classes of institutions :—

Kind of Institution.	Provincial Revenue.		Local rates and cesses.		Municipal Funds.		Other sources.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
British Territory.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	18,611	18,513	...	...	1,500	1,500	33,012	34,239	53,123	54,252
Secondary Schools ...	70,472	69,333	38,443	45,427	54,947	50,240	1,05,278	1,04,445	2,69,140	2,69,445
Primary Schools ...	89,494	91,258	1,45,154	1,63,620	33,859	34,143	1,01,124	91,938	3,69,631	3,80,959
Schools for Special Instruction ...	43,729	44,954	...	...	133	126	...	45	43,862	45,125
Total ...	2,22,306	2,24,058	1,83,597	2,09,047	90,439	86,009	2,39,414	2,30,667	7,35,756	7,49,781
Native States.										
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,497	15,901	14,497	15,901
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,075	29,833	29,075	29,833
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,572	45,734	43,572	45,734
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,22,306	2,24,058	1,83,597	2,09,047	90,439	86,009	2,82,986	2,76,401	7,79,328	7,95,515

In British territory the amount spent on collegiate education was, as in the previous year, about 7 per cent. of the total direct expenditure. The contribution to Secondary Schools remains unchanged, *viz.*, 36 per cent., whilst Primary Schools absorbed 50·8 per cent., as against 50·2 per cent. in the previous year. In the Feudatory States 30·4 per cent. are spent on Secondary and 65 per cent. on Primary Schools.

13. The subjoined table compares the average cost of educating each pupil in the different classes of institutions. Indirect expenditure, *viz.*, expenditure on direction, inspection, buildings, scholarships and the like is excluded :—

Average cost of educating each pupil.

Class of Institution.	AVERAGE COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.									
	Number of schools.		Average number of scholars enrolled.		Average daily attendance.		Total average cost per pupil.		Average cost per pupil to Government.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
BRITISH TERRITORY.										
Under Public Management.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts Colleges	1	1	98	88	83	75	231 3 7	260 1 3	150 11 1	160 8 4
Secondary Schools for Boys — Government ...	15	14	1,573	1,546	1,208	1,181	24 14 9	23 8 1	11 15 2	12 5 9
Secondary Schools for Boys — Local Fund and Municipal.	145	146	17,639	17,180	12,326	12,264	7 0 4	7 3 9	1 8 4	1 6 5
Secondary Schools for Girls. — Government ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. — Local Fund and Municipal.	1	1	83	78	62	56	7 5 9	7 12 11	0 0 10	...
Primary Schools for Boys. — Government ...	29	28	1,629	1,515	1,006	974	4 13 6	5 6 8	4 2 3	4 13 5
Primary Schools for Boys. — Local Fund and Municipal.	762	759	53,884	48,936	35,386	30,971	3 5 11	3 12 2	0 5 3	0 6 5
Primary Schools for Girls. — Government ...	3	3	148	161	93	88	6 1 8	6 6 5	5 7 9	5 13 9
Primary Schools for Girls. — Local Fund and Municipal.	63	64	2,714	2,719	1,726	1,614	5 9 6	6 3 1	0 8 1	0 12 2
Special Schools — for Masters ...	4	4	206	187	187	171	145 14 7	159 11 9	145 14 7	159 11 9
Special Schools — for Mistresses.	1	1	21	24	21	20	325 0 0	291 7 4	325 0 0	289 9 4
Practical Engineering School ...	1	1	30	43	28	39	100 5 4	77 4 10	100 5 4	77 4 10
Agricultural Schools ...	2	2	51	86	42	76	71 15 1	53 14 3	71 15 1	53 14 3
Law Classes	2	2	52	32	19	18	64 9 9	105 0 0	...	17 2 6
Under Private Management.										
Colleges ... Aided ...	2	2	201	211	176	184	134 13 5	132 11 7	19 1 6	18 3 0
Secondary Schools for Boys. — Aided ...	44	40	4,023	3,689	3,231	3,015	17 11 8	18 7 9	4 15 9	5 6 9
Secondary Schools for Boys. — Unaided ...	8	8	246	244	180	182	83 14 10	92 8 2	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. — Aided ...	14	16	618	690	437	531	21 12 10	24 15 2	7 14 2	8 14 1
Secondary Schools for Girls. — Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Boys. — Aided ...	991	973	45,781	41,583	27,048	23,718	2 9 3	2 14 1	1 1 8	1 3 1
Primary Schools for Boys. — Unaided ...	98	74	4,403	3,086	2,678	1,942	1 4 7	1 9 7	...	...
Primary Schools for Girls. — Aided ...	73	70	3,103	3,355	1,933	2,100	15 0 8	13 6 3	3 12 1	3 8 2
Primary Schools for Girls. — Unaided ...	4	5	83	177	56	151	6 6 4	5 12 5	...	...
Total ...	2,264	2,215	136,626	125,671	88,548	79,405	5 6 1	5 15 5	1 10 1	1 12 6
Feudatory States.										
Secondary Schools for Boys ...	21	21	1,693	1,701	1,230	1,190	8 9 0	9 5 6	...	...
Primary Schools — for Boys ...	229	245	12,056	11,955	7,451	7,178	2 4 5	2 5 5	...	...
Primary Schools — for Girls ...	10	11	431	473	258	288	3 11 6	3 14 7	...	...
Total ...	260	277	14,180	14,129	8,939	8,656	3 1 1	3 3 9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,523	2,491	150,766	139,759	97,455	88,026	5 2 8	5 11 0	1 7 7	1 9 7

It is noticeable that whereas the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the Government College is Rs.160, in Aided Colleges it is Rs.18 only. Government Secondary Schools cost Rs.23-8-1, and Aided Secondary Schools Rs.18-7-9, of which Government met Rs.5-6-9. As regards Primary Schools, Government institutions cost Rs.5-6-8, and Board Schools Rs.3-12-2 per pupil, whilst the total cost per pupil in Aided Primary Schools is Rs.2-14-1, of which Government defrayed Re.1-3-1. The decline in the cost of the Agricultural Schools is due to the large increase in the number of pupils, and the increase in the cost of the Law Classes to the falling-off in the strength thereof.

Fee receipts.

14. The statistics of fee receipts are given below :—

Class of Institution.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Remarks.
British Territory. For Boys.		Rs.	Rs.	
Colleges ...	Government	4,447	5,286	
	Aided	5,923	7,166	
Secondary Schools ...	Government	9,370	9,122	
	Local Fund and Municipal	21,012	19,525	
	Aided	19,995	18,325	
	Unaided	8,592	9,605	

Class of Institution.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Primary Schools	Government	524	551	
	Local Fund and Municipal	18,810	13,829	
	Aided	21,143	17,295	
	Unaided	1,760	1,151	
Law Classes		3,360	2,778	
	Total	1,14,936	1,04,633	
	For Girls.			
Secondary Schools	Aided	3,063	3,650	
	Unaided	...	...	
Primary Schools	Aided	8,454	4,791	
	Unaided	...	...	
	Total	11,517	8,441	
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c.		678	743	
	GRAND TOTAL	1 27,131	1,13,817	
	Feudatory States. *For Boys.*			
Secondary Schools		414	338	
Primary Schools		507	267	
	Total	921	605	
	For Girls.			
Secondary Schools		...	...	
Primary Schools		...	...	
	Total	...	...	
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c.		305	675	
	Grand Total	1,226	1,280	
	GREAT GRAND TOTAL	1,28,357	1,15,097	

In British territory there has been a total decline in fee receipts of Rs. 13,314, or 10·4 per cent. which, in view of the famine, is inconsiderable. Colleges show an increase which is attributable to the recent enhancement of the rates. The falling-off is greatest in Primary Schools, *viz.*, over 22 per cent.

The decline in the fee receipts in the Feudatory States is inconsiderable.

Expenditure as audited by the Accounts Department.

15. The details of expenditure from Provincial Funds under the Educational Budget are compared below :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure.
1896-97.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	32,800	30,254
Inspection	89,200	90,890
Government Colleges, General	20,200	24,830
Do. Schools, do.	87,300	74,529
Do. do., Special	48,200	44,458
Grants-in-aid	72,580	66,696
Payments by results	11,220	9,115
Scholarships	18,900	14,078
Miscellaneous	7,400	5,407
Refunds	500	67
Total	3,88,000	3,60,324
1897-98.		
Direction	31,700	30,369
Inspection	89,300	80,402
Government Colleges, General	31,900	22,213
Do. Schools, do.	86,400	75,408
Do. do., Special	51,100	47,707
Grants-in-aid	61,480	56,799
Payments by results	11,120	9,425
Scholarships	18,200	14,231
Miscellaneous	7,700	6,373
Refunds	100	133
Total	3,89,000	3,43,060

The total expenditure was Rs.3,43,060 as against Rs.3,60,324 in the previous year. The budget allotment was Rs.3,89,000, so that there was a saving of Rs.45,840. The allotment was not exceeded under any of the heads.

Results of examinations.

16. The results of the examinations for which students of these Provinces appeared are compared below :—

Examination.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Remarks.
British Territory.			
M. A. Passes	3	3	
B. A. „	20	25	
F. A. „	55	50	
Matriculation Passes	238	133	
School-Final Examination	12	16	
High Standard of European Schools	7	8	
Middle School Passes	468	683	
Upper Primary „	8,175	7,749	
Lower „ „	12,612	11,283	
School of Art „	181	145	
L. M. and S. (Surgery)	2	1	
LL. B. and B. L. passes	14	11	
Teachers' Certificate Examination	312	288	
Native States.			
Matriculation	1	...	
Middle School	11	9	
Upper Primary	518	604	
Lower „	984	987	
Teachers' Certificates	35	32	

Results of the University higher examinations call for no comment, being approximately the same as last year. There is no satisfactory reason for the fluctuation in the number of passes by the Matriculation and Middle School standards. The results of these examinations fluctuate from year to year, a fact which can only be explained by a divergence in the standards required in different years. This must continue to exist so long as Examiners are constantly changed, and papers are looked over by one Examiner only. A Central Board is required to correct the vagaries of individuals, but with Examiners so widely separated this would entail both additional delay and expense. The decrease in the passes by Vernacular standards was only to be expected in a year like that under review. The wonder is not that there should have been a decrease, but that the decrease should not have been greater. In Native States there has actually been a considerable increase.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

Inspector-General of Education.

17. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. During the rains, I visited the Kamptee, Wardha, Hinganghat, Warora, Bhandara and Murwara Middle Schools and the schools in Raipur and Jubbulpore. In November, I attended the Inter-school Tournament at Jubbulpore. Starting into Camp on the 21st November, I travelled through the Narsinghpur, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Wardha, Chanda, parts of Nagpur and the Bhandara districts. I afterwards visited, by rail, the Burhanpur, Khandwa and Harda Middle Schools and the Saugor and Hoshangabad High Schools. I travelled in all 2,780 miles, 638 by road and 2,142 by rail, and visited, in all, 186 schools.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

18. The work done by the Inspectors of Schools is summarised below :—

Name of Inspector.	Circle.	Miles travelled. By rail.	Miles travelled. By road.	No. of days on tour.	No. of inspections.	Remarks.
George Thompson, Esq.	Southern Circle	...	217	30	17	On furlough from 13th May 1897.
A. P. Mitchell, Esq.	Do.	2,555	884	178	245	
C. H. Browning, Esq.	Northern Circle	876	662	113	191	
A. P. Mitchell, Esq.	Eastern Circle	902	...	10	2	
Hira Lal, Esq.	Do.	2,077	2,094	238	202	
Hira Lal, Esq.	Feudatory States	52	1,577	144	94	
Ganpat Lal, Esq.	Do.	732	746	103	66	

Mr. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, went on furlough on the 13th May 1897. His place in the Southern Circle was taken by Mr. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, Mr. Hira Lal, Inspector of Feudatory Schools, being appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Hira Lal was, subsequently, sent on famine-relief work in addition to his own duties. Mr. Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, was placed in charge of the Jubbulpore College, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. Sharp, the permanent Principal, who was sent on deputation as Famine Relief Officer. The Inspectors of Schools generally maintained their reputation for efficient and satisfactory work.

Work of Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

19. The usual statement showing the work of Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools is given in Appendix B. The inspections of these officers were somewhat dislocated by the fact that several of them were employed on famine operations and some of them were laid up with sickness. Their work has, however, been on the whole satisfactory. Most of them have been unsparing in their efforts to mitigate the effects of famine on their schools. In the Northern Circle the total number of days spent on tour was 2,198 as against 2,185 in the previous year, the average number of inspections per officer being 224 as compared with 217 last year. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, considers the following officers deserving of favourable mention :—

Rai Saheb Kripa Shankar of Narsinghpur.
Mr. Amrit Lal of Hoshangabad.
„ Jaideo Dixit of Jubbulpore.
„ Gopal Parmanand of Saugor.

Regarding Mr. Govind Raghunath Bapat, formerly of Nimar and now in Bhandara, he remarks as follows :—

"I regret to have been led to praise that officer in previous reports merely on the quantity of the work done by him, he always spending more days on tour than any other Deputy Inspector. A personal visit to his district has led me to completely alter my opinion."

In the Eastern Circle the average number of inspections per officer was 204, as against 182, the aggregate number of days spent on tour being 1,752, as compared with 1,845. The officers deserving mention are :—

Mr. Ganpat Lal Choube, formerly of Bilaspur, now acting as Inspector of Feudatory Schools.
„ Jeorakhan Lal of Bilaspur.
„ Hanuman Prasad of Sambalpur.
„ Charu Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sambalpur, who made as many as 265 inspections.

As regards the Southern Circle, the Deputy Inspectors spent 3,106 days on tour, against 3,093 last year, and made 2,349 inspections, as compared with 2,278, the average number of inspections per officer being 195.

The Deputies whose work deserves favourable notice are the following :—

Mr. Gopal Rao Panchbhai of Chhindwara.
„ Kedarnath of Seoni.
„ Raghunath Rao Thakur of Betul.
„ Sayed Rahmat Ali of Balaghat.

Extra departmental controlling agencies.

20. The extra departmental controlling agencies are the following :—

1. District Councils and Local Boards.
2. Municipal Committees.
3. Tahsildars.
4. School Committees.

The work of these agencies is largely influenced by the Deputy Commissioners, all of whom, in spite of the overwhelming work thrown on their shoulders by the famine, have done their best to assist the Department in keeping the weaker schools on foot during the evil time. Of Local Board members nothing favourable can be said, except that they pay attention to the schools in their own villages. As regards schools in the area entrusted to their charge, their policy is ordinarily one of masterly inactivity. The work of District Councils has been somewhat hampered by the famine. Not only were their revenues curtailed by the scarcity and its indirect effects, but their resources were crippled by expenditure on the relief of distress. Their expenditure therefore on schools had to be kept within the narrowest limits. Few, if any, new buildings could be erected and funds were not always forthcoming for repairs. Their relations with the Department have, on the whole, been harmonious throughout the year and their despatch of educational business prompt and regular.

District Councils.

21. The state and progress of the schools managed by each District Council is summarised in paragraphs 22 to 39 below.

22. *Nagpur.*—The number of schools is 146 and scholars 9,143 as against 164 and 11,241, respectively, last year. Fee collections have declined from Rs.4,843 to Rs.3,884. The schools suffered generally from the famine, but the decline is partly accounted for by the fact that four large results aided schools were closed, owing to the grant being withdrawn on account of unfair practices at examinations by the masters. Owing to want of funds, nothing could be done in the direction of supplying combined system schools with buildings. The disposal of the routine work of the Council has been prompt and the suggestions of the Department receive due attention.

23. *Wardha.*—This district was not affected by the famine, though the high prices were unfavourable to the extension of education. As compared with last year, there was a decrease of 3 schools and 55 scholars. Fee collections show a decline of Rs.469, but passes by the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations show an increase. The schools are mostly of the old pattern, *viz.*, situated in the middle of villages with little space for playgrounds or gardens. Such space, however, as is available has been made use of for gardens, some of which are the best in the Provinces. Of the 41 combined system schools in the district, eight only have been provided with buildings of their own. No new buildings were erected during the year. It is hoped that, with the return of better times, the Council will be able to spare funds for the purpose. The relations of the Council with the Department have improved, and the despatch of business was satisfactory.

24. *Chanda.*—The number of schools has been maintained, but the strength thereof has decreased by 319, or 4·8 per cent., and average attendance by 4·6 per cent. Fee collections amounted to Rs.800 against Rs.900 last year. Many of the masters were employed on famine relief, and it is creditable to them that their work in this respect was found so satisfactory by the Deputy Commissioner, and that their schools have not suffered to any serious extent. Board Schools in the district are generally well-housed and well appointed, and most of them have good gardens, in which European vegetables have been planted. Combined schools, however, are not in a flourishing condition, being ill-attended and poorly accommodated. They will, it is hoped, improve, now that the famine is over. The Inspector of Schools points out that there are a number of zamindaries in the district, two only of which have schools. He suggests the establishment of schools at the Headquarters of each zamindari, a proposal which will, doubtless, receive attention in the current year.

25. *Bhandara.*—Famine was severe in this district, but schools recovered rapidly after it was over, and the decline is insignificant, *viz.*, 1 in schools, 27 in scholars, and 286 in attendance. This is specially satisfactory in view of the fact that many of the masters were employed on famine relief, in which they are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have done useful work.

The District Council, owing to the demands of the famine on their funds, were unable to erect any buildings for combined system schools. They have, however, maintained the existing buildings in good order and the schools are remarkable for the excellence of their gardens. Combined system schools are fairly successful. Some of them are under certificated masters and are generally well found in the matter of buildings and appliances. The educational work of the Council is favourably reported on.

26. *Chhindwara.*—It is surprising that, in spite of the severe distress that affected the district, the number of schools has risen from 48 to 50, and scholars from 2,797 to 2,888. Average attendance has, however, declined by 73. Upper Primary passes have fallen from 272 to 175, whilst Lower Primary passes have increased from 274 to 296. The Inspector of Schools reports that "the schools maintained their reputation for the excellence of their gardens." The present Deputy Inspector, Mr. Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai, has perfected a system of pot gardens which is of particular use in places where the water difficulty prevents the cultivation of the ground round the school (please see paragraph 63 below). six combined and 4 results aided schools are still without houses of their own, but owing to the famine, the Council could spare no funds for new buildings during the year.

27. *Balaghat.*—This district suffered more acutely from the famine than any other of the districts in the Southern Circle, and even after the kharif crops were collected, distress still prevailed in the Bahir tahsil and in the south-eastern parts of the district. In the second quarter of the year, five schools were closed, owing to the boys having left to join relief camps. Recovery was, however, rapid, and the year closed with a net loss of one school and a gain of 114 pupils. Average attendance shows a decrease of 281, whilst the decline in Upper Primary and Lower Primary passes is insignificant. Building operations were suspended owing to the famine, and several of the buildings of Board Schools are in need of extensive repairs which, it is hoped, will be carried out this year. Of the 25 combined system schools, 12 are without buildings of their own. The Council deserve praise for their prompt and business-like management of their schools.

28. *Seoni.*—The figures show a loss of five unaided schools, whilst numbers have declined by 14 per cent. and attendance by 17 per cent. Buildings were provided for four combined schools during the year and the general progress of these schools is fairly satisfactory. They are for the most part well attended and 14 of the 18 are in charge of certificated masters, facts which reflect credit on the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mr. Kedar Nath. Fee receipts have fallen from Rs.1,498 to Rs.922. The educational work of the Council was satisfactory.

29. *Betul.*—The number of schools remains unchanged, but scholars have declined by 304, or 9 per cent., and average attendance by 473, or 25 per cent. Fee receipts have fallen from Rs.945 to Rs.681. Passes by the Upper Primary standard declined by 28 and by the Lower Primary standard by 40. Board Schools are generally in good condition. They are fairly well taught, adequately housed and have neat gardens. Of the 24 combined schools, four were so poorly attended during the famine that their grant examination had to be postponed. Twelve are provided with buildings and four have buildings under construction. Most of these schools are under uncertificated masters, as it is difficult to obtain the services of trained men in the district. The obvious remedy for this state of things is to improve the local training classes. The work of the District Council has been good.

30. *Jubbulpore.*—The number of schools is stationary, but other figures show a decline. Attendance has declined by about 18 per cent. and the number of passes by all standards by about 8 per cent. The percentage of children under instruction has fallen from 6·4 to 6·1. Two new school houses are under construction and two more have been budgetted for in the current year. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, has wisely put a stop to the practice of entrusting the erection and repairs of school houses to contractors, and has given the work to School Committees who are in a position

to do the work more efficiently and at less cost. Of 37 combined system schools, 22 have their own buildings. Gatherings of masters were held at Sehora, Murwara and Jubbulpore. Opportunity was taken at these gatherings to instruct the masters in the new agricultural experiments and in Deshi Kasrat. The Council also set apart funds for rewards for school gardens, and 10 prizes were awarded. Mr. Robertson, finding that schools had suffered much at the end of the famine, himself visited several and directed two of his assistants to pay special attention to their condition.

31. *Narsinghpur.*—Schools in this district seem to have suffered more from the effects of the famine than in the other districts of the Northern Circle. They declined in number by seven, owing to the closure by the Council of certain results aided schools in the Gadarwara tahsil. Mr. Phillips left the district too soon to avert this disaster. The number of scholars has decreased by about 11 per cent. and attendance by 18 per cent., whilst passes by all standards show a falling-off of 23 per cent. These unfavourable results are due, partly to the transfer of Mr. Phillips and, in a measure, to the illiberality of the Council in not granting compensation to schoolmasters for dearness of grain, as was done in other districts. No construction work was undertaken during the year, only ordinary repairs to school buildings being executed. In respect of accommodation, combined system schools are better off than those in any other district of the Northern Circle. A gathering of masters was held at Kareli, and presented the same features as the gatherings in the Jubbulpore district. The Council has sanctioned a sum of money as rewards for school gardens in future years. The work of the Council under the Secretary, Mr. Narayan Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, is reported to have been done promptly and efficiently.

32. *Saugor.*—The number of schools has declined by 6, scholars by 10 per cent., and attendance by 18 per cent. Upper Primary passes fell from 364 to 344, and Lower Primary passes from 515 to 400. The Inspector of Schools reports a marked improvement in the condition of the school buildings on which unfavourable remarks were made in the report for 1896-97. Much, however, remains to be done. Three Board Schools are in need of houses, and out of 37 combined system schools seven only have houses of their own. Another matter, which was complained of two years ago, *viz.*, the charges left outstanding to School Committees, has been partly remedied. The training classes in the district are, on the whole, successful; 10 boys passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination, and 6 girls from the Khurai Girls' School. This is the first occasion on which girls have passed that examination from schools other than Normal. The usual prizes were awarded by the Council for the encouragement of school gardens. The relations between the Department and the Council under its Secretary, Mr. Jageshwar Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, have been harmonious throughout the year.

33. *Damoh.*—It is a remarkable fact that, in this district, though one of the most famine-stricken in the Provinces, there has been comparatively little decline in schools. This is mainly due to the sympathetic attitude of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Blakesley, towards education. The Council, or rather that body inspired by Mr. Blakesley, granted compensation allowance to all Board schoolmasters, as well as a subsistence allowance of Rs.2 to results aided schools. The result is that schools have declined by three only, scholars by 7·6 per cent., attendance by 17 per cent, and passes by all standards by 3 per cent. But for the Deputy Commissioner there would probably have been a general *débâcle* in the schools of the district. The Department is much indebted to Mr. Blakesley for his timely recognition of the fact, which the Narsinghpur District Council apparently failed to appreciate, *viz.*, that a school, like an army, "moves upon its belly." The supply of buildings is excellent in Board Schools and fair in combined system schools. The training classes are a failure. Efforts will, however, be made to improve them.

34. *Hoshangabad.*—The Inspector of Schools again calls attention to the amount of money annually wasted by the Council in employing contractors for the erection and repairs of school buildings. He quotes a number of instances,

e.g., at Rampur the school house showed "large cracks" within a few weeks of completion. At Piparia the house had to be propped up with timber within a few months. At Charkheda the house collapsed under a very ordinary rainfall shortly after it was finished. It is to be regretted that the Council have not adopted the simple and more economical method of entrusting school works to School Committees and malguzars (under the supervision of the Tahsildar and Overseer). This arrangement, besides encouraging local talent, is more effective and certainly more economical. I understand, however, that the Council have taken the matter into consideration and intend to follow the example of Jubbulpore in taking such works out of the hands of contractors. The number of schools is stationary, but scholars have decreased by 6 per cent., attendance by 15 per cent., and passes by all standards by 22 per cent. These figures show the extent to which the schools were affected by the famine in the district. Compensation for dearness of grain was granted to masters and monitors. Accommodation in Board Schools is, on the whole, adequate, and the houses are in tolerable condition. Much, however, remains to be done for combined system schools, only 12 of which have houses of their own. I trust that the Council in view of the improved agricultural outlook, will be in a position to allot funds by way of grants-in-aid for the supply of buildings for these schools. Of the 40 combined system schools, 21 have uncertificated teachers, a fact which is, in a measure, due to the failure of the training classes in the district. Steps, however, have been taken to improve them. It was not possible, owing to the famine, to hold any gathering of masters during the year. The annual prizes were awarded by the Council for the best gardens. There has been no delay in the transaction of business by that body. In Mr. Crump, the Deputy Commissioner, since transferred, the District Council loses an officer whose place, from an educational point of view, it will be difficult to fill.

35. *Nimar.*—There has been a nominal increase of two unaided schools but scholars and attendance have declined by 8 per cent. and passes by all standards by 17 per cent. School buildings have been, with some exceptions, well maintained, and combined system schools are fairly housed in village *sarais;* their accommodation being generally superior to what it is in other districts. All Board Schools are under certificated teachers, but four-fifths of the combined system schools are without them. This is due to the failure of the former Deputy Inspector, Mr. Bapat, to encourage the opening of training classes. The condition of the combined system schools is most unfavourably reported on by the Inspector of Schools, and this he attributes to the action of the late Deputy Inspector. Combined system teachers are paid a subsistence allowance of Rs.4 to Rs.6, according to their qualifications, and result grants at 50 per cent. of the maximum rates. The levy of fees is strictly optional, but, as a matter of fact, fees are levied, and, for the first year, *i.e.*, until the master has had an opportunity of supplementing his subsistence allowance by a result grant, it has been the practice to allow him to take the fees. After the first year, the fees should be spent upon school wants, such as furniture and apparatus. Mr. Bapat, disregarding this arrangement, had apparently allowed the masters to take the fees themselves, thereby making them absolutely independent of the result grant. For example, a master, passing rich on Rs.5 subsistence allowance *plus* Rs.4 from fees, could live at his ease, having no motive for exerting himself to earn a result grant. The masters consequently waxed lazy and were found ignorant and incompetent; schools were in bad order, being supplied with no apparatus whatever, and passes by the Upper Primary examination almost *nil.* The money which should have been spent on furniture and apparatus had gone into the masters' pockets. Steps have been taken to remedy this state of affairs.

36. *Mandla.*—The schools in this district are under Departmental Management, Local Self-Government not having been introduced. The number of schools remains unchanged, but scholars have decreased by 8·7 per cent. attendance by 26·5 per cent., and passes by all standards by 35 per cent., These results are only what is to be expected from the fact that the district suffered acutely from the famine, and that the scholars belong largely to the poorer classes and aboriginal tribes. Indeed, it is probable that the majority of the schools would have collapsed entirely but for the grant of a special allowance

to combined and result system schools. As regards accommodation, all Departmental schools are adequately housed; but nine of the combined system schools are still without their own buildings. Three new buildings are, however, under construction. There are only two training classes in the district, and both are unsuccessful.

37. *Raipur.*—The number of schools remains unchanged, but their strength, as might be expected from the prevalence of famine and epidemics of disease in the district, has decreased from 13,196 to 10,455, and the average attendance from 8,144 to 6,623. Education has, in fact, received a severe check in this district, and it will tax all the energies of Educational officers to restore the schools to the strength of the year 1895-96, which was 19,942. In spite, however, of falling numbers and attendance, the number of passes by both Upper and Lower Primary standards, shows a most satisfactory advance. The former increased by 33 per cent., and the latter by nearly 40 per cent. The Inspector of Schools reports that most of the school buildings are collapsing for want of repairs, the District Council not being able to provide funds owing to the distress. It is hoped that the advent of better times will enable that body to meet in the current year the cost of the necessary repairs for these buildings. The educational work of the District Council has been managed with efficiency and despatch.

38. *Bilaspur.*—The schools of this district, like those of Raipur, suffered much from the distress; the number of students showing a decrease of about 26 per cent., whilst average attendance fell from 2,989 to 2,541, though there has been a nominal increase of one school. The Inspector of Schools reports a plentiful lack of certificated teachers, which is due to the fact that the local training classes have been discouraged. Steps have, however, been taken to improve them. School buildings are reported to be in fair order, though some of them require immediate attention. The schools are remarkable for the smartness of their drill and Deshi Kasrat and for the number and excellence of their gardens. In the Upper Primary examination, 518 passed as against 586 in the previous year, and in the Lower Primary examination, 715 as compared with 881. The District Council under its Secretary, Mr. Vinayak Moreshwar Kelkar, deserves credit for the prompt and regular discharge of educational business.

39. *Sambalpur.*—The number of schools remains the same, but there has been a slight falling-off in scholars and average attendance, *viz.*, from 3,151 to 3,075 and from 1,838 to 1,719 respectively. The percentage of attendance, *viz.*, 36 as against 58, speaks badly for the progress of the Uriyas. The study of Hindi seems to be making some little headway, though the Council are not yet in a position to sanction funds for the encouragement of that language in results schools. The financial position of the Council is, however, far from satisfactory. They have been unable to pay their schoolmasters regularly, and now propose to close a number of schools, in order to tide them over the difficulty. The cause of this unfortunate state of things I am unable to explain. It is certainly not due to distress, for there was no famine in the district. Buildings have, however, been kept in fair order and school equipments are generally adequate. In the Upper Primary examination, 322 passed as against 310 in last year and in the Lower Primary 614 as compared with 595. The work of the Council is favourably reported on.

Municipal Committees.

40. The comparative figures of Municipal schools are given in Appendix C.

These schools are on the whole well taught and well found in point of accommodation, furniture and apparatus. The Municipal Committees take generally an active and intelligent interest in them and have worked in harmony with the Department throughout the year. The scheme by which the various Municipalities surrendered the power of appointments and transfers of Municipal masters to the Inspector-General continues to have a marked effect on the efficiency of these officers. As regards individual Municipal Schools the figures show little variation on those of last year.

Tahsildars.

41. The inspections of Tahsildars during the year are given in Appendix D.

Their work has necessarily been much interfered with by the prior claims of famine relief. Their inspections have, consequently, been fewer than in the previous year.

The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, reports that the work of the Tahsildar of Khandwa has been for the last three years consistently inadequate and inefficient, and he considers the work of the Tahsildars of Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa to be perfunctory and unsatisfactory.

Those who deserve mention for good work are the following :—

Mr. Sundar Lal, Narsinghpur.
„ Bhagwan Das, Harda.
„ Ahmad Raza Khan, Sohagpur.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Alim-ud-din, Murwara.
Mr. Akbar Khan, Bilaspur.
„ Sher Muhammad Khan, Dhamtari.
„ Sadasheo Murhar, Bargar.
Mr. Har Parshad Agnihotry, Drug.
„ T. Gundih, Janjgir.
„ Dhundiraj Janardhan, Arvi.
„ Gopal Rao Deshmukh, Katol.
„ Ramchandra Sakharam, Tirora.
„ Kalka Parshad, Sausar.

School Committees.

42. I have nothing to add on this subject to what was said in last year's Annual Report, *viz.*, that the work of School Committees varies with their intelligence and standard of education. The special circumstances of the year have, to some extent, interfered with their work, as their energies have, in many cases, been devoted to the more important duty of saving life.

CHAPTER III.—University Education.

Colleges.

43. The statistics of Colleges are shown in the following table :—

Colleges.	Number of Colleges.	Number of students.	Average number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Expenditure (Direct.)					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
1896-97.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	93	98	83	14,773	...	4,447	3,440	22,660	231 3 7	150 11 11	4	24
Aided ...	2	198	201	176	3,838	1,500	5,923	15,842	27,103	134 13 5	19 1 6	16	27
Total ...	3	291	299	259	18,611	1,500	10,370	19,282	49,763	166 10 2	62 3 10	20	51
1897-98.													
Government ...	1	85	88	75	14,183	...	5,229	3,475	22,887	260 1 3	161 2 8	4	10
Aided ...	2	216	211	184	3,838	1,500	7,166	15,501	28,005	132 11 7	18 3 0	18	36
Total ...	3	301	299	259	18,021	1,500	12,395	18,976	50,892	170 3 4	60 4 4	22	46

It is a significant fact that in spite of the famine and the recent raising of the fee rates by nearly 50 per cent., the strength of Colleges has risen from 291 to 301, average attendance remaining unchanged, while the fee receipts have increased from Rs. 10,370 to Rs. 12,395.

The Jubbulpore College.

44. The figures are compared below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.		
1896-97 ...	93	98	83	85	14,773	...	3,440	4,447	22,660	231 3 7	150 11 11	4	24
1897-98 ...	85	88	75	85	14,183	...	3,475	5,229	22,887	260 1 3	161 2 8	4	10

The College has suffered, to some extent, from changes in the staff during the year. Mr. Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, was in charge in addition to his own duties, until December 17th, *vice* the permanent incumbent, Mr. Sharp, who was deputed on famine duty. Mr. Sharp resumed charge of the post of Principal on the 17th December. Mr. Barat, Officiating Professor of Mathematics, resigned his appointment in May, his place being taken in July by Mr. K. B. Mitra. Mr. Dwarka Prasad, Persian Professor, was granted nine months' leave on medical certificate in December and Mr. Muhammad Ali Shah was appointed to officiate for him. In the same month Mr. Shrouti, Professor of Logic, met with a serious accident, and remained on leave until February 24th, Mr. Murari Lal acting for him. These changes, doubtless, account, in a great measure, for the decline in the number of passes by the F.A. standard from 24 to 10. It may, however, be pointed out that the results of the F.A. Examination of the Allahabad University show a marked general decline in nearly every College affiliated to it. No College either in the North-Western Provinces or elsewhere succeeded in passing a larger number of candidates than 22, a number exceeded by the Jubbulpore College last year, while the average of passes from Colleges far bigger than Jubbulpore did not exceed 15. From the Muir Central College, Allahabad, one of the largest and most important in the North-Western Provinces, there were only 12 passes out of over 60 candidates. It is, therefore, fair to infer that a change in the standard or methods of the examiners, was also a large contributing cause of the decline. In the B.A. examination four passed out of eight presented as against four passes out of four candidates in the previous year. Numbers have fallen from 93 to 85 and average attendance from 83 to 75. The increase in fee receipts from Rs.4,447 to Rs.5,227 is due to the raising of the rates from Rs.36 to Rs.60 per annum. The total expenditure shows a slight increase, but it must be remembered that while Mr. Browning was in charge, his salary was not debited to the College. Had the pay of the Principal been drawn throughout the year in the usual way, he increase shown would have been much larger; especially as a personal allowance of Rs.200 per mensem has been added to the post. The unsightly and insanitary cook-houses in front of the lecture-rooms were demolished and rebuilt in another place, so as to admit of the erection of a suitable façade for the College.

Physical training receives due attention. The usual inter-school tournament was held on the College grounds, and additional interest was attached to it by the offer of a shield for annual competition presented by the Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Fuller, *C.I.E.* The erection of a gymnasium, which is a desideratum, had to be postponed for want of funds. Mr. Browning's management of the College was all that could be desired. Mr. Sharp after, I understand, a brilliant record of work during the famine was only in charge of the College for a few months. The Boarding-house is an admirable one in point of comfort and cleanliness, and might, with advantage, be further extended.

Morris College.

45. The statistics are as follows :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1896-97	99	97	93	96	600	1,500	5,602	3,500	11,202	115 7 9	6 2 11	5	14
1897-98	99	95	93	97	600	1,500	5,436	4,000	11,536	121 6 11	6 5 1	8	23

The figures of the institution show little or no variation, the number enrolled being precisely the same as last year. Fee receipts owing to the enhancement of the rates have risen from Rs.3,500 to Rs.4,000. Eight students passed the B.A. examination, one with honours in English and 23 the F.A. as compared with 5 and 14 respectively in the previous year. The excellent hostel with which the College has been supplied is not made use of to the extent that it should be. The College has a small gymnasium and gymnastics are practised daily by the students, but there is no play-ground, a want which, I hope, the Nagpur Field Games Association will be able shortly to meet.

Hislop College.

46. The condition of the College is as under :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1896-97	99	104	83	79	3,238	...	10,240	2,423	15,901	152 14 3	31 2 2	11	13
1897-98	117	116	91	78	3,238	...	10,065	3,166	16,469	141 15 7	27 14 7	10	13

The figures indicate satisfactory progress. Numbers have increased from 99 to 117, and average attendance from 83 to 91. Fee receipts have risen from Rs.2,423 to Rs.3,166. In the B.A. examination 10 candidates (including two with honours in English and two with honours in Sanskrit) and in the F.A. 13 candidates were successful as against 11 and 13 in the previous year. This institution, like the Morris College, also suffers from the want of a suitable play-ground, which the Field Games Association will, it is hoped, shortly supply. The Mission are to be congratulated on the successful management of the institution throughout the year.

CHAPTER IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION.—(GENERAL.)

SECTION A.—Secondary Schools—(Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

47. The comparative statement of Secondary Schools is shown in the following table :—

Secondary Schools.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance, High Standard, School Final or Middle School Examination.	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance, High Standard, School Final or Middle School Examination.
BRITISH TERRITORY. *Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.*						
Government	4	170	30	4	152	30
Aided	9	510	167	9	469	116
Unaided	3	68	57	4	114	13
Total ...	16	748	254	17	735	159
Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools, and Middle Schools.						
Government ... English ...	6	1,037	64	6	1,044	113
Government ... Vernacular ...	5	456	...	4	368	...
Local Fund and Municipal. English ...	30	3,048	196	30	3,118	296
Local Fund and Municipal. Vernacular ...	115	14,823	...	116	14,432	...
Aided ... English ...	19	1,516	154	19	1,578	223
Aided ... Vernacular ...	16	1,911	...	16	1,492	...
Unaided ... English ...	5	177	8	4	113	14
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools ... English ...	60	5,778	422	59	5,853	629
Total Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	136	17,190	...	132	16,292	...
Total High and Middle Schools ...	212	23,716	...	208	22,880	...
FEUDATORY STATES. *Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools. English ...	8	210	11	8	214	9
Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	13	1,572	...	13	1,504	...
Total ...	21	1,782	11	21	1,718	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	233	25,498	...	229	24,598	...

Secondary Schools are generally situated in larger towns and are attended by students of the well-to-do classes, who suffered less from the prevailing distress. The decline is consequently less than in Primary Schools, the majority of which are in rural tracts. Schools in British territory have decreased by four, numbers by 836, or 3·5 per cent., and attendance by 803, or 4·6 per cent. The decrease is mainly in Vernacular Middle Schools, many of which are little more than Primary Schools.

48. The list of Secondary Schools is given in Appendix E.

High School, Saugor.

49. The statistics of the school are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	53	40	42	35	1,080	923	7	2	
Middle School ...	317	311	226	241	1,576	1,604	20	34	
Primary School ...	479	512	446	409	422	373	99	72	Upper Primary.
							99	96	Lower Primary.
Total ...	849	863	714	685	3,078	2,900	225	204	

The great want of the school, *viz.*, a suitable hostel, has not yet been supplied. The inadequacy and insanitary condition of the so-called boarding-house was remarked on in the last Annual Report. It is hoped that now famine has ceased to trouble the district, it will be possible to take steps to provide the school with better boarding accommodation. The students of the school have increased from 849 to 863. Average attendance has decreased by 29 and fee collections by Rs. 178. In the Matriculation Examination 2 out of 13 passed. In the Middle School Examination 34 passed out of 54 presented, and in the Bombay School of Art Examination four obtained certificates against three in the previous year. The bad result in the University Examination is most regretable. The school has done very well in previous years, and it is hoped the present is only a temporary lapse. A tournament of boys presided over by the Deputy Commissioner was held during the year, but physical instruction is not as good as it should be. The school, however, grows in popularity and is satisfactorily managed by Mr. Nanak Chand, the Head Master, who is well supported by an efficient Committee.

Government High School, Hoshangabad.

50. The progress of the school is shown in the following table :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Rmarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	62	57	56	50	1,327	1,251	14	*12	* 6 Entrance. 6 School Final.
Middle School ...	165	139	120	102	852	836	18	16	
Primary School ...	246	250	217	202	181	142	40	25	Upper Primary.
							42	44	Lower Primary.
Total ...	473	446	393	354	2,360	2,229	114	97	

The strength of the school has declined from 473 to 446. Attendance by 39 and fee collections by Rs. 131. The decline is mainly attributable to the opening of the unaided High School, Khandwa. In the Matriculation examination 6 passed out of 15 presented ; in the School Final, 6 out of 8 passed ; in the Middle School examination 16 passed out of 29 candidates, and in the Bombay School of Art examination 10 obtained certificates, against 15 in the previous year. The school still keeps its place in the foremost rank of the High Schools of these Provinces, and the question of raising the salaries of the staff has been taken up, but final orders had not been passed by the end of the official year. Hostel accommodation remains as before, but the old dispensary, which it is proposed to constitute a hostel, will probably be available before the end of the year, the new Bowie Hospital being nearly finished. Additions have been made to the hostel library and a club has been started, in which newspapers and periodicals are taken. Physical training does not receive as much attention as it should, though games are encouraged. The Committee, especially the President, Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri, and Pandit Jagannath Parshad, Member, deserve praise for the liberal support they afford the school and the keen interest they take in it. The thanks of the Department are also due to Mr. Gulab Singh, Hospital Assistant, for the medical assistance he has given to the boarders.

High School, Raipur.

51. The comparative details of the school are shown below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	34	43	36	38	951	962	6	*12	*10 Entrance. 2 School Final.
Middle School ...	241	256	190	222	1,646	1,702	7	36	
Primary School ...	739	655	581	491	530	471	83	83	Upper Primary.
							108	108	Lower Primary
Total ...	1,014	954	807	751	3,127	3,135	204	239	

Numbers have decreased by 60 and attendance by 56, whilst fee receipts show a slight increase. In the Entrance and School Final examinations 10 and 2 pased out of 14 and 5 respectively, and in the Middle School examination, 36 were successful out of 54 presented. Thus, in these examinations, two-thirds of the candidates passed, a result very creditable to the Head Master. In the Bombay School of Art examination, six obtained certificates as against 10 in the previous year. The want of a larger hostel, adverted to in last year's Annual Report, has not yet been met. Private subscriptions supplemented by a Government grant will, it is hoped, as times improve, supply this desideratum. Physical training continues to be a feature of the school. The school has been well managed during the year by Mr. Muhammad Khan, the new Head Master.

High School, Sambalpur.

52. The figures are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School	21	12	16	12	366	272	3	4	
Middle School	114	129	98	107	579	644	6	10	
Primary School	309	334	222	242	172	177	43	36	Upper Primary.
							54	49	Lower Primary.
Total ...	444	475	336	361	1,117	1,093	106	99	

Numbers have risen from 444 to 475 and attendance from 336 to 361, but fee receipts have declined from Rs. 1,117 to Rs. 1,093, owing, mainly, to a falling-off in the strength of the High School Department. In the Matriculation examination 4 passed, and in the Middle School examination 10 passed out of 18 presented. In the Bombay School of Art examination eight obtained certificates as against two in the previous year. The Boarding-house is fairly suitable, but is in need of extensive repairs. Physical training receives attention and cricket and foot-ball are practised. The discipline of the school during the year has not been satisfactory and changes in the staff will, consequently, be made before the school meets after the summer vacation.

Hitkarni Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.

53. The figures of the school are shown thus :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	72	84	61	68	1,295	1,278	18	*7	*6 Entrance. 1 School Final.
Middle School ...	126	153	109	134	745	934	17	22	
Primary School ...	267	288	215	228	358	334	37	33	Upper Primary.
							52	48	Lower Primary.
Total ...	465	525	385	430	2,398	2,546	124	110	

Numbers, attendance and fee receipts have increased by 60, 45 and Rs. 148 respectively. In the Matriculation and School Final examinations 6 and 1 passed out of 34 and 5 respectively, and in the Middle School examination 22 passed out of 38 examined. In the Bombay School of Art examination one student only obtained a certificate. Little or nothing, I regret to say, has been done to remove the various defects pointed out in last year's Annual Report. The accommodation is still defective, and there is no good hostel. One teacher only passed the Teachers' certificate examination. A library has, however, been started and the arrangements for instruction in drawing have been improved. There is no suitable play-ground, but this want will be supplied by the Jubbulpore Field Games Association as soon as the common play-ground, which they have secured, is in order. The school continues to hold its own in the public examinations, and the students, in spite of the absence of a play-ground, obtained the 2nd prize in the annual tournament held in November last.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

54. The statistics of the school are shown below:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School	48	33	44	32	782	514	9	*9	*6 Entrance. 3 School Final.
Middle School ...	119	129	92	81	593	516	11	13	
Primary School ...	723	729	563	549	505	401	41	49	Upper Primary.
							93	110	Lower Primary.
Total ...	890	891	699	662	1,880	1,431	154	181	

The strength has increased by one, whilst there is a decline in attendance and fees of 47 and Rs. 449 respectively. This is remarkable, as the other two High Schools in Jubbulpore show an increase in this respect. School and hostel accommodation remains as before. It has not been possible to improve the latter, as the Department was unable to give the necessary grant-in-aid, owing to lack of funds. The staff of the Middle School has, at the suggestion of the Department, been strengthened. Drill and gymnastics continue to be excellently taught. In the Matriculation and School Final examinations 6 and 3 passed, respectively, out of 10 and 3 presented, and in the Middle School examination 13 candidates passed out of 19 presented, the proportion of passes to candidates being thus two-thirds, a creditable result. In the last Bombay School of Art

examination no candidate obtained a certificate. The Inspector of Schools reports that "intellectual life is stimulated among masters and boys by the holding of weekly instruction classes and occasional debates and literary meetings, and the general tone of the school is good and healthy."

Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

55. The statistics of the school are shown thus :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School...	12	12	12	11	166	208	4	*5	* 2 Entrance.
Middle School	62	69	54	75	331	420	3	9	3 School Final.
Primary School	118	288	93	228	176	334	15	33	Upper Primary.
							33	48	Lower Primary.
Total ...	192	359	159	314	673	962	55	95	

The number of scholars has increased by 167, attendance by 155 and fees by Rs.289 respectively. The increase in the strength is mainly due to the closure of the Raja Gokul Dass School, the majority of the students of which joined this school. In the Matriculation and School Final examinations 2 and 3 passed out of 5 and 5, respectively, and in the Middle School examination, 9 passed ; in the Bombay School of Art examination none obtained a certificate. There is a good school library, but no hostel or play-ground. The latter will, it is hoped, soon be supplied by the Jubbulpore Field Games Association. Physical training, however, judged by the success of the boys at the tournament on the 15th November, is good.

Friends' Mission High School, Hoshangabad (unaided).

56. The strength has decreased by two, attendance is stationary, while fee receipts show a slight decline. In the Matriculation and School Final examinations 1 out of 6, and 1 out of 4 passed respectively, and in the Middle School examination, all the candidates presented, *viz.*, 5, were successful. The proposal to raise the school to the status of a College has not yet been carried out.

High School, Khandwa (unaided).

57. The school appears for the first time in the Annual Report. There are two classes only, *viz.*, a Preparatory and an Entrance, and the number of pupils is 30, the average attendance being 28 and fee collections Rs.601. Four students passed the Entrance examination as against six in the previous year. The building is fairly suitable. The school owes its existence mainly to the liberal support afforded it by Mr. Hari Das Chatterji, President of the District Council.

Upper Secondary Department of the Hislop College.

58. The statistics of the school are shown thus :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-88.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	131	112	115	113	2,021	1,700	48	34	
Middle School...	142	183	113	150	806	1,004	11	38	
Primary School	360	382	273	291	256	270	52	69	Upper Primary.
							60	48	Lower Primary.
Total ...	633	677	501	554	3,083	2,974	171	189	

The total strength of the school shows an increase, though there is a decline in the High School department. The average attendance has increased by 53, whilst fee receipts have fallen from Rs.3,083 to Rs.2,974. The results of the Matriculation and Middle School examinations were just the reverse of last year, 34 students passing the former as against 48 in the previous year, and 38 the latter as compared with 11. The instruction is generally sound and the discipline and appointments of the school good.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

59. The figures are as below:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School	211	193	197	174	3,322	2,985	71	36	
Middle School ...	298	312	257	265	1,860	1,734	39	54	
Primary School ...	517	589	363	411	1,212	1,169	92 82	61 107	Upper Primary. Lower Primary.
Total ...	1,026	1,094	817	850	6,394	5,888	284	256	

Numbers in the High School department show, as in the Hislop High School, a slight falling-off, but the total strength of the school has increased. Fee receipts have, however, declined from Rs.6,394 to Rs.5,888. The school has of late years improved so much in popularity that the building, though large and commodious, is hardly sufficient for the numbers in attendance. Many of the class-rooms are consequently overcrowded. In the Matriculation examination 36 passed as against 71 last year, and in the Middle School examination 54 passed as against 39. The decline in the former is noticeable. The general management of this large school is creditable to the Head Master and his staff of assistants.

Raja Raghuji and Balram Das High School, Nagpur, and the Sitabaldi High School.

60. The statistics of these two schools are as follows:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur.	27	25	20	24	269	281	4	3	
Sitabaldi Unaided High School, Nagpur.	19	37	16	30	219	467	5	4	
Total ...	46	62	36	54	488	748	9	7	

The strength of the first-named institution shows little variation. In the Matriculation examination 3 students passed as compared with 4 in the previous year.

The Sitabaldi High School has nearly doubled its numbers. The results of the Matriculation examination were not so good as the increase in numbers warranted, only 4 students being successful as against 5 last year. The Managers would, as remarked by the Inspector of Schools, place the school on a sounder footing were they to amalgamate with the Buti Middle School, Sitabaldi.

Results of the Middle School examination in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

61. The success of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is gauged mainly by the Middle School examination, in which 641 students passed against 434 last year. The results attained by individual institutions are given in Appendix F.

As regards the Middle Schools in the Northern Circle, Khandwa, Narsinghpur, Hatta and Harda did best, each passing more than 75 per cent. Murwara, Khurai, Seoni-Malwa and Burhanpur also did fairly, whilst the others show poor results.

In the Southern Circle, Wardha, Warora, Seoni-Chhapara, Sironcha, Balaghat, and Chhindwara, attained the most satisfactory results, whilst Chanda, Arvi, Umrer, Kamptee, Katol, Ashti, Bhandara, Badnur and Kalmeshwar did moderately. The failure in Hinganghat is discreditable to the staff of that institution.

In the Eastern Circle, the Bilaspur Middle School passed 5 out of 17 candidates, while Dhamtari passed only 2 out of 14: very poor results indeed.

Amongst Schools under private management, the St. Francis de Sales School and the Rai Bahadur C. N. Naidu School, Nagpur, did best. The Sitabaldi Aided School and the New English School, Nagpur, come next, whilst the results achieved by the M. A.-O. Sadar Bazar Middle School and the Native Institution, Nagpur, are only fair, the rest doing very badly. One candidate has passed from the Rajkumar College, Raipur, out of five in the class. There is also one successful candidate from the Mission School, Raipur.

Amongst the Middle Schools in the Feudatory States, Raj Nandgaon, and Sonepur attained satisfactory results, Khairagarh and Bamra doing fairly, whilst Bhawani Patna and Bolangir failed altogether.

Speaking generally, I may say that Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are in good order and are generally well managed.

Little improvement is to be noted in Vernacular Middle Schools, but it is hoped that the institution of the Vernacular Middle School examination will do for them what is done for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools by the present Middle School examination, *viz.*, provide them with a final test or standard, and thereby stimulate and encourage Vernacular Middle education.

SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).

Primary Education.

62. Primary Schools, as might be expected from the fact that they are attended mainly by the children of agriculturists and the lower and labouring classes, suffered most from the effects of the famine.

Schools in British territory declined by 46, or by 2 per cent.; scholars by 8,145 or by 7 per cent., and attendance by 8,603, or by 10 per cent. :—

Primary Schools for Boys only.

	1896-97.												1897-98.											
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.			Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		
				Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources including Municipal contributions.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.					Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources including Municipal contributions.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
BRITISH TERRITORY.																						
Under Public Management.																						
Government ...	29	1,546	1,096	6,749	...	544	557	7,830	5 1 0	4 5 10		28	1,507	974	7,332	...	551	329	3,212	5 6 8	4 13 5	
Local Fund and Municipal.	762	52,296	35,386	17,747	1,15,808	18,810	22,232	1,74,597	3 5 4	0 5 5		759	49,255	30,971	19,601	1,29,451	13,829	21,270	1,84,151	3 12 2	0 6 5	
Under Private Management.																						
Aided ...	991	45,291	27,048	50,568	21,841	21,143	24,692	1,18,244	2 9 4	0 9 6		973	41,692	23,718	49,528	26,048	17,295	26,932	1,19,803	2 14 1	1 3 1	
Unaided ...	98	4,003	2,678	...	...	1,760	3,908	5,668	1 6 7	...		74	2,537	1,942	...	...	1,151	3,785	4,936	1 9 7	...	
Total ...	1,880	1,03,136	66,208	75,064	1,37,649	42,237	51,389	3,06,339	2 14 4	0 11 4		1,834	94,991	57,605	76,461	1,55,499	32,826	52,316	3,17,102	3 5 4	0 12 10	
Native States ...	229	12,594	7,451	...	...	507	26,965	27,472	2 4 4	*1 3 1		245	11,955	7,178	...	...	267	27,716	27,983	2 5 5	*0 14 3	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,109	115,730	73,659	75,064	1,37,649	42,744	78,354	3,33,811	2 13 4	0 10 2		2,079	1,06,946	64,783	76,461	1,55,499	33,093	80,032	3,45,085	3 3 7	0 11 5	

* Cost to Native State Revenue.

The decline is, under the circumstances, surprisingly small. It is, indeed, a significant fact and seems to argue the generally prosperous condition of the ryot in these Provinces, that after three consecutive years of distress culminating in famine, he should have had sufficient staying power to resist the final disaster

with such little loss. The decline is, in fact, mainly amongst the lower classes and especially amongst the inhabitants of villages in remote or hilly tracts. A good deal of the distress and consequent mortality amongst the latter is, I believe, due to causes remediable by education, *viz.*, ignorance and superstition, against which the Education Department has hitherto made but little headway. But these people are not easy to educate. Separated as village often is from village by hills, valleys and strips of impenetrable jungle, the inhabitants "mutuo metu separati et montibus" have little intercourse with one another. They are consequently ignorant, superstitious, suspicious of strangers, and distrustful alike of the Educational Officer in times of prosperity and of the Relief Officer in times of famine. Hence it was, as I gather from certain Educational Officers who were employed on famine work, that the people in some places refused to come to relief works though placed within a few miles of their villages. The Relief Officer, anxious to save life at all costs, brought food to their very doors, and, even then, whether from prejudice, superstition or other cause, they could, with the greatest difficulty, be induced to accept it. They preferred to die in their own houses. The same prejudices, though perhaps in a minor degree, have to be overcome in establishing and maintaining schools in remote parts of the Provinces. In some cases the aid of the Tahsildar has to be called in before the school can be opened, and after it is opened the difficulty of securing attendance is almost insuperable. The malguzar looks upon education as a fad of the Government's. The members of the Committee take their cue from the malguzar. Not many years ago a number of schools were closed, because certain gurus preached the doctrine that "reading made the eyes fall out." In these circumstances, it will be admitted that the failure of the Education Department to make much impression on the lower classes is not a matter for surprise. A people whose prejudices are such that in times of famine they have to be persuaded to eat, are not easily persuaded to learn. "Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum."

The necessity of relieving distress, in which many Educational Officers took part, contributed to the decline. Some of the masters were employed in children's kitchens in which, I am informed, they did excellent work. Their schools were consequently closed. A considerable number of the boys, at least those who could read, write and cipher, took service as mates on relief works. The Tahsildars, whose services are so necessary in securing attendance, were generally unable to give much assistance as their time was fully occupied in the work of relieving distress. The famine, also, was not infrequently made to cover more sins than it was really guilty of, being in some places urged as an excuse for non-attendance at school.

63. The statement showing the Primary Schools for boys and girls is given in Appendix G.

The results of the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations are compared below :—

Upper Primary Passes—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Northern Circle	3,118	2,851
Southern „	2,824	2,701
Eastern „	2,170	2,065
Feudatory States	518	604
Total ...	8,630	8,221

Lower Primary Passes—

Northern Circle	4,802	3,937
Southern „	4,548	4,176
Eastern „	3,133	2,986
Feudatory States	984	987
Total ...	13,467	12,086

The progress made in instruction in common objects, Agriculture and Drawing is compared below :—

Number passed in—	1896-97.	1897-98.
I—Common objects ...	... 2,086	2,237
II—Agriculture ...	... 4,084	4,386
III—Drawing ...	... 1,341	1,559

Figures from Feudatory States are not available.

The usual conferences of masters commencing with lectures on methods of teaching, &c., and ending with games and sports could only be held in a few places. The centres of the Upper Primary examination were, however, in most cases associated, as in ordinary years, with games and athletic exercises. Deshi Kasrat is now taught in every Vernacular School in the Provinces. As it requires no apparatus, it is more economical than gymnastics on the English system, and being indigenous, it is highly popular with the people. A marked improvement is to be noted in school gardens, which is mainly due to the prizes for such offered by District Councils. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, reports that in the Chhindwara district the system of "pot-gardens" has been introduced. Each boy is provided with at least two earthen pots, in one of which he plants a flower, and in the other some kind of vegetable. These pots are kept at home and brought periodically and on all special occasions to the school and arranged in proper order. The simple arrangement secures the school the possession of a good garden, no matter how unfavourable the locality and soil may be. It also ensures that each boy has some practical experience in handling plants and ample opportunities of observing the effects of proper methods of cultivation. Many of the gardens, where the soil is good, are stocked with European vegetables, and the increasing popularity of the potato in villages is, I believe, due to school gardens. The school garden will have served a useful purpose, in view of future famines, if it succeeds in removing the prejudices of the people against this vegetable and increases thereby the food-supply of the country.

Education in Feudatory States.

64. The following table shows the statistics of Education in the Feudatory States :—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Raigarh ...	1,486	168,525	16	18	1,116	1,161	2	45	...	...
Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	19	19	1,243	1,179	...	...	...	64
Patna ...	2,399	332,197	28	29	1,704	1,746	1	42	...	...
Kalahandi ...	3,745	326,295	37	38	1,604	1,534	1	...	...	70
Kawardha ...	798	91,813	16	16	1,061	666	...	...	...	395
Khairagarh ...	931	181,184	15	14	1,040	1,087	...	47	1	...
Raj Nandgaon ...	871	183,866	26	26	1,891	1,370	...	...	...	521
Rairakhol ...	833	20,335	6	7	291	311	1	20	...	...
Sonepur ...	906	195,245	17	19	865	860	2	...	...	5
Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	41	52	2,252	2,513	11	261	...	...
Chhuikhadan ...	154	36,288	2	2	110	114	...	4	...	...
Total ...	25,725	1,929,842	223	240	13,177	12,541	17	...	...	636
Sakti ...	138	25,374	6	6	264	191	...	...	...	73
Total ...	25,863	1,955,216	229	246	13,441	12,732	17	...	...	709
Bamra ...	1,988	104,367	18	18	539	571	...	32	...	...
Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	13	13	859	862	...	3	...	...
Total ...	3,417	186,746	31	31	1,398	1,433	...	35	...	...
Grand Total ...	29,280	2,141,962	260	277	14,839	14,165	17	...	...	674

Eleven of the States, *viz.*, those noted in the margin, are participators in the scheme introduced in the year 1895, by which certain of the States agreed to place their schools under the supervision of a separate officer known as the Agency Inspector of Schools, the Education Department in British territory being relieved of all responsibility in connection with their management. One State, *viz.*, Chhuikhadan, is a recent acquisition, having joined the scheme last year. The only States remaining outside the pale are Bamra, Kanker and Sakti. The first-named has its own Department of Public Instruction. Kanker entrusts its educational affairs to its Dewan, and the schools in Sakti are supervised by the Department.

1. Raigarh.
2. Sarangarh.
3. Patna.
4. Kalahandi.
5. Kawardha.
6. Khairagarh.
7. Raj Nandgaon.
8. Rairakhol.
9. Sonepur.
10. Bastar.
11. Chhuikhadan.

It will be seen from the above table that whilst schools have increased in number from 260 to 277, the strength has declined from 14,839 to 14,165, which, under the circumstances of the year, may be considered insignificant. Most of the States share in the decline, except Bastar, Bamra, Rairakhol, Khairagarh, Patna, Kanker and Raigarh, which show slight increases.

The permanent Agency Inspector, Mr. Hira Lal, was appointed Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, in May 1897. For the rest of the year, the work of the Agency Inspector was done by Mr. Ganpat Lal Chaube, to whom credit is due for his careful and efficient management of the schools in his charge.

CHAPTER V.—School Education—Special.

SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.

Statistics of Training Schools.

65. The statistics of Training Institutions for teachers are shown in the following table :—

Name of Institution.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Training Class for Teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary Grades.	17	16	13	13	16	17	14	15	13,127	12,643	243 1 5	252 13 9
Normal Schools for men. Nagpur ...	39	26	30	39	38	33	33	31				
Normal Schools for men. Jubbulpore ...	97	65	58	64	91	81	85	73	10,683	10,757	117 6 4	132 12 10
Normal Schools for men. Raipur ...	55	38	38	45	51	46	45	42	5,654	5,847	110 13 9	127 1 10
Total ...	208	145	139	161	196	177	177	161	29,464	29,247	150 5 3	165 3 9
Normal School for women, Jubbulpore.	23	26	5	6	21	24	20	20	6,825	6,995	325 0 0	291 7 4
Grand Total ...	231	171	144	167	217	201	197	181	36,289	36,242	167 3 8	180 4 11

Training Institution, Nagpur.

66. The constitution of this institution remains as in the previous year. The Senior Department for the training of teachers for employment in Colleges and High and Middle Schools contained 16 students as against 17 last year. The Junior Department, which trains teachers for service in Marathi Vernacular Schools, had 26 students on the rolls against 39. The decline in the latter is due to the reduction, on financial grounds, of the number of scholarships. In the examination

for teachers' certificates 1 passed the Collegiate grade and 12 the Secondary grade. Of the 39 students in the Junior Department, all passed the Teachers' Certificate examination of the Primary grade. A wing of the building has been set apart for the use of students studying agriculture: 15 such students, on the completion of their course of training, attended the Normal Agricultural Class for a further course of six months' training in agriculture. Mr. Spence, the Superintendent, has managed the institution throughout the year to my entire satisfaction.

Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

67. The number enrolled was 65, as against 97 in the previous year. The decline is due to the fact that owing to financial pressure the number of scholarships had to be reduced. Average attendance stands at 90 per cent., which is good, considering the circumstances of the year. The school did remarkably well in the Teachers' Certificate examination, 64 students passing as against 58 last year. The result of the Bombay School of Art examination was also most creditable, 11 obtaining certificates. Of the 65 students, 57 are ordinary students, and 8 husbands of women reading in the Female Normal School: 60 are Hindus and 5 Muhammadans. Fifteen of the students were sent, after the completion of their course, for a further period of six months' training in the Agricultural Class, Nagpur. The school has no good Vernacular library, which should be started as soon as possible. There are other wants, such as an additional cook-house, a compound wall, fresh gymnastic apparatus, &c., which will be gradually supplied as funds are available. Instruction in the school is sound, and the tone and discipline excellent, whilst physical training, including the new Deshi Kasrat, receives adequate attention. The strength of the Practising School remains unchanged. Credit is due to Mr. Vinayek Rao for his successful management of the school. Mr. Agate, the 1st Assistant, and Amrit Lal, Head Master of the Practising School, also deserve mention for good work.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

68. The number of ordinary students was 21. In addition to these there are 5 holders of "Medical Scholarships," *i.e.*, students who have been selected to undergo a course of two years' literary training in the school, with the view of their joining the Agra Medical School at the end of the course. Three of the scholarships are paid from Provincial funds and two from the funds of the Dufferin Committee. Average attendance remains the same. Six candidates out of 8 presented passed the Teachers' Certificate examination as against 4 out of 8 in the previous year; one candidate was successful in the School of Art examination. In the Practising School numbers and average attendance have declined from 80 to 73, and from 48 to 42 respectively. The school did not do as well as it should have done in the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, one student only passing the former as against two last year, and four the latter as against two in that year. These results contrast very unfavourably with those of the Khurai Municipal Girls' School, which passed 8 and 12 girls by the two standards respectively. In an institution with a European staff, such as the Female Normal School, better results are to be expected, and I hope, in future years, to see a greater measure of success in the Upper and Lower Primary examinations in this school. The Lady Superintendent, Miss Ross, has worked with her usual zeal and energy.

Male Normal School, Raipur.

69. This school trains teachers for employment in the Hindi schools of the Chhattisgarh Division. Since the introduction of Hindi as the Court language in the Sambalpur district, a certain number of Uriya students are sent for a course of instruction in Hindi. The number of Hindi students was 38 as against 55 in the previous year, the decline being due to the reduction of the number of scholarships—a measure necessitated by financial pressure. The number of Uriya students under training, *viz.*, 10 remains unchanged. Ten students were, on the completion of their course of training, sent for a further course of training in the Nagpur Agricultural Class. The school did excellently in the Teachers' Certificate examination, 98 per cent. of the candidates being successful. The Boarding-house attached to the institution is well managed, and the tone and discipline of the

school are good, whilst physical training is above the average. Credit is due to the Head Master, Mr. Mannu Lal, for these satisfactory results.

Uriya teachers.

70. There is no separate school for the training of Uriya teachers. There are 10 pupil teachers' scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 5 are attached to the Bargarh and 5 to the Remenda Vernacular Middle Schools in the Sambalpur district. Since the introduction of Hindi as the Court language in that district 10 Uriya students are sent annually to the Raipur Normal School to be trained in Hindi.

The results of the Teachers' Certificate examination were as follows:—

Bargarh ...	Appeared	15
	Passed	11
Remenda ...	Appeared	5
	Passed	3

Training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools.

71. In addition to the Normal Schools there are training classes attached to certain Vernacular Middle Schools recognised by the Department as competent to train teachers. Bonuses are offered to the masters for each student who passes the examination up to a maximum of 8 bonuses in each district. In the last Teachers' Certificate examination 108 candidates appeared, of whom 49 passed, as against 169 candidates, of whom 73 passed, in the previous year. The object of these classes is to enable each district to supply at a cheap rate its own requirements in the matter of trained teachers. The number of students trained annually in the Normal Schools is unequal to the demand, and the cost of their training is considerable. These training classes are intended to supplement the Normal Schools, and to supply a cheaper article for employment in results and combined system schools. They have hitherto not been altogether successful, and this is mainly due to the fact that Vernacular Middle Schools are, in many cases, inefficiently worked by incompetent teachers. Vernacular Middle education will, however, it is hoped, be placed on a better footing by the institution of a Vernacular Middle School examination, a scheme for which is shortly to be submitted. The training classes will doubtless improve with the improvement in Vernacular Middle Schools.

SECTION B.—Technical Education.

Plan of the Section.

72. In last year's Report it was remarked that technical education is divided into two branches, *viz.* (1) preparatory, (2) Special. The preparatory branch, which includes such subjects as drawing, manual training and physical science, forms a part of general education. It does not profess to train for any particular industry or profession, but serves as a preliminary training for all industries and professions. The special branch implies the teaching of a definite trade or profession.

Preparatory Technical Education.

73. Drawing is generally admitted to be the foundation of all technical instruction, seeing that a knowledge of it is essential in every trade and some professions. Apart, also, from its direct bearing on trades, it constitutes a valuable training in itself, giving, as it does, accuracy of hand and eye and fostering a sense of harmony and proportion. No efforts have, therefore, been spared to have it properly taught in all classes of schools. The results have been fairly good. In the last Bombay School of Art examination 140 candidates passed, as against 181 in the previous year. Prizes for proficiency in the subject are awarded annually on the results of the Middle School and Upper Primary examinations as below:—

Middle School examination, 30 prizes of Rs. 5 each.

Upper Primary examination, 10 prizes of Rs. 2 each in each district.

Special Technical Education.

74. The schools for special technical education are the following:—

1. Law Class ... ... Jubbulpore.
2. Do. ... ... Nagpur.
3. Engineering School ... ... Jubbulpore.
4. Agricultural do. ... ... Nagpur.
5. Normal Agricultural Class ... ... Do.

Statistics of the Law Classes.

75. The figures of these classes are shown below:—

Name of Institution.	Number of pupils on 31st March.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average monthly attendance.		Expenditure. From Provincial Revenues.		From Local and Municipal Funds.		From fees.		From other sources.		Total.		Cost of educating each pupil.		Number appeared.		Number passed.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
							Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Law College, Jubbulpore.	17	13	21	15	15	11	...	276	...	...	1,200	924	...	...	1,200	1,200	57 2 3	80 0 0	13	9	3	3
Law College, Nagpur.	4	13	31	17	4	7	...	273	...	...	2,160	1,854	...	33	2,160	2,160	69 10 10	127 0 4	18	11	11	8
Total ...	21	26	52	32	19	18	...	549	...	...	3,360	2,778	...	33	3,360	3,360	64 9 10	105 0 0	31	20	14	11

There were 26 students on the rolls of both institutions, *viz.*, 13 in each, at the end of the year, as compared with 21 in the previous year. The receipt from fees amounted to Rs.2,778 as against Rs.3,360 in the previous year. As regards results 11 students passed the LL.B. as against 14 last year.

Medical Studentships.

76. There is no Medical College in these Provinces, our students being encouraged by the offer of scholarships to attend Medical Colleges in other Provinces. Two scholarships are awarded on the results of the F.A., and one on the results of the B.A. examination, and are tenable in any College of Medicine. At present four F.A. students are studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and two F.A. students are attending the Lahore Medical College. For the Hospital Assistant grade, ten scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the Entrance examination, to enable candidates to attend the Patna Medical School.

Three scholarships are awarded annually from Provincial funds to such women as wish to join the Agra Medical School. They undergo a course of two years' literary training in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, before joining the Medical School, and, on joining it, receive bonuses, varying according to their qualifications, from Rs.50 to Rs.100. The Dufferin Fund Committee, also, offer scholarships in the Agra Medical School.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

77. The comparative figures of this institution are as follows:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil.	Candidates for certificates.	Candidates passed.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1896-97 ...	30	30	28	3,010	107 8 0	10	9
1897-98 ...	42	43	39	3,324	77 4 10	16	12

The object of the class is to train candidates for lower subordinate appointments in the Department of Public Works and for employment under Local bodies or Wards estates and the like. It has continued to grow in popularity since the impetus given to it by Mr. Oliver, Chief Engineer, who has done all in his power to encourage and promote it. The number of students enrolled has increased from 30 to 42. In the last final examination, out of 16 candidates presented 12 passed, as against 9 out of 10 candidates last year. Three of the students of the junior class were sent to Raipur for employment on relief works, before appearing at the examination. Much credit is due to Mr. Datay, the Superintendent, for his admirable management of the institution.

Agricultural School, Nagpur.

78. This institution is designed to train students for appointments in the Subordinate Revenue and Settlements and Court of Wards' establishments. It was observed in last year's Report that the school had declined in popularity and that special steps had been taken to place it on a better footing. The proposals were :—

(1) To bring it into connection with the agricultural branch of the Poona College of Science.

(2) To place candidates who pass the final examination at the end of the two years' course on an equal footing with F.A. candidates, so far as admission into Government service is concerned, thus rendering them eligible for Naib-Tahsildarships, a certain proportion of these appointments to be reserved for them.

The first proposal it was not found possible to carry out, so far as affiliation with the Poona College is concerned, but the Administration has sanctioned the institution of a scholarship tenable in the Poona College of Science to be awarded annually to such student of the Agricultural School as, after one or two years' attendance therein, shows a special aptitude for scientific studies. The student on obtaining the diploma in agriculture of the Bombay University is to obtain a Tahsildarship or an appointment carrying a salary of not less than Rs.100. The second proposal was sanctioned by the Administration last year. These changes have had a marked effect upon the school, in enhancing its popularity and thereby attracting a better class of men to it. This is evidenced by comparing the qualifications of the men in the Junior and Senior classes respectively, *e.g.*, in the Junior class of one year's standing, there are four students, one being an F.A. and three matriculates. In the Senior, *i.e.*, the class of two years' standing, two are matriculates and five have passed the Middle School examination only. I may add that I have recently received applications from F.A. and B.A. candidates for admission to the school, and I believe that in future it will not be necessary to admit candidates of such low general educational qualifications as the Middle School standard. In the last final examination for certificates, five out of six candidates were successful. The proposal to reserve a certain number of Naib-Tahsildarships to students of the class is, I consider, a step in the right direction, *viz.*, in the direction of requiring from the Tahsildar some knowledge of a subject of which he is ordinarily quite ignorant, *viz.*, agriculture, though, in his work, he is brought into frequent contact with agriculturists and has to deal almost daily with agricultural questions. On the Johnsonian principle that "he who drives fat oxen, should himself be fat," it may be urged that the Tahsildar should know something of agriculture. This object would be further carried out if arrangements could be made to send all Naib-Tahsildars, after appointment, for a course of two years' training in the school. The institution would then become a training school for Tahsildars. This, however, is a matter of the desirability and feasibility of which the Revenue authorities are the best judges.

Normal Agricultural class, Nagpur.

79. This class is attached to the Agricultural School, and is designed to afford Vernacular schoolmasters a training in the elements of agricultural science, so as to fit them to teach the agricultural lessons which have been embodied in the ordinary reading books. The course is for six months, *viz.*, from June to November and from November to April. It cannot strictly be called a school of special technical education, but is included here for the

sake of convenience. The scope of the school has been enlarged. Formerly 66 masters were trained annually. The number has now been increased to 139, *viz.*, 99 masters and 40 Normal students. The latter are sent for a further course of six months' training in agriculture immediately after the completion of their course in the Normal Schools. A separate lecturer has been appointed, and there are now two parallel classes. All masters who have undergone training in the class are, on returning to their schools, provided with the simple apparatus mentioned in last year's Report, in order to enable them to illustrate by practical experiments the lessons of the reading books. With the view of giving the inspecting agency an insight into these experiments, the Deputy Inspectors of the Provinces were gathered together at Nagpur and attended a course of lectures, with practical experiments, delivered by the Principal of the Agricultural School, Mr. Joshi. They were also taken round the farm by the Principal, and no effort was spared to arouse their interest in the new departure. In the examination for certificates held at the end of the first term, *viz.*, in November, 59 candidates appeared, and all passed. In the examination held in April out of 73 candidates 67 were successful. Mr. Joshi, the Principal, deserves the thanks of the Department for his able management both of this class and of the Agricultural School.

Technical Studentships.

80. There are four studentships for natives and two for Europeans or Eurasians, tenable in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore, in the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Co., and in the Umaria and Warora Collieries. Four students are at present working in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore. In addition to these studentships, one student, holding a scholarship under the ordinary rules of the Education Manual, is studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

CHAPTER VI.—Female Education.

Female Education.

81. The statistics of girls' schools are shown in the following table :—

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure. Provincial.		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
British Territory.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools ...	15	17	718	808	701	768	499	587	4,905	6,128	9,181	11,901	14,086	18,029
Primary Schools.														
Departmental Schools, Vernacular.	3	3	168	167	148	161	93	88	812	944	92	87	904	1,031
Local Fund and Municipal Schools, Vernacular	63	64	2,763	2,771	2,714	2,719	1,726	1,614	1,365	2,067	13,819	14,802	15,184	16,869
Aided ... English ...	6	6	421	436	397	404	291	335	6,351	5,632	12,671	9,225	19,022	14,857
Aided ... Vernacular ...	67	64	2,969	2,978	2,706	2,951	1,642	1,765	5,902	6,154	21,749	23,923	27,651	30,077
Unaided—Vernacular ...	4	5	102	223	83	177	56	151	...	...	531	1,023	531	1,023
Total Primary Schools ...	143	142	6,423	6,575	6,048	6,412	3,808	3,953	14,430	14,797	48,862	49,060	63,292	63,857
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	158	159	7,141	7,383	6,749	7,180	4,307	4,540	19,335	20,925	58,043	60,961	77,378	81,886
Feudatory States.														
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools—Vernacular ...	10	11	463	492	431	473	258	288	*895	*888	708	962	1,603	1,850
Total ...	10	11	463	492	431	473	258	288	*895	*888	708	962	1,603	1,850
Grand Total ...	168	170	7,604	7,875	7,180	7,653	4,565	4,828	†20,230	†21,813	58,751	61,923	78,981	83,736

* Native State revenue.
† Including Native State revenue.

It is curious to notice that in spite of the unfavourable season, schools in British territory should have declined by one only, whilst there has been an increase of over 3 per cent. in numbers. This is, doubtless, due to the fact that the girls who attend schools belong to the better classes who were not affected, to any great extent, by the late disaster. Some of the increase is accounted for by the admission of famine orphans into Mission orphanages. Average attendance, however, has not increased in proportion to the rise in numbers.

In the Native States, schools have increased from 10 to 11, and the number of scholars from 463 to 492. The average attendance was 288, as against 258 in 1896-97.

Passes by the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations were as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Upper Primary	277	266
Lower „	609	537

As regards the attitude of Native officials towards female education, the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, writes as follows :—

"The most disheartening feature in connection with female education is the fact that it appears to lose rather than gain ground in the towns. Such progress as is visible is almost confined to rural schools, while many urban schools are actually retrogressive. One school in Saugor city has been closed; it is proposed to close another in Harda (since done), while all the remainder in Saugor, with one exception, as well as those at Murwara, Hatta and Narsinghpur, are in very bad order. I gave what in my opinion was the reason for this in my last Report, namely, the apathy of Government officials and native gentlemen of position in the towns. These gentlemen are willing enough to enforce the attendance of other people's children, but they never dream of sending their own. If improvement is to take place it must come from the top downwards, not from the bottom upwards, as they appear to think." I fully endorse these remarks.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, again invites attention to the great desideratum of his Circle, *viz.*, a training school for Marathi mistresses. Lack of money has, hitherto, prevented the carrying out of this proposal, but, with the improved agricultural outlook, it may, I trust, be possible to provide the necessary funds. At present, Marathi girls' schools are, in the absence of mistresses, ordinarily under effete and superannuated masters of boys' schools, an arrangement which does not conduce to their efficiency.

Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore.

82. The ladies of this Mission are engaged in zenana work, *viz.*, in the education of women in their own houses, and also maintain as many as 12 schools with 584 scholars. Three of these teach up to the Middle standard. Progress is shown by 17 passes by the Upper and 37 by the Lower Primary standards, whilst three of the mistresses passed the Teachers' Certificate examination. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the admirable work done by this society, and of the unselfish devotion to duty of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Branch.

Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur.

83. The work of this society is under the charge of Miss Small, the Lady Superintendent, who deserves praise for the excellent management of her schools. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, remarks, "Our most thriving and best managed girls' schools are those belonging to the Free Church Mission, who are very successful where other agencies have failed, *viz.*, among the Marathi-speaking people."

Hoshangabad Friends' Mission.

84. The orphanage and schools under this society are also well managed, and have done good work during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION A.—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

European Education.

85. The statistics of schools for Europeans are shown in the following table :—

Name of School.	No. of boys.		No. of girls.		Total.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Passes. Matriculation.		Final or High Standard.		Middle.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Monthly grant.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.
St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur ...	251	242	...	...	251*	242	237	238	206	211	13	8	4	2	22	23	18	30	19	26	Rs. 400
Bishop's School, do. ...	58	62	54	55	112	117	126	108	97	85	2	2	...	...	5	4	7	13	12	8	270
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore ...	136	136	...	...	136	136	125	126	102	107	...	...	...	...	1	5	13	19	13	18	175
St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee ...	11	12	125	125	136	137	135	133	108	113	1	...	1	3	6	3	3	10	17	...	210
Do. do. Nagpur...	27	34	117	117	144	151	145	148	104	114	...	...	...	1	5	5	9	17	13	25	175
Do. do. Jubbulpore ...	13	14	130	123	143	137	127	133	105	127	...	...	2	2	5	5	2	19	19	23	270
Christ-Church Girls' School, do. ...	16	...	79	106	95	106	92	87	65	69	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	11	62	155
Do. Boys' School, do. ...	26	34	...	...	26	34	30	24	23	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7	16	130
Railway School, Khandwa ...	10	15	5	10	15	25	15	26	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	30
Do. Harda ...	19	7	10	22	29	29	31	33	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	30
Do. Bilaspur ...	3	11	14	15	17	26	16	22	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	25
Do. Dongergarh ...	8	15	11	9	19	24	16	25	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25
Loretto Convent School, Saugor ...	5	4	29	30	34	34	30	30	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	6	...	535
Total ...	583	586	574	612	1,157	1,198	1,125	1,133	891	944	16	10	7	8	45	51	63	*131	129	184	1,930

* Besides this, one boy passed from the Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

The number of institutions is unchanged, but the numbers, both of boys and girls, have increased, the total being 1,205 as against 1,157 last year. Average attendance has also risen from 891 to 944, or by about 5 per cent.

The passes in the public examinations were as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Matriculation	16	10
High School examination	7	8
Middle School	45	51
Upper Primary	63	132
Lower Primary	129	184

The new Code for European Schools was introduced after the annual examination, *viz.*, in September 1897, but the effect of the change is not yet perceptible. The schools, generally, maintain their high standard of proficiency. They are all well found in respect of class-rooms, apparatus and boarding accommodation where such exists. A special feature of the girls' schools is the progress made in training the faculties of infants by means of the Kindergarten system, notably in the Convents of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Kamptee, the Bishop's School, Nagpur, and the Christ-Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore. Arrangements have been made in the Christ-Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore, to make the course of study more practical and useful by introducing instruction in type-writing and in carpentry. I submit below extracts from the report of the Inspector of European Schools showing the condition of each institution.

St. Francis de Sales College, Nagpur.

86. Numbers have slightly fallen off, but attendance has increased. The school was unusually successful in public examinations, 23 boys were sent up to the Middle School examination, and all passed; of 31, who appeared at the Primary, 30 passed. The results indicate careful teaching and good discipline. Of the 242 boys enrolled, 139 are boarders. The arrangements for board and lodging appeared to me to be excellent of their kind. The premises are always bright and clean, and the boarders seem contented and cheerful. Their health, as usual, has been very good on the whole. The boys are encouraged in all manly sports and games, and the performances of the school band and singing class are excellent.

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

87. This is a mixed school containing 62 boys and 55 girls. Numbers show an increase of 5, but the average daily attendance a decrease of 12. The average number of boarders is 13, but there is accommodation for 30. In the Primary examination 13 passed out of 14 sent up, which is a great improvement on last year. The Kindergarten is excellently managed and very popular. Want of funds has prevented the Manager from increasing the staff as suggested last year.

St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.

88. Numbers are the same as last year, *viz.*, 136, of whom 89 are boarders. The average daily attendance shows a slight improvement. The results in public examinations are unusually good. Five passed by the Middle standard against one last year, and 19 by the Primary against 13 last year. At my inspection I was particularly glad to notice a great improvement in the discipline of the boys. I much regret the retirement, owing to ill-health, of the Rev. Father Barnard, to whose zeal and kindness the recent success of the school has been chiefly due.

Christ-Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore.

89. Numbers have increased from 26 to 34, but the average attendance has fallen from 23 to 19. There is excellent accommodation provided for boarders, but only three of the pupils live in the Boarding-house. The buildings and appointments are ample, and there is an excellent gymnasium, which, I am glad to see, is more used than formerly by the boys. Four boys passed the Primary examination against two last year.

90. Numbers have increased from 95 to 106, and attendance from 65 to 69. Of these, eight are boarders. The school continues to improve under Miss Donaldson's management and the attendance averages now 77 per cent., which is good for a day-school. Three appeared for the Middle School examination and ten for the Primary, and all passed. Physical instruction and needlework receives great attention, and the tone and discipline of the school are good.

Christ-Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore.

91. Numbers have increased from 144 to 151, and attendance from 104 to 114. One pupil passed the High Standard examination, five the Middle, and 17 the Primary examination. These results are a substantial improvement on last year's. The accommodation is somewhat deficient, and I trust that the buildings will be added to soon. This is entirely a day-school, and the management and instruction are excellent. The Kindergarten is excellently managed and popular.

St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpur.

92. Of the 137 girls enrolled 96 are boarders. The average attendance shows a decline of two. The results at public examinations were creditable and a decided improvement on last year's. The general management and discipline remained excellent.

St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee.

93. Numbers have fallen from 143 to 137. Attendance, however, has increased from 105 to 127, which is very satisfactory. Boarders number 73, and the arrangements for their comfort are excellent. Instruction continues to improve, and this is visible in the results at the public examinations. Two passed the High standard. Five appeared for the Middle School examination and all passed. In the Primary examination 19 passed against only two last year. The school is excellently managed. The buildings and appointments are ample.

St. Joseph's Convent School, Jubbulpore.

94. The Railway Schools at Khandwa, Harda, Dongergarh and Bilaspur all show improvement in numbers and attendance, and the instruction, as shown by the results at public examinations and the annual inspection, is generally very satisfactory.

European Schools at Khandwa, Harda, Dongergarh and Bilaspur.

95. The Loretto Convent at Saugor continues to increase in numbers and popularity. Of the 30 children enrolled, 20 are boarders. Their health was not so good as usual. The results at public examinations were satisfactory. Three passed the Middle and six the Primary School examination.

The Loretto Convent School, Saugor.

Section B.—Muhammadans and Aborigines.

96. The following tables show the progress of education amongst the Muhammadans and aboriginal tribes :—

Territory.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total population.	Percentage of Muhammadans to Urban population.	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Total.	
			Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total population.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total population.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total population.
1896-97.								
British Territory	2·7	16·5	9,899	7·3	...	...	9,899	7·3
Native States	·5	6·5	364	2·4	...	...	364	2·4
Total ...	2·4	16·1	10,263	6·8	...	...	10,263	6·8
1897-98.								
British Territory	2·7	16·5	9,194	7·2	...	...	9,194	7·2
Native States	·5	6·5	346	2·4	...	...	346	2·4
Total ...	2·4	16·1	9,540	6·8	...	...	9,540	6·8

Territory.	Male population.	Female population.	Total population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of girls of school-going age.	Number of children of school-going age.	Number of boys in school.	Number of girls in school.	Total number of boys and girls in school.	Percentage of boys.	Percentage of girls.	Total percentage.	Remarks.
1896-97.													
British Territory ...	785,202	806,947	1,592,149	117,780	121,042	238,822	3,018	33	3,051	2·5	·027	1·2	
Native States ...	247,906	241,666	489,572	37,186	36,250	73,436	1,378	7	1,385	3·7	·01	1·8	
Total ...	1,033,108	1,048,613	2,081,721	154,966	157,292	312,258	4,396	40	4,436	2·8	·02	1·4	
1897-98.													
British Territory ...	As above.						4,620	106	4,726	3·9	·08	1·9	
Native States ...							Information not available.						

To class Muhammadans with aborigines would seem a little invidious, but I follow the prescribed arrangement of matter. As regards Muhammadans in British territory it will be seen that there has been a decline in the total number of schools of 7·1 per cent., which corresponds with the general decrease in the strength of Primary Schools of all classes. This is to be expected, as the majority of Muhammadan pupils are in the Primary stage of instruction. The figures in the Feudatory States show little variation. As regards the aboriginal tribes which constitute 16·08 per cent. of the total population of the Provinces, it is surprising to find that in British territory there has been an increase of over 33 per cent. in numbers. It is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of these tribes and, in view of the fact that they suffered severely from the effects of the famine, the figures, are, I believe, not to be relied upon.

Section C.—Native Chiefs.

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

97. The statistics are as follows:—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on 31st March.	Average monthly No. on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee collections.	Total expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	
1896-97	1	23	23	13	7,723	12,769	555 2 9	
1897-98	1	21	23	12	8,118	*12,842	558 5 6	* Direct expenditure.

There were 21 students, sons of Feudatory Chiefs and zamindars, on the rolls at the end of the year as against 23 last year. The average attendance is not as good as it should be, being a little over 51 per cent. Fees reached the figure of Rs.8,400 as against Rs.7,723 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs.16,319, of which Rs.3,477 were spent on construction and the purchase of furniture, the receipts being Rs.13,124. The building accommodation is, in every respect, admirable. In view of an expected increase in the number the Principal has had additional dormitories built, which mainly accounts for the increase under construction. The progress of the school under Mr. Oswell's management has been satisfactory. One student passed the Middle School examination. Special attention is given to drawing and physical science, and the study of English and Indian history has been introduced. The College maintains its reputation for excellence in physical training. Cricket and football are played and the gymnasium is regularly attended. In fact no effort is spared to make the College, as it should be, the Eton of the Central Provinces,

CHAPTER VIII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

98. As noticed in the previous Reports, the work of the preparation and distribution of text-books is done by the firm of Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., which maintains two depôts, one at Nagpur and the other at Jubbulpore, for the distribution of books. The following books were adopted during the year by the Text-Book Committee :—

TEXT-BOOKS.

English.

"New Orient Readers," published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. of London.

Marathi.

"Upper Primary Ganit," by Mr. Gopal Jiwaji Kelkar of Nagpur.

FOR PRIZES AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Hindi.

"Hindi Translation of Atmaram's Geometry and Hisab Kitab."

"Life of Empress Victoria," by Mr. F. Pincott of London.

"Self-culture" by Babu Keshub Chandra of Sarsa, Allahabad.

"Chemistry Primer," by Mr. Tamaji Krishna Jakatey, Instructor, Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

Marathi.

"Life of Mountstuart Elphinstone," by Mr. V. T. Natekar, Head Master, School No. II, Thana.

"Nitishastrachi Multatve," by Mr. Wasudeo Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, Girgaon, Bombay.

"Sikshana Mimansa," by Mr. Wasudeo Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, Girgaon, Bombay.

"Antarikshantil Chamatkar," by Mr. M. K. Chitnis, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, Amraoti.

English.

"Selections from modern English Literature."

"Easy Selections from modern English Literature."

"Lethbridge's History of India."

"Clarke's Geographic Reader."

CHAPTER IX.—Museums and Literary Societies.

Museums.

99. The Museum at Nagpur is not under the management of the Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum during the year under report was 109,910 as against 80,620 in the year 1896-97.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

100. The number of Literary and Philanthropic Societies is 43 as against 38 in the year 1896-97. The following Societies may be mentioned as the most important :—

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. Native Library, Umrer.
3. R. S. Dixit Library, Sitabaldi.
4. Public Library, Bhandara.
5. Native General Library, Wardha.
6. Public Library, Burhanpur.
7. Public Library, Chanda.
8. Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad.
9. Hitsabha, Saugor.

10. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
11. Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
12. Do. do., Jubbulpore.
13. Hitkarni Sabha, do.
14. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.
15. Native General Library, Arvi.
16. Native General Library, Hinganghat.

CHAPTER X.—Societies and Individuals that deserve notice.

Individuals.

101. Amongst the officers of the Commission who assisted education during the year may be mentioned Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., who, in the midst of the stress of famine work, found time for sound advice and candid criticism. I have already mentioned the names of Mr. L. Carey, I.C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, and of Messrs. Robertson, Crump, Phillips and Blakesley, Deputy Commissioners and Mr. Oliver, Chief Engineer.

Societies.

102. The Societies that deserve mention are the following :—

1. The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur.

2. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Revds. D. Whitton and A. Robertson.

3. The Convents of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Kamptee.

4. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small.

5. The Church Mission Society, Jubbulpore.

6. The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.

7. The Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad.

8. The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.

9. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.

Revenue Officers.

103. The following Extra-Assistant Commissioners have been conspicuous for their activity in promoting education :—

1. Mr. P. M. Greany, Harda.
2. „ Lakshman Rao Sheoray, Jubbulpoer.
3. „ E. M. Kiernander, Damoh.
4. „ Jageshwar Rao, Saugor.
5. „ Anant Lal, Damoh.
6. „ Hari Lakshman Indurkar, Bhandara.
7. „ Gulam Mustafa, Chhindwara.
8. „ Gangadhar Sitaram, Balaghat.
9. „ Tara Chand, Seoni.
10. „ Vinayak Rao Kelkar, Bilaspur.

Tahsildars.

104. The work of Tahsildars has been noticed in paragraph 41 above.

Private persons and members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards.

105. Amongst the private persons and members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards, who have distinguished themselves for liberality or active interest in education, the following may be mentioned :—

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C.I.E., of Nagpur.

2. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskute, of Burhanpur.

3. The Revd. J. A. F. Warren, Jubbulpore.

4. G. D. Oswell, Esq., President, Municipal Committee, Raipur.

5. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., of Nagpur.

6. Rai Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada, M.A., Pleader and Secretary, District Council, Nagpur.

7. The Revd. Israel Jacob, President, District Council, Chanda.

8. Dr. G. Prentie, Civil Surgeon and President, Minor Municipalities, Bhandara.

9. Rai Bahadur Ballabh Das, President, District Council, and Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore.

10. Rai Bahadur Kali Das Chowdhri, Pleader, Hoshangabad.

11. Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Chand, Secretary, District Council, Damoh.

12. Raja Rajendra Singh of Pitehra, Saugor.

13. Mr. Hari Das Chatterji, pleader and President, District Council, Nimar.

14. Rai Bahadur Bhut Nath De, M.A., B.L., Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur.

15. Mr. Har Singh Gour, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Secretary, District Council, Raipur.

16. Pandit Raghunath Rao, Member, School Board, Jubbulpore.

17. Thakur Umed Singh of Piparia, District Narsinghpur.

18. Khub Chand, B., of Kourea, District Narsinghpur.

19. Tikaram of Mekh, District Narsinghpur.

20. Pandit Jagannath Parshad, Pleader, Hoshangabad.

21. Rai Saheb Bihari Lal, Secretary, District Council, Hoshangabad.

22. Seth Moti Lal of Piparia, District Hoshangabad.

23. Pandit Bhaiya Lal of Rahetgaon, District Hoshangabad.

24. Seth Ram Lal of Sobhapur, District Hoshangabad.

25. Maulvi Jahangir Bux, Assistant Manager, Court of Wards, Bankheri, District Hoshangabad.

26. Munshi Ramchandra Diwan of Makrai, District Hoshangabad.

27. Mr. Gulab Singh, Hospital Assistant, Hoshangabad.

28. ,, Sitaram, Hospital Assistant and Secretary, Municipal Committee, Sohagpur, District Hoshangabad.

29. Pandit Balwant Rao, Local Board Member, Damoh.

30. Khan Bahadur Imdad Ali, Pleader, Damoh.

31. Mr. Narayan Rao, Local Board Member, Bahadurpur, District Nimar.

32. Thakur Ramchandra of Jaswari, District Nimar.

33. Rao Ram Singh of Bhamgarh, District Nimar.

34. Mr. Sher Singh of Ramgarh, District Mandla.

35. ,, Darbari Lal of Pendrai, District Mandla.

36. ,, Mathura Parshad, Secretary, District Council, Chhindwara.

37. ,, Mahipat Rao, Zamindar of Hatta, District Balaghat.

38. Mr. Hiraman Sao, Local Board Member, Adegaon, District Seoni.

39. ,, Gaya Parshad, Local Board Member, Piparwani, District Seoni.

40. ,, Mahbub Bux, Local Board Member, Kedarpur, District Seoni.

41. ,, Muhammad Vajir Khan, Secretary, School Board, Bilaspur.

42. ,, Mahant Gautam Das of Sheorinarayan.

43. ,, Thakur Newaj Singh, Zamindar of Champa.

44. ,, Lal Nripraj Singh, Zamindar of Barpali.

45. ,, Banchhabhat Panda, Local Board Member, Tamparsara.

46. ,, Atango Gountia of Komel Singha.

47. ,, Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik of Rajim.

48. ,, Hem Dhar, Diwan of Rewan.

49. ,, Babu Rao Dani, Local Board Member, Raipur.

50. ,, Bhawan Rao, Local Board Member, Raipur.

Inspectors of Schools, Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

106. The work of these officers has been reviewed in paragraphs 18 and 19 above.

Principals, Professors and Head Masters.

107. The heads of institutions, professors and teachers, who deserve mention, are the following :—

1. Mr. H. Sharp, Principal, Government College, Jubbulpore, and the Professors.

2. The Revd. D. Whitton, Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur.

3. Mr. Kesheo Gopal Tamhan, Principal, Morris College, Nagpur.

4. ,, R. McGavin Spence, M.A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.

5. ,, Vinayak Rao, Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

6. ,, Mannu Lal Dube, Head Master, Normal School, Raipur.

7. Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

8. Mr. K. N. Basu, Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

9. Mr. K. C. Bose, Head Master, Hitkarni Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.

10. ,, Nanak Chand, Head Master, High School, Saugor.

11. ,, Kanahiya Lal Guru, Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.

12. ,, Muhammad Khan, Head Master, High School, Raipur.

13. ,, Venkat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Khandwa.

14. ,, Lakshman Rao Paradkar, Head Master, Middle School, Harda.

15. ,, Ramchand Dube, Head Master, Middle School, Hatta.

16. ,, Kesheo Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.

17. „ Ganpat Rao Pandhey, Head Master, Middle School, Wardha.
18. „ Dhondo Govind, Head Master, Middle School, Arvi.
19. „ J. Lajja Shankar, Head Master, Middle School, Burha.
20. Mr. Yeshwant Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Seoni-Chhapara.
21. „ Rajaram Pande, Head Master, Middle School, Kamptee.
22. „ Balwant Rao Chitnavis, Head Master, Middle School, Umrer.
23. „ Ramchandra Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Badnur.
24. „ Mukund Rao Tole, Head Master, Middle School, Chhindwara.
25. „ P. Krishnaiya, Head Master, Middle School, Sironcha.
26. „ Shridhar Govind, Head Master, Middle School, Saoner.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Education

Central Provinces.

PIONEER PRESS, 985J.—15-8-98.—250. [Reqn. No. D.-2235, Report on the Progs. Education—2-6-98.]

TABLE.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official Year 1897-98.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of Public Institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Total area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
86,501	Towns. British Territory, 52	Males. British Territory... 5,397,304	Institutions. For Males	3	2	229	2,079	4	4	2,321	...	...	2,321	5·18 Institutions to No. of towns and villages.	
29,435	Native States ... 6	Native States ... 1,089,011													
115,936	Total ... 58	Total ... 6,486,315	ForFemales	...	...	17	153	1	...	171	...	...	171	·38	
Total			Total ...	3	2	246	2,232	5	4	2,492	...	...	2,492	5·56	
British Territory	Villages. British Territory, 34,303	Females. British Territory... 5,386,990	Scholars. Males ...	301	26	24,273	104,189	155	171	129,115	...	...	129,115	13·27 Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	
Native States	Native States ... 10,401	Native States ... 1,071,500													
	Total ... 44,704	Total ... 6,458,490													
	Total ... 44,762	Total ... 12,944,805	Females ...	...	...	1,133	9,824	26	...	10,983	...	...	10,983	1·13 Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	
			Total ...	301	26	25,406	114,013	181	171	140,098	...	...	140,098	7·2	

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
		Arts College.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions...	For Males	50,892	3,360	2,67,317	3,45,085	29,871	8,259	7,04,784
	For Females	...	...	18,029	65,707	6,995	...	90,731
	Total ...	50,892	3,360	2,85,346	4,10,792	36,866	8,259	7,95,515
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		4·90	·15	18·93	24·92	10·05	2·22	61·17
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		...	...	18·95	68·27	...	...	87·22
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		1·61	...	54·08	36·75	...	·14	92·58
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—16 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		5·01	·33	28·07	40·42	3·63	·81	78·27
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	160 8 4	17 2 6	12 5 9	4 15 0	174 8 11	47 13 5	25 0 6
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 15 1	0 0 7	...	0 11 11	2 1 8
	Total Cost ...	260 1 3	105 0 0	23 8 1	5 8 2	174 11 6	48 9 4	33 1 2
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 2 6	0 5 5	...	...	0 4 9
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	3 13 11	3 3 5	...	...	3 5 8
	Total Cost ...	...	...	4 6 10	3 12 6	...	...	3 14 8
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	3 15 8	0 13 7	...	...	1 15 11
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	6 3 1	2 15 8	...	...	4 3 2
	Total Cost ...	...	...	13 1 7	4 6 2	...	...	7 11 0
Institutions in Feudatory States.	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	5 4 9	0 14 10	...	...	1 7 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	3 11 6	1 6 5	...	...	1 10 11
	Total Cost ...	...	...	9 5 6	2 5 7	...	...	3 3 9
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	18 3 0	...	5 15 6	1 5 10	...	...	1 13 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	7 1 8	...	1 14 0	0 11 10	...	...	0 13 10
	Total Cost ...	132 11 7	...	19 8 9	3 10 7	...	...	5 9 11
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost ...	...	...	92 8 2	1 13 2	...	...	8 2 2
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	60 1 3	17 2 6	2 12 1	0 12 8	174 8 11	47 13 5	1 9 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	5 0 3	...	3 12 11	1 11 9	...	0 11 11	2 1 9
	Total Cost ...	170 3 3	105 0 0	11 5 8	3 9 8	174 11 6	48 9 4	5 11 0

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1897-98.

GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	30,369	91,961	30,350	37,557	11,098	8,978	2,10,313	9,15,097	
...	...	...	972	9,052	412	73	10,509	1,01,240	
...	30,369	91,961	31,322	46,609	11,510	9,051	2,20,822	10,16,337	
...	8·29	21·95	3·88	1·52	1·45	1·74	38·83	100·00	
...	...	·66	4·79	6·24	·81	·28	12·78	100·00	
...	...	...	·01	6·60	·81	...	7·42	100·00	
...	2·99	9·05	3·08	4·59	1·13	·89	21·73	100·00	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARTS COLLEGES.								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	1	85	88	75	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Law	2	26	32	18	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	111	120	93	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. High Schools	4	152	159	135	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. Middle Schools. English	6	1,044	1,026	819	30	3,118	2,767	2,312
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular	4	368	321	227	116	14,432	14,413	9,952
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	80	78	56
Total	14	1,564	1,546	1,181	147	17,630	17,258	12,320
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys	28	1,507	1,515	974	759	49,255	48,936	30,971
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls	3	167	161	88	64	2,771	2,719	1,614
Total	31	1,674	1,676	1,062	823	52,026	51,655	32,585
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	4	155	187	171	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Mistresses	1	26	24	20	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. School of Art	1	44	41	35	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	42	43	39	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Other Schools	2	85	86	76	...	...	...	...
Total	9	352	381	341	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	51	3,701	3,723	2,677	970	69,656	68,913	44,905

TABLE III.

Provinces for the Official year 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	216	211	184	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	216	211	184	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	469	506	433	4	114	112	101
8	214	204	147	19	1,578	1,581	1,296	4	113	132	81
13	1,504	1,497	1,043	12	1,492	1,602	1,286	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	20	23	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	165	148	130	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	543	519	382	...	...	...	...
21	1,718	1,701	1,190	56	4,267	4,379	3,546	8	227	244	182
245	11,955	11,955	7,178	973	41,692	41,583	23,718	74	2,537	3,086	1,942
11	492	473	288	70	3,414	3,355	2,100	5	223	177	151
256	12,447	12,428	7,466	1,043	45,106	44,938	25,818	79	2,760	3,263	2,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
277	14,165	14,129	8,656	1,101	49,589	49,528	29,548	87	2,987	3,507	2,275

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

	Class of Institution.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
		22	23	24	25	26
University Education.	ARTS COLLEGES.					
	English	3	301	301	215	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—					
	Law	2	26	26	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	327	327	215	...
School Education, General.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys — High Schools	17	735	735	649	94
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English	67	6,067	6,067	119	6,058
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	145	17,796	...	...	17,796
	For Girls — High Schools	4	20	20	16	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English	6	165	165	...	61
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	7	623	12	...	623
	Total	246	25,406	6,999	784	24,632
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	2,079	106,946	432	53	106,492
	For Girls	153	7,067	444	10	6,621
	Total	2,232	114,013	876	63	113,113
School Education, Special.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
	Training Schools for Masters	4	155	16	...	139
	Training Schools for Mistresses	1	26	...	...	26
	School of Arts	1	44	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	42	42	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	2	85	10	...	75
	Total	9	352	68	...	240
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,492	140,098	8,270	1,062	137,985
Private Institutions.	1.—Advance, Teaching—					
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Boys	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Boys	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	2,492	140,098	8,270	1,062	137,985

TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces for the Official year 1897-98.—(Concld.)

Classification of Scholars on 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
European and Eurasian.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2	3	283	10	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	25	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	3	308	11	3	...	...	
36	6	639	48	6	1	...	
160	78	5,109	684	36	14	...	
...	238	15,397	1,537	624	390	...	
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	26	3	1	...	...	...	
...	268	326	19	10	...	80	
351	616	21,474	2,289	676	405	80	
427	634	89,778	6,832	9,275	2,832	...	
436	545	5,572	376	138	...	75	
863	1,179	95,350	7,208	9,413	2,832	75	
...	1	143	11	...	...	...	
...	...	22	1	3	...	...	
...	...	36	8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	40	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	75	10	...	...	...	
...	1	316	32	3	...	...	
1,216	1,799	117,448	9,540	10,095	3,237	155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,216	1,799	117,448	9,540	10,095	3,237	155	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by the Department.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
English	14,126	...	...	5,286	...	3,475	22,887
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law	549	...	...	2,778	...	33	3,360
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,675	...	...	8,064	...	3,508	26,247
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
For Boys. High Schools	5,747	...	3,196	3,408	179	31	12,561
For Boys. Middle Schools English	11,934	...	4,444	5,650	94	53	22,175
For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	1,434	...	...	64	14	96	1,608
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,115	...	7,646	9,122	287	180	36,344
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	7,332	...	...	551	245	84	8,212
For Girls	944	...	69	...	18	...	1,031
Total ...	8,276	...	69	551	263	84	9,243
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Training Schools for Masters	29,871	...	...	...	...	...	29,871
Training Schools for Mistresses	6,950	...	...	...	...	45	6,995
School of Arts	174	...	126	...	...	...	300
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	3,324	...	...	...	...	...	3,324
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	4,635	...	...	...	...	...	4,635
Total ...	44,954	...	126	...	...	45	45,125
Buildings	2,712	...	...	...	9	...	2,721
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	3,467	...	...	...	...	...	3,467
Total ...	6,179	...	...	...	9	...	6,188
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	93,199	...	7,835	17,737	559	3,817	1,23,147

TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by the Municipal and Local Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,674	2,067	25,010	14 846	783	303	61,683	4,706	2,155	...	77	41	180	7,159
5,399	43,134	8,983	4,679	195	231	62,621	4,310	3,364	807	261	...	...	8,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	609	...	...	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,073	45,201	34,602	19,525	978	534	1,24,913	9,016	5,519	807	338	41	180	15,901
19,601	1,29,451	19,893	13,829	829	548	1,84,151	10,659	16,089	402	267	36	530	27,983
2,067	7,245	7,428	...	110	19	16,869	888	613	349	...	...	...	1,850
21,668	1,36,696	27,321	13,829	939	567	2,01,020	11,547	16,702	751	267	36	530	29,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,441	6,042	...	348	...	18.831	5,141	790	56	38	315	604	6,944
65	1,658	755	193	86	...	2,757	1,351	408	...	86	168	109	2,122
65	14,099	6,797	193	434	...	21,588	6,492	1,198	56	124	483	713	9,066
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,806	1,95,996	68,720	33,547	2,351	1,101	3,47,521	27,055	23,419	1,614	729	560	1,423	54,800

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	3,838	...	1,500	7,166	...	15,501	28,005
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,838	...	1,500	7,166	...	15,501	28,005
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys. — High Schools	6,203	...	2,282	7,118	728	7,395	23,726
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys. — Middle Schools. English	12,590	...	4,274	10,458	2,729	8,710	38,761
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys. — Middle Schools. Vernacular	1,224	226	628	749	...	2,881	5,708
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls. — High Schools	1 194	...	150	780	110	811	3,045
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls. — Middle Schools. English	3,898	...	300	2,859	209	3,167	10,433
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls. — Middle Schools. Vernacular	1,036	...	364	11	...	2,531	3,942
Total	26,145	226	7,998	21,975	3,776	25,499	85,615
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys	49,528	26,048	5,261	17,295	4,738	16,933	1,19,803
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls	11,786	876	1,492	4,791	1,291	24,698	44,934
Total	61,314	26,924	6,353	22,086	6,029	41,631	1,64,737
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	2,839	2,504	90	510	699	6,121	12,763
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,760	270	...	40	150	616	2,836
Total	4,599	2,774	90	550	849	6,737	15,599
University...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	95,896	29,924	16,341	51,777	10,654	89,364	2,93,956

TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1897-98.—(Concld.)

INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						Remarks.
MANAGEMENT.										
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	17,964	...	1,500	12,452	18,976	50,892	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	549	...	...	2,778	33	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18,513	...	1,500	15,230	19,009	54,252	
1,403	1,092	2,780	5,275	11,950	...	5,478	11,929	12,205	41,562	
8,202	...	9,096	17,298	43,198	2,067	33,728	39,233	28,850	1,47,076	
...	...	...	...	8,057	43,360	9,611	5,753	11,898	78,679	
...	...	...	...	1,194	...	150	780	921	3,045	
...	...	...	...	3,898	...	300	2,859	3,376	10,433	
...	...	...	...	1,036	...	973	11	2,531	4,551	
9,605	1,092	11,876	22,573	69,333	45,427	50,240	60,565	59,781	2,85,346	
1,151	93	3,692	4,936	76,461	1,55,499	25,154	33,093	54,878	3,45,085	
...	...	1,023	1,023	14,797	8,121	8,989	4,791	29,009	65,707	
1,151	93	4,715	5,959	91,258	1,63,620	34,143	37,884	83,887	4,10,792	
...	...	...	...	29,871	...	...	...	...	29,871	
...	...	...	...	6,950	...	...	...	45	6,995	
...	...	...	...	174	...	126	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,324	...	...	...	...	3,324	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,635	...	...	...	...	4,635	
...	...	...	...	44,954	...	126	...	45	45,125	
...	...	5,350	5,350	5,551	14,945	6,132	548	19,433	46,609	
...	...	328	328	5,292	1,928	755	319	3,216	11,510	
...	...	5,678	5,678	10,843	16,873	6,887	867	22,649	58,119	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30,369	...	...	...	...	30,369	
...	...	...	...	80,402	1,588	...	...	9,971	91,961	
...	...	...	...	3,127	...	...	...	531	3,658	
...	...	...	...	170	...	—	...	...	170	
...	...	...	...	8,165	10,876	...	...	4,545	23,586	
...	...	...	...	1,197	610	12	...	423	2,242	
...	...	...	...	1,572	...	...	...	94	1,666	
...	...	...	...	6,373	679	...	551	1,448	9,051	
...	...	...	...	1,31,375	13,753	12	551	17,012	1,62,703	
10,756	1,185	22,269	34,210	3,66,276	2,39,673	92,908	1,15,097	2,02,383	10,16,337	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys	Departmental	English	10	1,196	152	...	152	1,044	...	1,044
		Vernacular	4	368	...	...	...	68	...	68
	Local Fund	English	2	149	...	...	...	149	...	149
		Vernacular	97	11,455	...	...	...	1,513	17	1,530
	Municipal	English	28	2,969	...	...	...	2,969	...	2,969
		Vernacular	19	2,977	...	...	...	395	...	395
	Native States	English	8	214	...	...	...	127	...	127
		Vernacular	13	1,504	...	...	...	227	1	228
	Aided	English	28	2,047	468	1	469	1,564	14	1,578
		Vernacular	12	1,492	...	...	...	130	...	130
	Unaided	English	8	227	114	...	114	113	...	113
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		229	24,598	734	1	735	8,299	32	8,331
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	80	...	...	...	...	10	10
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	10	185	...	20	20	...	165	165
		Vernacular	6	543	...	...	...	4	25	29
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		17	808	...	20	20	4	200	204
Total Secondary Schools			246	25,406	734	21	755	8,303	232	8,535
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys	Departmental		28	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		684	41,666	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		75	7,589	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		245	11,955	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		973	41,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		74	2,537	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		20,793	106,946	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental		3	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		34	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		30	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		11	492	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		70	3,414	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		5	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		153	7,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			2,232	114,013	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,478	139,419	734	21	755	8,303	232	8,535

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1897-98.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	1,196
50	...	50	66	...	66	184	...	184	368	...	368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	149
1,606	26	1,632	4,460	96	4,556	3,634	103	3,737	11,213	242	11,455
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...	2,969
422	...	422	1,440	5	1,445	710	5	715	2,967	10	2,977
38	...	38	44	...	44	5	...	5	214	...	214
216	2	218	718	4	722	322	14	336	1,483	21	1,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	15	2,047
203	1	204	489	39	528	553	77	630	1,375	117	1,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,535	29	2,564	7,217	144	7,361	5,408	199	5,607	24,193	405	24,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	10	...	34	34	...	26	26	...	80	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	185
6	35	41	21	147	168	49	256	305	80	463	543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	45	51	21	181	202	49	282	331	80	728	808
2,541	74	2,615	7,238	325	7,563	5,457	481	5,938	24,273	1,133	25,406
291	...	291	630	...	630	586	...	586	1,507	...	1,507
6,332	152	6,484	18,540	716	19,256	15,376	550	15,926	40,248	1,418	41,666
1,535	...	1,535	4,135	...	4,135	1,917	2	1,919	7,587	2	7,589
1,109	33	1,142	5,488	257	5,745	4,837	231	5,068	11,434	521	11,955
6,411	58	6,469	17,101	425	17,526	17,289	408	16,697	40,801	891	41,692
80	...	80	975	...	975	1,482	...	1,482	2,537	...	2,537
15,758	243	16,001	46,869	1,398	48,267	41,487	1,191	42,678	104,114	2,832	106,946
...	17	17	...	45	45	...	105	105	...	167	167
...	148	148	...	487	487	...	728	728	...	1,363	1,363
...	67	67	...	558	558	...	783	783	...	1,408	1,408
...	15	15	...	206	206	...	271	271	...	492	492
3	319	322	50	1,345	1,395	22	1,675	1,697	75	3,339	3,414
...	...	...	...	53	53	...	170	170	...	223	223
3	566	569	50	2,694	2,744	22	3,732	3,754	75	6,992	7,067
15,761	809	16,570	46,919	4,092	51,011	41,509	4,923	46,432	104,189	9,824	114,013
18,302	883	19,185	54,157	4,417	58,574	46,966	5,404	52,370	128,462	10,957	139,419

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	8	54	...	3	65
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	2	...	3	39	71	...	8	118
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law—									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	20
Medicine—									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation — Boys	4	7	4	15	49	228	60	5	342
Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination (*a*)	3	8	1	12	14	30	4	...	48
Middle Schools Examination — Boys	35	15	11	61	571	336	51	174	1,132
Middle Schools Examination — Girls	...	5	...	5	...	24	...	...	24
Upper Primary Examination — Boys	906	537	226	1,669	7,895	3,222	1,405	29	12,551
Upper Primary Examination — Girls	46	39	3	88	169	215	23	1	408
Lower Primary Examination — Boys	931	711	327	1,969	9,723	4,647	2,314	...	16,684
Lower Primary Examination — Girls	66	60	6	132	320	432	54	...	806
Public Service Certificate Examination. — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Upper	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	13	31
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Lower	30	...	...	30	255	...	...	240	495
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Lower	2	...	...	2	16	...	...	2	18
3. School of Art Examination	49	11	2	62	501	161	9	56	727
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Examination in Agriculture	2	...	...	2	138	...	...	...	138

(*a*) Includes the University

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official Year 1897-98.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	3	*3	...	...	3	...	...	* Two Central Provinces Students passed from the Presidency College, Calcutta, and one passed from the Central Provinces.
4	18	...	1	*23	...	...	23	...	...	* Besides one scholarship-holder from the Central Provinces passed from the Presidency College, Calcutta, and one passed from the Agra College.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	36	...	4	50	...	1	49	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	*1	...	...	1	...	...	* Central Provinces Student passed from the Grant Medical College, Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	94	12	5	133	10	...	115	8	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	15	1	...	*26	8	1	16	1	...	* Includes six girls.
382	219	27	45	673	32	4	569	66	2	
...	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	
5,406	1,919	723	22	8,070	68	29	7,036	584	353	
131	132	19	1	283	60	17	201	3	2	
7,392	3,062	1,239	...	11,693	68	43	10,205	838	539	
238	299	40	...	577	116	19	427	12	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	6	18	...	...	16	2	...	
187	...	...	100	287	...	...	273	14	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	2	15	...	2	13	...	...	
121	11	5	8	145	...	...	126	19	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	12	...	...	11	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
131	...	...	...	131	...	...	120	11	...	

School Final Examination.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In institutions managed by local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by—		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys. Middle Schools. English	2	149	135	109	...	2,067	...	616	562	...	3,245	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular	97	11,455	11,537	7,896	1,833	43,104	...	3,232	111	198	48,478	...	30	226
School Education, General. — For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	99	11,604	11,672	8,005	1,833	45,171	...	3,848	673	198	51,723	...	30	226
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys	684	41,666	41,146	24,823	14,064	12,945	...	8,397	798	402	1,53,112	...	...	26,048
School Education, General. — For Girls	34	1,363	1,350	792	423	7,245	...	...	33	3	7,704	...	...	876
Total	718	43,029	42,496	25,615	14,487	1,36,696	...	8,397	831	405	1,60,816	...	...	26,924
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	12,441	...	...	348	...	12,789	...	...	2,504
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	65	1,658	...	193	86	...	2,002	...	...	270
Total	...	...	...	...	65	14,099	...	193	434	...	14,791	...	...	2,774
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	817	54,633	54,168	33,620	16,385	1,95,966	...	12,438	1,938	603	2,27,330	...	30	29,924

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1897-98.

Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by—				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,196	...	2,282	5,478	5,478
2,067	28	2,969	2,632	2,203	18,674	25,010	...	14,230	221	303	58,438	4,444	...	4,274	33,728	35,795
43,360	19	2,977	2,876	2,056	3,566	8,983	30	1,447	84	33	14,143	...	...	628	9,611	52,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
...	1	80	78	56	...	609	...	...	...	...	609	...	...	364	973	973
45,427	48	6,026	5,586	4,315	22,240	34,602	30	15,677	305	336	73,190	7,640	...	7,998	50,240	95,667
1,55,499	75	7,589	7,790	6,148	5,537	19,893	...	5,432	31	146	31,039	...	...	5,261	25,154	1,80,653
8,121	30	1,408	1,369	822	1,644	7,428	...	...	77	16	9,165	69	...	1,492	8,989	17,110
1,63,620	105	8,997	9,159	6,970	7,181	27,321	...	5,432	108	162	40,204	69	...	6,753	34,143	1,97,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	126	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	126	126
14,945	...	...	...	...	...	6,042	...	...	...	...	6,042	...	...	90	6,132	21,077
1,928	...	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	755	2,683
16,873	...	...	...	...	...	6,797	...	...	...	...	6,797	...	...	90	6,887	23,760
1,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,876
610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	622
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679
13,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13,765
2,39,673	153	15,023	14,745	11,285	29,421	68,720	30	21,109	413	498	1,20,191	7,835	...	16,341	92,908	3,32 581

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official Year 1897-98.

FOR MALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—				Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	12	344	24	52	3	265	1,757	...	25	...	1,782	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	17	196	...	193	3	...	42	363	362	...	767	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	10	294	9	139	139	7	3,000	...	4,152	18,152	25,304	Figures for three hostels not available.
4.—Unaided	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	

FOR FEMALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—				Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	1	8	...	...	...	8	1,298	...	...	...	1,298	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	4	223	...	91	132	...	...	...	6,410	2,777	9,187	
4.—Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1897-98.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.				TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				Total Expenditure	Remarks.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Vide 11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions — For Males	...	16,279	15,583	31,862	916	1,661	...	2,577	34,439	
Institutions — For Females	...	12,720	14,857	27,577	216	3,377	174	3,767	31,344	
Total ...	...	28,999	30,440	59,439	1,132	5,038	174	6,344	65,783	
(*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 10 to Total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions	...	44·4	45·6	90·0	4·2	5·4	·4	10·0	100·0	
(*b*) Do. do. to Municipal expenditure ...	...	46·8	53·2	100·0	...	...	...	...	100·0	
(*c*) Do. do. to Total expenditure ...	...	44·1	46·2	90·3	1·7	7·7	·3	9·7	100·0	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in :—										
Aided Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	35 6 0	15 7 5	21 0 6						
Aided Institutions — Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	4 11 8	2 4 7	2 15 5						
Total ...	...	85 12 8	38 4 7	51 8 9						

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the Year 1897-98.

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH LEARNING.			Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.													
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*									
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COLLEGES.														
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys — High Schools	4	35	39	35	...	...	...	...	4	35	35	24	23	
For Boys — Middle Schools	4	158	150	135	...	...	...	...	4	158	158	113	82	
For Girls — High Schools	4	20	23	19	...	...	...	...	4	20	20	16	31	
For Girls — Middle Schools	5	135	126	112	...	...	...	...	5	135	135	...	116	
Total	17	348	338	301	...	...	...	...	17	348	348	153	252	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	7	414	391	308	...	...	...	...	7	414	414	...	19	
For Girls	6	436	404	335	...	...	...	...	6	436	436	...	15	
Total	13	850	795	643	...	...	...	...	13	850	850	...	34	96 girls in boys' schools. 75 boys in girls' schools.
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS...	30	1,198	1,133	944	...	...	...	...	30	1,198	1,198	153	286	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1897-98.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE FROM—				GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4	
COLLEGES.																
ENGLISH.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys ... High Schools	1,248	113	433	230	578	2,602	...	...	...	...	1,248	113	433	808	2,602	
For Boys ... Middle Schools	5,767	1,037	2,976	1,737	2,160	13,677	...	...	...	...	5,767	1,037	2,976	3,897	13,677	
For Girls ... High Schools	1,194	150	780	110	811	3,045	...	...	...	...	1,194	150	780	921	3,045	
For Girls ... Middle Schools	3,748	300	2,859	209	2,559	9,675	...	...	...	...	3,748	300	2,859	2,768	9,675	
Total ...	11,957	1,600	7,048	2,286	6,108	28,999	...	...	...	...	11,957	1,600	7,048	8,394	28,999	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	6,663	1,370	3,139	2,010	2,401	15,583	...	...	...	...	6,663	1,370	3,139	4,411	15,583	
For Girls	5,632	450	4,506	320	3,949	14,857	...	...	...	...	5,632	450	4,506	4,269	14,857	
Total ...	12,295	1,820	7,645	2,330	6,350	30,440	...	...	...	...	12,295	1,820	7,645	8,680	30,440	
Scholarships in Secondary Schools ...	496	...	...	...	...	496	...	...	...	...	496	...	...	...	496	
Do. in Primary do. ...	636	...	...	...	...	636	...	...	...	...	636	...	...	...	636	
Buildings	1,445	...	...	...	3,593	5,038	...	...	...	...	1,445	...	...	3,593	5,038	
Furniture	114	...	...	...	60	174	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	60	174	
Total ...	2,691	...	...	...	3,653	6,344	...	...	...	...	2,691	...	...	3,653	6,344	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS.	26,943	3,420	14,693	4,616	16,111	65,783	...	...	...	...	26,943	3,420	14,693	20,727	65,783	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1897-98.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys { Aided	8	193	34	1	35	144	14	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	15	193
For Boys { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	193	34	1	35	144	14	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	15	193
For Girls { Aided	9	155	...	20	20	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	155	155
For Girls { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	155	...	20	20	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	155
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	17	348	34	21	55	144	149	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	170	348
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys { Aided	7	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	18	156	179	43	222	16	20	36	333	81	414
For Boys { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Total	7	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	18	156	179	43	222	16	20	36	333	81	414
For Girls { Aided	6	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	114	117	50	219	269	22	28	50	75	361	436
For Girls { Unaided	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	114	117	50	219	269	22	28	50	75	361	436
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	13	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	132	273	229	262	491	38	48	86	408	442	850
GRAND TOTAL	30	1,198	34	21	55	144	149	293	141	132	273	229	262	491	38	48	86	586	612	1,198

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

General and Statistical summary for the preparation Maps.

Group.	Districts.	Population.	No. of children of school-going age.	1896-97. Total No. of children under instruction.	1896-97. Total No. of students in Colleges and Special Schools.	1896-97. No. of boys in Secondary Stage.	1896-97. No. of boys in Primary Stage.	1896-97. No. of girls under instruction.	1897-98. Total No. of children under instruction.	1897-98. Total No. of students in Colleges and Special Schools.	1897-98. No. of boys in Secondary Stage.	1897-98. No. of boys in Primary Stage.	No. of girls under instruction.
I. The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor	591,743	88,761	7,734	...	654	5,689	1,391	7,300	...	632	5,412	1,256
	Damoh	325,613	48,842	3,618	...	244	3,150	224	3,285	...	224	2,840	221
	Jubbulpore	748,146	112,221	11,454	260	843	8,855	1,496	11,401	231	803	8,618	1,749
	Narsinghpur	367,026	55,054	6,892	...	390	5,917	585	6,297	...	396	5,327	574
	Hoshangabad	548,494	82,274	7,402	...	685	6,461	256	7,170	...	663	6,154	353
	Total ...	2,581,022	387,152	37,100	260	2,816	30,072	3,952	35,453	231	2,718	28,351	4,153
	Percentage ...	...	...	9·6	...	1·4	15·2	2·1	9·2	...	1·3	14·3	2·2
II. The Satpura range.	Nimar	253,486	38,023	5,851	...	396	5,330	125	5,592	...	438	5,016	138
	Betul	323,196	48,479	3,517	...	134	3,343	40	3,223	...	143	3 037	43
	Chhindwara	407,494	61,124	3,064	...	225	2,787	52	3,145	...	210	2,888	47
	Seoni	370,767	55,615	3,704	...	170	3,319	215	3,206	...	166	2,832	208
	Balaghat	383,331	57,499	3,678	...	115	3,463	100	3,791	...	136	3,484	171
	Mandla	339,373	50,903	2,500	...	158	2,132	210	2,266	...	113	1,956	197
	Total ...	2,077,647	311,646	22,314		1 193	20,374	742	21,223	...	1,206	19,213	804
	Percentage ...	...	...	7·2	...	·8	13·0	·5	6 8	...	·7	12·3	·5
III. The Marhatta country.	Wardha	400,854	60,128	6,312	40	546	5,529	197	6,222	44	594	5,435	149
	Nagpur	757,862	113,679	16,544	310	2,209	12,886	1,139	14,798	356	2,248	11,021	1,173
	Bhandara	742,850	111,427	7,822	...	266	7,337	219	7,802	...	294	7,285	223
	Chanda	697,610	104,641	7,540	...	438	6,918	184	7,245	...	464	6.619	162
	Total ...	2,599,176	389,875	38,218	350	3,459	32,670	1,739	36,067	400	3,600	30,360	1,707
	Percentage ...	...	...	9·8	...	1·7	16·6	·9	9·2	...	1·8	15·5	·8

IV. The Chhattisgarh country.	Raipur	...	...	...	2,379,028	356,854	23,461	55	695	20,619	2,092	21,332	38	748	18,539	2,007
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	1,281,345	192,205	11,850	...	223	11,129	498	9,606	...	231	8,918	457
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	2,026,587	303,988	16,564	10	552	14,251	1,751	16,417	10	535	14,043	1,829
		Total		...	5,686,900	853,047	51,875	65	1,470	45,999	4,341	47,355	48	1,514	41,500	4,293
		Percentage		...	...	...	6·1	...	·3	10·8	1·0	5·5	...	·3	9·8	1·0
		GRAND TOTAL		...	12,944,805	1,941,720	149,507	675	8,943	129,115	10,774	140,098	679	9,038	119,424	10,957
		Percentage		...	...	...	7·7	...	·9	13·2	1·1	7·2	...	·9	12·3	1·1

Appendix B.

Statement of work done by Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1897-98.

Districts.	Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Number of miles travelled.		Number of inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
	British Territory.								
	Southern Circle.	Rs. a. p.							
Nagpur ...	Mr. Nago Yado Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	22	63	3,843	291	...	28	Casual leave for 3 days.
	„ Sheo Prashad Pande, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	234	42		1,230	690	209	On leave for one day.
	„ Bhaskar Bajirao, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	302	63		2,624	264	218	
Bhandara ...	„ Govind Rao Bobde, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	14	34	2,182	144	102	11	5 days on leave and 4 days for Test Examination.
	„ Govind Rao Bapat, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	220	58		1,445	126	202	13 days on leave. For 17 days the office was without Deputy Inspector.
	„ Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	55	41		234	297	38	6 days on leave.
	„ Sheoram Dadaji, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	239	24		1,111	719	204	
Chanda ...	„ Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	29	34	10,749	157	14	15	
	„ Maroti Ganesh, *sub. pro tem.* Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	256	46		1,871	152	189	
	„ Sadashive Ramchandra, Inspecting Master	30 0 0	298	67		2,273	218	168	
	„ P. Krishnaiya, Deputy Inspector	*50 0 0	110	255		1,024	...	79	* Yearly allowance.
Wardha ...	„ Sheoram Dadaji, Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	40	56	2,448	243	460	29	
	„ Nago Yado Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	200	69		1,422	600	181	
Balaghat ...	„ Jai Lal, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	32	37	3,146	175	...	23	15 days on leave.
	„ Syed Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	206	75		1,533	162	209	
Seoni ...	„ Kedar Nath, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	274	91	3,198	2,171	59	181	
Chhindwara ...	„ Sheo Prashad Pande, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	43	35	4,630	2,013	254	30	
	„ Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	260	27		1,920	93	136	
Betul ...	„ Kanhaiya Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	34	39	3,905	240	...	34	
	„ Raghunnath Rao Thakur, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	238	54		1,791	864	165	

		Northern Circle.											
Mandla	Mr. Raghunath Rao Thakur, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	4	68	5,056	36	...	1	
	„ Lal Mahomad, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	232	61		1,682	...	150	72 days on leave.
Narsinghpur	Rai Saheb Kripa Shunker, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	256	103	1,916	1,589	2,000	300	6 days on leave.
Jubbulpore	Mr. Jaideo Dixit, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	226	134	3,948	1,869	1,748	271	5 days on leave.
	„ Shivaji Bhawani Singh, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	110 days on deputation.
	„ Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	205	43		1,177	1,619	142	7 days on leave.
Hoshangabad	„ Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	35	28	4,594	175	224	32	
	„ Amrit Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	222	80		1,314	1,519	247	
	„ Deo Bux, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	141	42		487	1,198	93	
	„ Har Prashad, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	140	17		701	190	105	5 days on leave.
Damoh	„ Amrit Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	16	35	2,831	114	...	19	
	„ Sheikh Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	11	8		85	...	10	
	„ Madho Rao Kher, Offg. Deputy Inspector	66 13 2	199	71		1,334	...	193	
Saugor	„ Gopal Parmanand, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	239	126	4,007	1,819	1,758	246	
Nimar	„ Govind Rao Bapat, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	36	30	3,357	280	86	28	
	„ Govind Rao Bobde, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	236	63		1,073	1,824	202	
	Eastern Circle.								
Raipur	Mr. Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	...	29	11,724	...	...	2	On leave for 336 days.
	„ Raghunath Ganesh Nawlekar, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	83	69		500	424	82	180 days on leave.
	„ Kesheo Ram Chandra Purohit, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	124	18		836	15	130	
	„ Jai Lal, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	4	4		43	...	4	The post remained vacant for 34 days.
	„ Kesheo Ram Chandra Purohit, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	160	32		499	646	80	30 days on leave.
	„ Ratan Singh, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	121	22		822	163	112	
	„ Baji Rao, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	49	9		330	42	42	
	„ Kishan Lal, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	145	56		985	418	105	The post remained vacant for 46 days.
	„ Mehar Ali, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector	26 0 0	31	13		338	...	22	
	„ Kripa Ram, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector	20 0 0	15	1		209	...	11	
Bilaspur	„ Ganpat Lal Chaube, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	21	34	8,341	87	459	12	10 days on leave.
	„ Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	226	74		1,421	1,127	200	
	„ Munna Lal, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	267	95		1,618	1,707	197	3 days on leave.

Appendix B—(*Concld.*)

Statement of work done by Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1897-98—(Concld.)

Districts.	Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Number of miles travelled.		Number of inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
	BRITISH TERRITORY.—(*Concld.*)								
	Eastern Circle.—(Concld.)	Rs. a. p.							
Sambalpur ...	Mr. Hanuman Prashad, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	92	137	4,948	733	159	99	The post remained vacant for 15 days.
	„ Gulab Singh, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	96	25		731	75	87	
	„ Ishwari Prashad, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	...	12		...	...	...	The post remained vacant for 17 days.
	„ Charu Chandra Ghose, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector...	30 0 0	318	18		1,555	786	265	
	Total for British Territory ...	...	6,876	2,767	...	43,334	13,361	5,818	
	Feudatory States.								
Nandgaon ...	Mr. Raghubar Prashad	50 0 0	15	122	871	1,058	36	88	8 days on leave.
	„ Laxmi Shankar	40 0 0	...	5		...	...	...	
	„ Deobax Rai	60 0 0	45	34		329	...	28	
Kawardha ... Khairagarh ...	„ Ratiram	45 0 0	230	120	1,729	1,445	140	114	15 days on leave.
Bastar ... Sarangarh ... Raigarh ...	„ Trilochan Misra	80 0 0	151	41	13,062	1,420	...	66	The post was vacant for 114 days.
	„ Raghubar Prashad	80 0 0	41	18		353	...	27	
	„ Vijaya Shankar	60 0 0	254	111	2,026	1,898	21	216	
Patna ...	„ Ganpat Ramchand	70 0 0	248	117	2,399	2,074	...	186	
Kalahandi ...	„ Gulab Singh	60 0 0	213	152	3,745	1,780	...	119	
	„ Rasik Mazumdar	57 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	
Sonepur ...	„ Shripathi Misra	30 0 0	135	170	906	795	...	62	The post was vacant for 60 days.
Rairakhol ...	„ Bholanath Panda	15 0 0	20	345	833	269	...	13	
Chhuikhadan ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under the inspection of the Diwan.
Kanker ...	„ Gopal Prashad Dube	25 0 0	67	66	1,429	345	...	26	The post was vacant for 232 days.
Sakti ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under the inspection of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bilaspur.
Bamra ...	„ Jagannath Patnaik	30 0 0	63	273	1,988	275	...	45	29 days on leave.

Appendix C.

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits.

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee collections.		Passes by different standards.		Percentage of boys and girls.		Total percentage.	
					1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
											Rs.	Rs.						
Nagpur ...	Boys ...	117,014	9,096	17,552	7,042	6,963	6,793	7,725	5,373	5,880	22,825	14,515	1,104	814	71·5	76·5	41·2	44·5
	Girls ...		8,456		906	852	753	813	539	597	2,895	2,227			8·6	10·0		
Ramtek ...	Boys ...	7,584	545	1,138	304	311	299	305	231	227	406	375	42	43	55·7	57·0	30·7	31·8
	Girls ...		593		46	51	46	42	25	20	...	...	1	1	7·7	8·6		
Kalmeshwar ...	Boys ...	5,921	437	888	155	162	158	169	113	116	250	256	26	27	35·4	37·2	17·4	18·2
	Girls ...		451		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khapa ...	Boys ...	9,383	711	1,407	212	174	221	179	160	133	228	186	38	30	29·8	24·4	18·2	15·9
	Girls ...		696		45	50	42	47	27	32	...	...	...	...	6·4	7·1		
Saoner ...	Boys ...	5,555	418	833	212	176	198	177	164	142	321	280	38	28	50·7	42·1	25·4	21·1
	Girls ...		415		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mowar ...	Boys ...	4,581	344	687	140	135	137	136	98	90	55	42	30	22	40·6	39·2	20·3	19·6
	Girls ...		343		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Umrer ...	Boys ...	15,180	1,108	2,277	676	603	615	527	482	403	599	567	134	115	61·0	54·4	17·4	29·1
	Girls ...		1,169		61	61	61	61	32	35	...	...	2	2	5·2	5·2		
Bhandara ...	Boys ...	13,348	989	2,002	573	650	572	643	476	542	1,154	1,294	126	93	57·9	65·7	35·9	39·5
	Girls ...		1,013		147	141	143	137	95	96	...	...	11	6	14·5	13·9		
Tumsar ...	Boys ...	7,566	550	1,135	271	275	257	261	191	187	147	151	52	60	49·2	50·0	24·1	24·2
	Girls ...		585		3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	·5	...		
Paoni ...	Boys ...	9,869	729	1,481	313	316	313	314	223	214	148	134	83	81	42·8	43·3	23·8	24·0
	Girls ...		752		40	40	45	40	23	26	...	...	3	6	5·3	5·3		

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits.—(Contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on rools.		Average daily attendance.		Fee collections.		Passes by different standards.		Percentage of boys and girls.		Total percentage.	
					1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
											Rs.	Rs.						
Wardha ...	Boys ...	8,322	687	1,248	409	426	386	389	316	319	1,036	1,014	100	103	59·5	62·0	37·2	38·3
	Girls ...		561		56	52	41	53	38	38	...	...	8	8	9·9	9·2		
Deoli ...	Boys ...	5,450	408	817	150	160	147	147	110	109	116	110	16	14	37·9	39·2	18·3	19·5
	Girls ...		409		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hinganghat ...	Boys ...	10,964	847	1,645	410	385	339	375	264	299	666	652	97	90	48·4	45·4	27 3	26·3
	Girls ...		798		50	50	41	47	29	38	...	...	...	...	6·2	6·2		
Arvi ...	Boys ...	8,615	684	1,292	303	310	284	284	236	34	565	552	54	65	44·2	45·3	23·4	23·9
	Girls ...		608		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda ...	Boys ...	16,175	1,175	2,426	586	552	603	538	469	469	1,072	1,174	155	128	49·8	46·9	25·7	21·4
	Girls ...		1,251		40	40	40	39	22	25	...	...	3	...	3·1	3·1		
Warora ...	Boys ...	10,018	848	1,503	320	277	295	271	238	216	510	501	48	52	37·7	32·6	24·3	21·4
	Girls ...		655		46	45	44	45	25	28	...	...	2	...	7·0	6·8		
Burha ...	Boys ...	5,138	388	770	227	226	220	226	180	182	568	579	156	46	58·5	58·2	36·6	34·5
	Girls ...		382		55	40	49	39	27	25	...	...	...	3	14·3	10·4		
Lalburra ...	Boys ...	6,546	491	982	100	119	99	101	66	73	52	32	15	10	20·3	24·2	10·1	12·1
	Girls ...		491		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Waraseoni ...	Boys ...	3,982	299	598	114	120	118	105	71	60	41	37	16	11	38·1	40·1	26·5	35·1
	Girls ...		299		45	90	41	42	23	81	...	...	...	...	15·0	30·1		
Seoni Chhapara...	Boys ...	11,976	905	1,796	431	225	439	226	340	176	957	494	98	61	47·6	24·8	26·3	14·9
	Girls ...		891		42	44	46	44	28	25	...	...	4	9	4·7	5·9		

Betul	...	Boys ...	5,260	377	789	161	160	148	156	113	86	97	50	37	38	42·7	42·4	24·7	25·8
		Girls ...		412		40	40	36	34	121	24	...	...	5	3	9·7	9·7		
Badnur	...	Boys ...	5,014	390	752	242	252	265	265	203	207	653	750	47	42	62·0	64·6	32·1	33·5
		Girls ...		362		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Multai	...	Boys ...	3,371	253	506	125	125	122	123	90	86	84	31	27	31	49·4	49·4	24·7	24·7
		Girls ...		253		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chhindwara	...	Boys ...	8,973	653	1,346	334	257	303	254	267	209	707	700	66	37	51·1	39·3	26·5	20·7
		Girls ...		693		23	22	24	23	15	15	...	...	...	...	3·3	3·1		
Lodhikhera	...	Boys ...	5,160	385	774	180	180	179	177	128	115	59	40	66	98	46·7	46·7	23·2	23·2
		Girls ...		389		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pandhurna	...	Boys ...	8,172	600	1,226	200	200	195	201	167	170	177	154	71	118	33·3	33·3	16·3	16·3
		Girls ...		626		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mohgaon	...	Boys ...	5,565	403	835	143	143	140	142	97	86	70	61	31	60	35·4	35·4	17·1	17·1
		Girls ...		432		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sausar	...	Boys ...	4,706	353	706	135	135	132	135	96	96	69	67	39	91	38·2	38·2	19·1	19·1
		Girls ...		353		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jubbulpore	...	Boys ...	84,481	6,738	12,672	3,463	3,451	3,459	3,411	2,716	2,688	14,920	14,081	647	625	48·5	48·4	34·3	34·9
		Girls ...		5,934		1,250	1,385	1,119	1,306	772	837	3,117	2,652		180	17·5	19·4		
Sihora	...	Boys ...	5,798	447	874	145	148	141	143	96	96	53	44	37	27	32·4	33·1	16·5	21·7
		Girls ...		427		...	42	...	27	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		
Murwara	...	Boys ...	9,460	775	1,418	315	307	317	293	242	228	529	495	48	62	40·6	39·6	24·4	30·8
		Girls ...		643		31	130	29	87	19	77	...	...	1	...	4·8	20·2		
Damoh	...	Boys ...	11,755	900	1,763	433	329	413	361	319	304	807	714	79	77	81·1	36·5	27·7	21·1
		Girls ...		863		47	43	47	44	27	23	...	...	6	5	5·4	4·9		
Hatta	...	Boys ...	5,801	421	870	191	196	193	178	153	138	319	262	38	35	45·1	46·0	26·5	26·2
		Girls ...		449		40	32	40	29	18	17	...	...	4	...	8·9	7·1		
Mandla	...	Boys ...	5,057	382	758	384	329	411	340	295	268	293	347	52	23	100·5	86·1	57·9	50·9
		Girls ...		376		55	57	52	51	25	28	...	...	4	3	14·6	15·1		
Narsinghpur	...	Boys ...	10,220	758	1,533	560	638	603	571	509	474	935	976	92	94	73·8	84·1	41·0	46·1
		Girls ...		775		70	70	69	64	46	43	...	...	1	5	9·0	9·0		

Appendix C.—(*Concld.*)

Progress in Schools within Municipal limits.—(Concld.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March, 1896-97.	Number of Scholars on 31st March, 1897-98.	Average number on rolls, 1896-97.	Average number on rolls, 1897-98.	Average daily attendance, 1896-97.	Average daily attendance, 1897-98.	Fee collections, 1896-97.	Fee collections, 1897-98.	Passes by different standards, 1896-97.	Passes by different standards, 1897-98.	Percentage of boys and girls, 1896-97.	Percentage of boys and girls, 1897-98.	Total percentage, 1896-97.	Total percentage, 1897-98.
											Rs.	Rs						
Gadarwara	Boys	8,815	690	1,322	361	353	370	345	253	269	479	488	80	70	52·3	51·1	30·5	30·1
	Girls		632		43	45	41	42	22	17	...	...	10	7	6·8	7·1		
Chhindwara	Boys	3,814	286	572	154	141	150	144	104	98	87	84	45	39	53·8	49·3	26·9	24·6
	Girls		286		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pachmarhi	Boys	1,800	135	270	66	63	64	59	46	43	50	43	13	12	48·8	46·6	24·4	23·3
	Girls		135		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sohagpur	Boys	7,306	555	1,096	270	319	237	302	241	246	350	413	61	57	48·6	56·9	30·7	37·6
	Girls		541		67	94	53	79	35	56	...	...	7	6	12·3	19·3		
Seoni	Boys	6,779	508	1,017	235	302	230	284	178	223	493	438	49	63	46·2	59·4	24·3	30·8
	Girls		509		13	12	13	13	7	9	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·3		
Harda	Boys	13,556	1,085	2,033	432	418	472	426	402	358	1,511	1,496	105	92	38·6	37·8	21·7	20·2
	Girls		948		39	22	43	23	24	15	176	271		2	4·2	2·4		
Hoshangabad	Boys	13,495	1,062	2,025	759	698	706	675	598	538	2,250	2,379	123	73	71·4	65·7	41·8	42·4
	Girls		963		88	161	70	136	55	95	...	...	9	...	9·1	16·7		
Saugor	Boys	44,674	3,558	6,700	1,612	1,649	1,605	1,633	1,231	1,257	3,481	3,092	321	250	45·2	46·2	28·7	29·9
	Girls		3,142		348	391	344	389	181	240	400	104		21	10·2	11·4		
Rehli	Boys	7,322	549	1,098	163	162	160	148	110	102	97	85	52	50	29·6	27·5	17·5	17·3
	Girls		549		30	28	30	29	14	9	...	...	1	3	5·4	5·1		
Khurai	Boys	6,272	475	940	231	225	230	224	164	167	302	282	35	50	48·6	47·4	32·9	32·4
	Girls		465		79	80	71	78	62	56	...	...	19	26	16·4	16·8		

Deori	Boys	6,306	476	945	161	163	160	157	125	122	120	105	47	47	33·6	34·2	23·2	22·8
	Girls		469		59	53	52	55	44	36	...	...	11	8	12·5	11·3		
Garhakota	Boys	9,525	739	1,429	197	188	190	183	149	138	149	111	62	37	26·6	25·4	17·1	15·1
	Girls		690		48	39	45	45	29	24	...	...	9	8	9·9	6·6		
Burhanpur	Boys	32,252	2,480	4,838	1,042	959	1,080	1,137	858	827	1,007	1,121	148	177	42·0	38·5	22·5	20·8
	Girls		2,358		50	50	46	56	30	30	...	...	2	4	2·1	2·1		
Khandwa	Boys	15,589	1,245	2,338	733	670	735	653	604	543	1,463	2,171	173	120	58·1	52·6	33·9	31·3
	Girls		1,093		75	88	62	90	42	57	80	120		10	6·4	7·1		
Raipur	Boys	23,759	1,797	3,564	1,165	1,174	1,134	1,187	898	949	3,127	3,376	198	231	64·8	64·5	36·2	35·5
	Girls		1,767		125	116	112	104	84	91	...	102	7	10	7·7	5·4		
Dhamtari	Boys	6,726	473	1,009	176	181	172	154	133	74	425	455	35	25	37·2	38·2	20·5	21·6
	Girls		536		31	37	30	34	19	26	...	...	4	6	5·4	6·9		
Bilaspur	Boys	11,122	863	1,668	635	569	606	498	496	381	994	412	147	168	73·6	57·7	51·5	42·4
	Girls		805		225	224	209	226	164	174	144	155	...	30	27·9	25·9		
Sambalpur	Boys	14,571	1,098	2,186	469	506	452	498	355	391	1,117	1,093	109	92	37·1	46·1	24·8	25·7
	Girls		1,088		55	56	55	55	39	38	...	...	7	6	5·0	5·1		

Appendix D.

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1897-98.

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or Naib.	Number of Schools visited.				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Nagpur	Tahsildar	67	40	46	...	45	10	5	4	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		19	...	51		13	3	...	...	
Katol	Tahsildar	30	47	5	...	4	9	12	2	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		16	...	16		12	2	...	...	
Ramtek	Tahsildar	31	39	12	...	12	9	4	3	2	One school visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		6	...	25		6	...	...	...	
Umrer	Tahsildar	18	31	4	...	4	4	5	3	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	14		...	4	...	...	
Bhandara	Tahsildar	34	32	14	...	...	10	8	2	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	27		6	1	...	...	
Sakoli	Tahsildar	39	47	16	...	...	9	8	4	1	One school visited six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		27	...	17		15	6	...	...	
Tirora	Tahsildar	76	56	31	...	...	30	11	3	...	One school visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		39	...	48		18	9	1	...	
Chanda	Tahsildar	39	70	11	...	6	13	...	6	6	Three schools visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		25	...	23		11	2	2	1	
Warora	Tahsildar	26	27	11	...	7	8	3	3	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		25	...	9		11	4	2	...	
Bramhapuri	Tahsildar	36	14	25	...	10	9	1	1	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		34	...	17		12	3	1	2	One school visited five times.
Wardha	Tahsildar	43	65	11	...	9	9	16	5	1	One school visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		35	...	13		10	6	3	1	

Hinganghat	Tahsildar	17	43	...	...	...	4	6	3	3	One school visited six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		43	...	1		2	6	5	1	Two schools visited five times.
Arvi	Tahsildar	40	114	...	...	2	6	10	17	2	Three schools visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		19	...	27		8	4	1	...	Two do. seven do.
Burha	Tahsildar	47	47	16	...	14	19	10	1	...	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	40		6	1	...	...	
Behir	Tahsildar	17	29	3	...	2	8	3	...	1	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	10		6	1	...	...	One do. six do.
Seoni	Tahsildar	32	34	15	...	...	10	2	2	1	Two schools seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		23	...	20		5	3	4	...	
Lakhnadon	Tahsildar	22	33	7	...	...	5	6	1	2	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		42	...	4		6	2	5	4	One school seen five times.
Chhindwara	Tahsildar	36	33	19	...	...	9	3	3	1	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		31	...	20		8	4	2	1	One school seen five times.
Sausar	Tahsildar	21	81	1	...	...	...	3	5	6	Two schools seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		46	...	14		3	3	...	...	Two do. six do. Two do. seven do. One school seen seven times.
Betul	Tahsildar	35	29	16	...	...	13	2	4	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		16	...	20		14	1	...	...	
Multai	Tahsildar	31	16	17	...	...	12	2	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	23		8	...	...	...	
Sironcha	Tahsildar	20	21	10	...	10	6	...	1	3	
	Naib-Tahsildar		21	...	10		6	...	1	3	
Mandla	Tahsildar	36	8	28	...	24	8	...	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		6	...	30		6	...	...	...	
Dindori	Tahsildar	18	8	10	...	10	8	...	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		2	...	16		2	...	...	...	
Damoh	Tahsildar	42	38	13	...	8	21	7	1	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		34	...	25		8	4	3	1	One school seen five times.
Hatta	Tahsildar	35	28	15	...	3	15	3	1	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		17	...	23		7	5	...	...	

Appendix D.—(*Concld.*)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1897-98.—(Concld.)

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or Naib.	Number of Schools visited.				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Saugor	Tahsildar	30	97	...	...	...	4	18	5	5	Two schools seen eleven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		13	...	21		5	4	...	...	
Rehli	Tahsildar	35	86	3	...	3	6	10	10	3	One school seen five times. One do. six do. One do. seven do.
	Naib-Tahsildar		9	...	26		9	...	...	...	
Banda	Tahsildar	24	38	7	...	3	3	9	4	...	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		16	...	12		10	...	2	...	
Khurai	Tahsildar	25	40	5	...	4	6	10	2	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		4	...	21		4	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore	Tahsildar	31	19	19	...	10	6	5	1	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		24	...	15		9	6	1	...	
Sihora	Tahsildar	49	31	28	...	18	14	4	3	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		32	...	28		11	9	1	...	
Murwara	Tahsildar	31	50	5	...	3	17	6	...	...	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		21	...	14		13	4	...	...	One do. eight do.
Hoshangabad	Tahsildar	46	64	15	...	3	11	11	6	2	One school seen five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		30	...	29		7	7	5	...	
Seoni-Malwa	Tahsildar	26	105	2	...	...	...	3	6	4	Five schools seen five times. Three do. six do. Two do. seven do.
	Naib-Tahsildar		26	...	11		7	5	3	...	One school seen eight times.
Hurda	Tahsildar	32	90	5	...	...	...	7	10	5	Four schools seen five do.
	Naib-Tahsildar		35	...	9		15	4	4	...	One school seen six do.
Sohagpur	Tahsildar	27	45	8	...	...	5	8	3	2	One school seen seven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		30	...	10		11	3	1	1	One school seen six times.

Pachmarhi	Munsiff	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...							
Narsinghpur	Tahsildar	49	96	...	...	...	...	14	23	12	...						
	Naib-Tahsildar		32	...	28	...		12	7	2	...						
Gadarwara	Tahsildar	49	72	12	...	5		15	10	11	1						
	Naib-Tahsildar		29	...	23			24	1	1	...						
Khandwa	Tahsildar	77	44	48	...	42		17	9	8	...						
	Naib-Tahsildar		50	...	45			19	8	5	...						
Burhanpur	Tahsildar	30	24	16	...	16		9	2	2	...	One school seen five times.					
	Naib-Tahsildar		24	...	16			9	3	...	...	One do. five do.					
Raipur	Tahsildar	64	13	52	...	44		11	1	...	...	One do. six do.					
	Naib-Tahsildar		14	...	54			14	...	...	...						
Drug	Tahsildar	52	42	20	...	13		24	6	2	...						
	Naib-Tahsildar		43	...	22			17	10	3	...						
Simga	Tahsildar	37	13	25	...	13		11	1	...	...						
	Naib-Tahsildar		5	...	13			5	...	...	...						
Dhamtari	Tahsildar	72	76	28	...	20		44	10	4	...						
	Naib-Tahsildar		49	...	40			31	9	...	...						
Bilaspur	Tahsildar	52	112	5	...	...		17	10	8	10	One school seen five times.					
	Naib-Tahsildar		46	...	24	...		16	6	6	...	One do. six do.					
	Additional ditto		12	...	45			3	3	1	...						
Mungeli	Tahsildar	28	48	...	...	...		14	10	2	2						
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	20			8	...	...	...						
	Additional ditto		15	...	18			6	3	1	...						
Janjgir	Tahsildar	39	19	26	...	3		9	2	2	...						
	Naib Tahsildar		29	...	21			9	8	...	1						
	Additional ditto		39	...	12			19	4	4	...						
Sambalpur	Tahsildar	51	16	38	...	7		12	...	...	1						
	Naib-Tahsildar		44	...	7			44	...	...	...						
Bargarh	Tahsildar	74	55	27	...	16		41	4	2	...						
	Naib-Tahsildar		47	...	28			31	8	...	...						

Appendix E.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
	Nagpur	Free Church Institution	295	34	38	...	...	
		Neill City High School	505	36	54	...	...	
		Raja Raghoji High School	25	3	...	...	...	
		Sitabuldi ditto	37	4	...	...	...	
		First Grade Middle School, Kampti	158	...	14	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Ramtek	87	...	7	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Umrer	132	...	9	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Katol	48	...	3	...	...	
		Second Grade ditto Kalmeshwar	33	...	2	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Khapa	33	...	...	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Saoner	42	...	6	...	...	
		New English School, Nagpur	70	...	8	...	...	
		Native Institution, ditto	59	...	7	...	...	
		R. B. C. N. Naidu School, ditto	72	...	10	...	...	
		Sitabuldi Aided School, ditto	90	...	14	...	...	
		Roman Catholic Boys' School, ditto	28	...	6	...	...	
		Catholic Mission School, Kampti	43	...	...	...	...	
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur	62	...	7	...	...	
		Orphanage Girls' School, ditto	30	...	...	...	...	
		18 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,440	...	...	160	105	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE	Bhandara	First Grade Middle School, Bhandara	177	...	13	...	...	
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	882	...	...	82	104	

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Wardha ...	...	First Grade Middle School, Higanghat	114	...	5	...	...				
			Ditto ditto Wardha	171	...	17	...	...				
			Ditto ditto Arvi	100	...	9	...	...				
			Ditto ditto Ashti	101	...	8	...	...				
			8 Vernacular Middle Schools	993	...	...	70	103				
	Balaghat ...	...	First Grade Middle School, Burha	91	...	11	...	...				
			3 Vernacular Middle Schools	359	...	...	31	27				
	Chanda ...	...	First Grade Middle School, Chanda	246	...	14	...	...				
			Ditto ditto Warora	84	...	8	...	...				
			Second Grade ditto Sironcha	51	...	3	...	...				
			5 Vernacular Middle Schools	758	...	...	46	62				
	Seoni ...	...	First Grade Middle School, Seoni	88	...	7	...	...				
			Mission School, Seoni	36	...	2	...	...				
			4 Vernacular Middle Schools	383	...	...	32	45				
	Chhindwara	...	First Grade Middle School, Chhindwara	99	...	9	...	...				
			5 Vernacular Middle Schools	758	...	...	75	102				
	Betul ...	...	First Grade Middle School, Badnur	115	...	11	...	...				
			3 Vernacular Middle Schools	390	...	...	42	47				
	Jubbulpore ...	...	First Grade Middle School, Murwara	78	...	9	...	...				
			Hitkarni Subha High School, Jubbulpore	287	*7	22	...	...				*Includes 1 School Final.
			Anjuman Islamia ditto ditto	81	†5	9	...	...				†Ditto 3 ditto
			Church Mission ditto ditto	162	‡9	13	...	...				‡Ditto 3 ditto
			Sadar Bazar Church Mission Middle School, Jubbulpore ...	39	...	4	...	...				
			6 Vernacular Middle Schools	772	...	...	74	82				
	Saugor ...	...	High School, Saugor	351	2	34	...	...				
			Second Grade Middle School, Khurai	46	...	4	...	...				
			14 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,485	...	...	149	177				
	Hoshangabad	...	High School, Hoshangabad	196	§12	16	...	...				§Includes 6 School Final.
			Mission High School, ditto	82	‖2	5	...	...				‖Ditto 1 ditto
			First Grade Middle School, Harda	154	...	15	...	...				

Appendix E.—(*Concld.*)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
Nothren Circle.—(*Concld.*)	Hoshangabad—(*concld.*)	Second Grade Middle School, Seoni	162	...	9	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Sohagpur		...	3	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	564	...	...	55	54	
	Damoh	First Grade Middle School, Damoh	104	...	9	...	...	
		Second ditto Hutta	39	...	6	...	...	
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools	465	...	...	40	41	
	Narsinghpur	First Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	140	...	17	...	..	
		Ditto ditto Gadarwara	99	...	4	...	..	
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,175	...	...	112	122	
	Nimar	High School, Khandwa	31	4	...	...	...	
		First Grade Middle School, Khandwa	209	...	23	...	...	
		Ditto ditto Burhanpur	166	...	11	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	512	...	...	48	80	
	Mandla	Jagannath First Grade Middle School, Mandla	75	...	4	...	...	
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	382	...	...	27	25	
	Raipur	High School, Raipur	299	* 12	36	...	...	* Includes 2 School Final.
		Second Grade Middle School, Dhamtari	48	...	2	...	...	
		Mission School, Raipur	20	...	1		...	
		Rajkumar College, Raipur	21	...	1	...	...	
		Middle School, Rajnandgaon	38	...	4	...	...	
		Middle School, Khairagarh	36	...	1	...	...	
		21 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,937	...	...	291	325	

EASTERN CIRCLE	Sambalpur	High School, Sambalpur	141	4	10	...	...			
		Middle School, Sonepur	36	...	3	...	...			
		Rajkumar School, Sonepur								
		Second Grade Middle School, Bolangir	41	...	...	...	...			
		Ditto ditto Bhawanipatna	33	...	...	...	...			
		High School, Bamra	24	...	1	...	...			
		16 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,572	...	...	142	191			
	Bilaspur	First Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	114	...	5	...	...			
		Ditto ditto Sakti	6	...	...	...	...			
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,057	...	...	84	131			

Appendix F.

Results of the Middle School Examination, 1898.

Name of Middle School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Average number of pupils on rolls in the class.	Percentage of passes to average number on rolls.
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—				
Northern Circle.				
Middle School, Damoh	22	9	27	33·3
Ditto Gadarwara	10	4	15	26·6
Ditto Narsinghpur	20	17	25	68·0
Ditto Murwara	13	9	14	64·2
Ditto Hatta	6	6	6	100
Ditto Sohagpur	5	3	8	37·5
Ditto Seoni-Malwa	17	9	23	39·1
Ditto Harda	17	15	19	78·9
Ditto Khandwa	27	23	26	88·4
Ditto Burhanpur	19	11	22	50·
Ditto Khurai	6	4	7	57·1
Southern Circle.				
Middle School, Kampti	21	14	21	66·6
Ditto Ramtek	9	7	14	50·
Ditto Umrer	12	9	19	47·4
Ditto Katol	5	3	7	42·8
Ditto Kalmeshwar	4	2	15	13·3
Ditto Saoner	9	6	17	35·3
Ditto Wardha	19	17	19	89·4
Ditto Hinganghat	11	5	13	38·4
Ditto Arvi	12	9	13	69·2
Ditto Ashti	15	8	36	22·2
Ditto Bhandara	21	13	24	54·1
Ditto Balaghat	11	11	12	91 6
Ditto Chhindwara	11	9	11	81·8
Ditto Badnur	19	11	20	55·
Ditto Seoni Chhapara	8	7	8	87·4
Ditto Chanda	35	27	41	65·8
Ditto Warora	8	8	10	80·
Ditto Sironcha	3	3	*	*
Eastern Circle.				
Middle School, Dhamtari...	4	2	14	14·2
Ditto Bilaspur	17	5	17	29·4
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—				
Northern Circle.				
Church Mission Sadar Bazar Middle School, Jubbulpore ...	9	4	11	36·3
Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	9	4	10	40·

* Figures not available.

Appendix F.—(*Concld.*)

Results of the Middle School Examination, 1898.—(Concld.)

Name of Middle School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Average number of pupils on rolls in the class.	Percentage of passes to average number on rolls.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—(Concld.)				
Southern Circle.				
Native Institution, Nagpur	13	7	16	43·7
New English School, do.	11	8	13	61·5
Sitabuldi Aided School, Nagpur	16	14	19	73·6
M. A. O. Sadar Bazar School, Nagpur	11	7	12	58·3
R. B. C. N. Naidu School, ditto	12	10	18	55·5
St. Francis de Sales School, ditto	6	6	*	...
Catholic Mission School, Kampti	1	0	*	...
Mission School, Seoni Chhapara	8	2	9	22·2
Eastern Circle.				
Rajkumar College, Raipur	1	1	5	20·
Mission School, ditto	2	1	...	...
Feudatory States.				
Middle School, Rajnandgaon	5	4	*	*
Ditto Khairagarh	4	1	*	*
Ditto Bhawanipatna	2	...	*	*
Ditto Bolangir	2	...	*	*
Ditto Sonepur	4	3	*	*
Rajkumar School, Bamra	4	1	*	*

* Figures not available.

Appendix G.

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1897-98.

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
Southern Circle.	Nagpur ...	Boys ...	4	289	50	64	56	3,834	274	383	72	4,291	45	134	5	314	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	162	...	3	9	524	17	37	1	50	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	42	3,200	254	342	100	3,278	43	166	3	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	40	2	4	2	141	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	Boys ...	9	411	32	37	34	2,858	182	285	73	2,602	27	169	3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	31	2	3	2	85	...	4	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	47	3,206	315	439	44	1,213	37	54	10	222	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	102	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	26	1,823	104	162	32	1,367	50	90	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	90	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	24	1,255	111	182	22	1,139	55	163	2	97	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	208	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,355	87	156	19	674	24	54	4	212	...	4	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,115	94	144	43	1,563	62	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore ...	Boys ...	1	74	5	6	53	3,702	336	453	78	3,892	242	404	5	214	22	24	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	79	1	4	5	161	2	9	13	989	8	33	2	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Mandla ...	Boys ...	11	464	30	32	...	...	...	...	33	1,124	47	85	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	1	57	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	140	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	27	1,237	119	155	37	1,219	89	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	...		...	...	5	173	6	14	2	48	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor ...	Boys ...	1	130	17	20	40	2,264	237	269	46	1,764	74	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	15	616	47	61	17	530	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	45	2,831	274	335	37	1,656	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	9	398	15	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	Boys ...	1	63	3	9	66	3,421	299	413	50	1,872	110	167	5	216	12	12	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	64	3	8	4	125	2	2	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	34	2,208	187	285	55	1,949	29	104	21	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	128	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	137	8,925	699	1,041	57	2,820	168	213	13	656	13	21	98	5,067	99	265
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	109	2	11	2	113	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	160	...	3
	Bilaspur ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	46	3,503	231	369	74	3,781	239	262	...	...	...	...	19	681	30	32
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	4	202	5	9	2	85	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	42	...	1
	Sambalpur ...	Boys ...	1	76	7	10	40	2,518	135	195	94	5,074	146	349	...	...	...	...	128	6,207	330	511
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	168	6	9	6	237	5	17	...	...	...	...	7	290	5	11

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS

OF

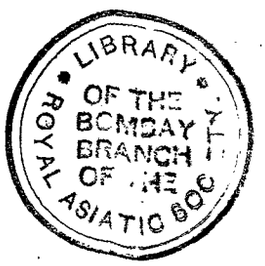
EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99.



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Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, No. 10337, *dated Nagpur, the 20th December* 1899.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1898-99.

READ also—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

During the year 1898-99 agricultural conditions were normal, and a recovery from the decline in the progress of education, which was noticed in last year's Resolution, was therefore to be expected. That this anticipation has not been realized is due to special causes. In the Northern and Southern Circles, these causes did not operate, and the number of scholars has increased by 4·2 and 3·9 per cent., respectively. But in the Eastern Circle there has been a decrease of 18·9 per cent. This decrease was due to the closing of 57 primary schools in the Raipur District, and 82 in Sambalpur. The result of this step was to cause a decrease of 4,431 scholars in the Eastern Circle, and of 431 in the Province as a whole. The decrease in the number of the children of agriculturists taught in the Eastern Circle amounts to 3,060, while for the whole Province the decrease in this respect amounted to 3,300. There can be no doubt therefore that the decrease for the Province as a whole was due to the closing of the schools in the Eastern Circle, but the increase of 2,206 under "private service" is, as Mr. Thompson points out, difficult to explain, and probably arises from inaccurate classification.

2. The closing at one stroke of 139 primary schools, in a Province where primary education has as yet only reached 5·07 per cent. of children of school-going age, is a matter which calls for notice. It is not discussed in the Report; and the only explanation of the necessity is that given incidentally in the table in paragraph 14. From this table it will be seen that the Raipur District Council spent on education during 1898-99 Rs. 7,409 more than was by rule available for that purpose; while in Sambalpur the excess was Rs. 7,533, and the expenditure on education exceeded the total income of the year from all sources. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, in his note forwarding the report for the Eastern Circle, urges the clear necessity on financial grounds which existed for reducing the number of schools. He regards this measure as the consequence of reckless and excessive expenditure on education in the past, the Council having diverted to this purpose funds which properly belonged to other objects. And he points out that even now financial equilibrium has not been reached, and that further considerable retrenchments on educational expenditure must be looked for; and the budgets for 1899-1900 show that there is still some excess to be reduced. There are, however, no doubt other considerations to be borne in mind than those of merely local (*i. e.*, District) finance. It is, for example, a serious result of this step that the number of children of school-going age under instruction in Sambalpur is now less than 4 per cent. (*vide* paragraph 5 of the Report). There appears to have been gross financial mismanagement, for which not the District Council only but also the local Officers have been to blame. But Primary Education must not, on this account, be allowed to suffer unduly. The financial position and the character of the schools must be fully considered; and a clear report must be submitted before any further action is taken.

3. The figures in column 10 of the table show that it is not only in Chhattisgarh that the financial position calls for the most careful attention of controlling officers, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner invites their attention to the remarks made regarding their responsibility by Mr. Ibbetson in paragraph 5 of last year's Review, which have his entire concurrence. The Inspector-General however points out that the method adopted for the purpose of this calculation

of taking an arbitrarily fixed proportion of the consolidated Government grant as a grant for educational purposes, is not always fair to the Councils, and that it leaves out of account the special grant made for the extension of primary education by Sir A. Macdonnell in 1892.

The revision of the provincial contributions in aid of Local Funds has been again postponed in consequence of the general disorganization of these Funds caused by frequent and heavy remissions of land revenue and cesses. When it is again taken up it will probably be found expedient to separate the educational grants from those for general purposes. Meanwhile the amount of the funds available by rule for expenditure on education can only be ascertained approximately. District Councils must of course, be restrained from spending money which they have not got to spend. But the question of closing more Primary Schools is one which demands most careful consideration; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be glad to receive a full and clear exposition of the views of Commissioners when any proposal in that direction is made.

4. The form of the tables given in paragraphs 10—14 of the report has been recast in the manner suggested in paragraph 3 of last year's Review, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge the trouble taken by the Inspector-General of Education in compiling these tables, which will be most useful as a basis of comparison for future years. They are designed to show the progress made in carrying out the policy of Government in the matters of—

(1) Encouraging private enterprise, and substituting as far as possible the subsidizing of aided schools for the maintenance from public revenues of schools under public management.

(2) Steadily raising the scale of fees for all education which possesses a commercial value.

(3) Maintaining a sufficiency of scholarships so as to keep a path to the higher education open to the clever sons of poor parents.

The proportion of expenditure from public funds on aided institutions is 67 per cent. in the case of primary and 58 per cent. in the case of secondary schools. Since the year 1882 the direct expenditure on Government schools has fallen from Rs. 2,60,102 to Rs. 1,12,909, while that on District Council Schools has risen from Rs. 98,082 to Rs. 2,02,823. Thus the total expenditure on public institutions has fallen from Rs. 3,58,184 to Rs. 3,15,732. In the same period the expenditure on aided schools has increased from Rs. 1,29,451 to Rs. 2,87,019, or from 17 to 29 per cent. of the total expenditure on education. The proportion of the expenditure met from fees has risen in all classes of schools, but especially in secondary schools and colleges. As regards scholarships the figures given in paragraph 11 show that there is a liberal provision of them, and that the Province is particularly fortunate in the number of endowments. But the information as to scholarships offered in primary schools, perhaps the most important of all, is incomplete, and it is therefore difficult to judge whether the total provision is sufficient.

5. In paragraph 9 of the Resolution on last year's report Mr. Ibbetson indicated the directions in which a further advance might be made in the direction of making the character of the education given in our primary schools more practical and better suited to the needs of the people. A committee sat to consider the subject in March last, and their recommendations, which are summarised in paragraph 64 of the report, have been accepted, with some modifications, since the close of the year. Anticipating the possible criticism that the changes introduced have a reactionary tendency, Mr. Ibbetson wrote:

"In making our school teaching acceptable to the people lies our best hope of increasing the number of scholars and of securing a ready and willing attendance, and it is worth while to sacrifice some part of what may be theoretically a more perfect course in order to attain this end. The people may not be competent judges in educational matters; but they are very competent judges indeed of what will be of most use to them in their daily life. And there is no doubt that the proposed changes will go far to remove what are generally regarded by native opinion as defects and shortcomings in our elementary instruction, and to render it more attractive to those whom it concerns."

6. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that the work of the Inspectors is well reported on: and he hopes that under the arrangements recently introduced by the Inspector-General, the work of Deputy Inspectors will be more thoroughly supervised, so that instances such as those mentioned in paragraph 21, of Deputy Inspectors remaining for an unduly long time in their head-quarters, may in future be detected in time, and dealt with before the close of the year. Mr. Fraser hopes that the remarks in the fifth section of paragraph 21 regarding the functions of Deputy Inspectors will be taken to heart by all Deputy Inspectors.

7. It is not satisfactory that out of the 41 combined schools in Wardha, only 8 are provided with suitable houses and only 13 have certificated teachers. A great deal also requires to be done in providing certificated teachers and suitable buildings in the combined schools in Chanda, Bhandara, Betul, and Saugor, while in Nimar half the combined schools are said to be in bad order. The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that if the Deputy Commissioners of these districts would give the same systematic co-operation in the cause of education which Mr. Blakesley has given in Damoh, the condition of the combined schools would soon show a very material improvement; and this it is their duty to do. The remarks contained in the recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding the responsibility of District Officers for the advancement of education are worthy of their attention. Mr. Fraser observes with pleasure that the work of the District Councils is generally commended.

8. The remarks in paragraph 43 should be carefully read by all Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, as they explain clearly the kind of help required of them by the Education Department. It may be noted that the utilizing of *mazkuris*, at the expense of the parents, to enforce attendance has been strictly forbidden by the Chief Commissioner.

9. It is satisfactory to notice that the statistics of female education show a slight improvement on those for last year in regard both to the numbers enrolled and to attendance. As usual, the best results have been obtained by Missionary Societies, the Zenana Mission in Jubbulpore, the Free Church Mission in Nagpur, and the Mission of the Society of Friends at Hoshangabad having been especially successful.

10. The practical instruction in Training Institutions is a matter to which the Officiating Chief Commissioner attaches very great importance: and it is to be regretted that owing to the smallness of the practising schools, it has not been satisfactorily carried out in Nagpur It is observed that the same difficulty is not experienced in Raipur, where there is a good practising school, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner would be obliged if the Inspector-General would enquire into the cause of the failure to collect an equally good school in Nagpur, and take steps to obviate whatever difficulty may exist. The Inspector-General should also enquire into the unsatisfactory standard of teaching attained by the teachers at the Female Normal School at Jubbulpore, and submit the result of his enquiry for the Officiating Chief Commissioner's information. Mr. Fraser desires to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the Principal and Staff of the Bombay School of Art in having for so many years conducted the examination in drawing.

11. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with pleasure the success of University Education throughout the year. The friendly rivalry of the High School, Khandwa, is seen to have relieved the congestion in the Government High School, Hoshangabad, thus achieving a desired result. The fees in the former school have, however, decreased in the face of an improved attendance, a fact which should now be reported on by the Inspector-General. In the year under report the Neill City High School and the High Schools at Raipur and of the Church Mission at Jubbulpore have been hampered by the overcrowding which is always liable to beset a system largely eleemosynary. In aided schools it is not possible to do more than discourage this tendency, but in Government Schools it can and must be checked. Physical traning should be more keenly promcted

in the Schools, and further the District Councils should be invited to contribute from the funds they set apart for Secondary Education, to improve the hostel accommodation, which at many of these schools is wholly inadequate.

The suggested separation of the statistics of Middle Vernacular Schools proper, from those of their primary branches, should be carried out in future.

Mr. Fraser is glad to read the generally satisfactory account given of the Rajkumar College, of the Engineering School at Jubbulpore, and of the Farm Class at Nagpur, in which, thanks largely to the energy and zeal of Mr. Joshi, it was found possible successfully to enrol agriculturists.

The admittedly difficult task of promoting technical education in Orphanages should not be abandoned.

12. The report closes as usual with a long list of the societies and individuals, private and official, who have distinguished themselves during the year by their work in or for the department. To all of these the acknowledgments of the Administration are due, as also to the three Circle Inspectors, and to those Deputy Inspectors whose names have been selected for special mention in paragraph 21 of the report.

The Department was successfully administered throughout the year by Mr. Monro, and Mr. Thompson's report is a full and interesting one.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

M. W. FOX-STRANGWAYS,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—T. P. R., 21-12-99—250.

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No. D-3264.

FROM

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., *B.A.*,

OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 20th July 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the state and progress of Education in these Provinces for the year 1898-99.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General statistics.

2. The statistics of all classes of Educational Institutions in the Central Provinces for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 are compared as below :—

Class of Institution.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
British Territory.								
Colleges			5	327	65	5	322	64
Secondary Schools	High Schools		17	735	43	18	916	51
	Middle Schools	English	59	5,853	99	60	6,098	102
		Vernacular	132	16,292	123	129	16,348	127
Primary Schools	English		7	414	59	6	371	62
	Vernacular		1,827	94,577	52	1,703	93,359	54
Special Schools	Eng. and Ver. Schools for males		8	326	41	9	349	39
	Vernacular Schools for females		1	26	26	1	23	23
Females	Secondary Schools	English	10	185	18	10	161	16
		Vernacular	7	623	89	8	874	109
	Primary Schools	English	6	436	73	9	537	59
		Vernacular	136	6,139	45	136	6,144	45
	Total		2,215	125,933	57	2,094	125,502	59
Feudatory States.								
Secondary Schools	High Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools	English	8	214	27	10	290	29
		Vernacular	13	1,504	116	15	1,788	119
Primary Schools	English		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		245	11,955	48	259	12,899	49
Females	Middle Schools, Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools, Vernacular		11	492	45	11	497	45
	Total		277	14,165	51	295	15,474	52

During the past year, the District Councils of Sambalpur and Raipur were obliged to reduce expenditure on education with the result that in these districts 139 Primary Vernacular Schools, containing 6,763 pupils, were closed. Owing to

gains in other districts, the total decrease in schools in British Territory is only 121 and 431 in pupils; and, if schools in Feudatory States be included, the decrease of schools is still further reduced to 103, while the total number of pupils shows a gain of 878. In British Territory, with the exception of Primary Vernacular Schools, the fluctuations in the various classes of institutions and scholars are such as usually occur and will be noticed afterwards. The schools that were abolished were the smallest and most backward, hence the average number of pupils in all classes of institutions has increased from 57 to 59. In the Feudatory States, there is an increase of 18 schools and 1,309 pupils.

Special features of the year's work.

3. In the general summary of the year's operations, it is usual to notice any important changes that have been introduced or any new features that distinguish the period from former years. In the past year, efforts were made and, as the statistics show, with considerable success to remove the effects of the seasons of stress and deterioration; and it may be said that in regard to numbers, attendance, fees and progress, Education, in most districts, has recovered much of the lost ground. Where the famine was severest, as in Jubbulpore, the recovery is remarkable, and except in parts of Saugor and Damoh and also in Narsinghpur, it has been general.

(1) A change in the date of the examinations of the Allahabad University, from March to January, has dislocated the arrangements of the Department, necessitating a corresponding change in the date of the Middle School Examination, in school and college terms and in college holidays.

(2) During the year considerable progress was made in providing new and revised text-books for vernacular schools (see Chapter VIII).

(3) A Vernacular Middle School Examination has been instituted and the first examination will be held in October.

(4) The important matter of book-supply to vernacular schools has been put on a new and improved footing, by the establishment of sub-depôts at convenient centres in the interior of the districts (see Chapter VIII).

(5) The popularity and progress of *deshi kasrat* are so marked, that this matter deserves notice as one of the most important of the year's operations. The excellence of the *deshi* system of gymnastics is attested by general native opinion and by the attention and commendation it has received from European officers, some of whom are reported to have relieved the tedium of the evening in camp by repeating in private the performances of the schoolboys!

(6) In March, a small Committee met in Jubbulpore to consider certain proposals for simplifying the Rural Schools' curriculum, and making it more practical and suitable to the needs of the people.

(7) An impetus, it is hoped, will be given to athletics by the acquisition of suitable grounds for the Field-games Associations of Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

Increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district and circle.

4. The following statement shows the increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district, arranged according to circles:—

	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	*British Territory.*										
	Jubbulpore	3,948	748,146	192	11,401	199	12,164	7	763	...	...
	Saugor	4,007	591,743	139	7,300	140	7,545	1	245	...	...
	Damoh	2,831	325,613	79	3,285	79	3,593	...	308	...	...
	Mandla	5,056	339,373	57	2,266	56	2,208	...	...	1	58
	Hoshangabad ...	4,594	529,945	143	7,170	143	7,976	...	806	...	...
	Narsinghpur	1,916	367,026	103	6,297	104	6,181	1	...	...	116
	Nimar	3,357	253,486	121	5,592	121	5,588	...	...	...	4

	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
British Territory.—(Concld.)											
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	3,843	757,862	209	14,798	215	15,541	6	743	...	...
	Chhindwara	4,630	407,494	52	3,145	53	3,358	1	213	...	...
	Seoni	3,198	370,767	59	3,206	59	3,524	...	318	...	...
	Betul	3,824	323,196	69	3,223	69	3,354	...	131	...	...
	Chanda	10,749	697,610	131	7,245	132	7,404	1	159	—	...
	Wardha	2,428	400,854	115	6,222	113	6,210	...	...	2	12
	Balaghat	3,139	383,331	66	3,791	70	4,067	4	276	...	—
	Bhandara	3,968	742,850	153	7,802	145	8,030	...	228	8	...
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur	11,724	1,584,427	237	15,485	179	13,597	...	...	58	1,888
	Sambalpur	4,948	796,413	154	9,065	72	4,669	...	...	82	4,396
	Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	136	8,640	145	10,493	9	1,853	...	...
	Total ...	86,501	10,784,294	2,215	125,933	2,094	125,502	...	...	121	431
	Feudatory States ...	29,435	2,160,511	277	14,165	295	15,474	18	1,309	...	...

In the Northern Circle, there is a gain of 4·2 per cent. in scholars, and this gain is shared by Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Damoh; but Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad are the only districts that have recovered the ground lost during the famine. In the Southern Circle, there is a gain of 3·9 per cent. in pupils. Wardha alone does not share in the improvement, a fact which is attributed to the plague scare; only two districts, however, Balaghat and Bhandara, have recovered the numbers lost in years of scarcity, one of these, Balaghat, being curiously enough the district that suffered most severely. In the Eastern Circle, there is a decrease of 18·9 per cent. in pupils, owing to the closing of 139 schools in Sambalpur and Raipur. Sambalpur lost just under half its pupils. The percentage of decrease would have been much larger than it is but for the progress made in Bilaspur where there are only 53 less pupils than in 1896-97.

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

5. The following statement shows the percentage of pupils, boys and girls, to the total number of children of school age:—

District.	Children of school-going age.	Number of children under instruction.		Percentage.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Jubbulpore	112,221	11,401	12,164	10·1	10·8
Saugor	88,761	7,300	7,545	8·2	8·5
Damoh	48,842	3,285	3,593	6·7	7·3
Mandla	50,906	2,266	2,208	4·4	4·3
Hoshangabad	82,274	7,170	7,976	8·7	9·7
Narsinghpur	55,054	6,297	6,181	11·4	11·2
Nimar	38,023	5,592	5,588	14·7	14·7
Nagpur	113,679	14,798	15,541	13·01	13·7
Chhindwara	61,124	3,145	3,358	5·1	5·4
Seoni	55,615	3,206	3,524	5·7	6·3
Betul	48,479	3,223	3,354	6·6	6·9
Chanda	104,641	7,245	7,404	6·9	7·1
Wardha	60,128	6,222	6,210	10·3	10·2
Balaghat	57,499	3,791	4,067	6·7	7·7
Bhandara	111,427	7,802	8,030	7·1	7·2
Raipur	237,664	15,485	13,597	6·5	5·8
Sambalpur	119,462	9,065	4,069	7·6	3·9
Bilaspur	174,624	8,640	10,493	4·9	5·5
Total ...	1,667,055	125,933	125,502	7·5	7·5
Feudatory States ...	321,297	14,165	15,474	4·4	4·8

The total percentage of boys and girls at school remains the same as last year. Sambalpur is now relegated to the lowest place on the list, and tested by the percentage of children at school would take rank as the most ignorant in the Provinces. Nimar still holds the first place, a position that is maintained with difficulty. The Feudatory States, with 4·8 per cent. of children at school, now rank above Mandla and Sambalpur.

6. The statement required by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7, Education 191, dated the 28th March 1895), is given in Appendix A.

Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.

7. The percentage of scholars of school-going age under instruction according to sex and race or creed is shown in the following table :—

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age.
	British Territory.			1897-98.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	3	320	634	1	958	650	147·
	Hindus	308	19,614	80,285	294	100,501	667,564	15·05
	Muhammadans ...	11	2,154	6,613	31	8,809	22,959	38·3
	Others	3	596	7,032	...	7,631	1,21,638	6·3
	Total ...	325	22,684	94,564	326	117,899	812,811	14·4
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	294	544	...	838	579	140·9
	Hindus	...	329	5,113	22	5,464	664,498	·8
	Muhammadans ...	...	20	364	1	385	21,621	1·8
	Others	...	10	118	3	131	121,067	·1
	Total ...	...	653	6,139	26	6,818	807,765	·8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	325	23,337	100,703	352	124,717	1,620,576	7·7
	British Territory.			1898-99.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	5	385	916	1	1,307		201·07
	Hindus	296	19,833	78,713	302	99,144		14·9
	Muhammadans... ...	16	2,427	6,641	28	9,112		40·1
	Others	3	518	7,081	2	7,604		6·2
	Total ...	320	23,163	93,351	333	117,167	As above.	14·4
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	555	613	...	1,168		201·8
	Hindus	...	321	5,027	22	5,370		·8
	Muhammadans... ...	...	13	464	1	478		2·2
	Others	...	5	40	...	45		·03
	Total ...	...	894	6,144	23	7,061		·8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	320	24,057	99,495	356	124,228		7·6
	Feudatory States.			1897-98				
Males.	Native Christians ...	...	2	...	...	2	24	8·3
	Hindus	...	1,531	9,493	...	11,024	125,182	8·8
	Muhammadans... ...	...	115	219	...	334	900	37·1
	Others	...	70	2,243	...	2,313	33,517	6·9
	Total ...	...	1,718	11,955	...	13,673	159,623	8·5

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age.
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	...	1	...	1	21	4·7
	Hindus ...	...	...	459	...	459	123,538	·37
	Muhammadans...	...	...	12	...	12	881	1·3
	Others ...	...	...	20	...	20	36,281	·6
	Total ...	...	...	492	...	492	160,721	·3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,718	12,447	...	14,165	320,344	4·4
				1898-99.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	...	1	1	...	2		8·3
	Hindus ...	...	1,770	10,418	...	12,188		9·7
	Muhammadans...	...	143	212	...	355		39·4
	Others ...	...	164	2,268	...	2,432		7·2
	Total ...	...	2,078	12,899	...	14,977		9·3
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	As above.	...
	Hindus ...	...	...	485	...	485		·4
	Muhammadans...	...	...	6	...	6		·7
	Others ...	...	...	6	...	6		·01
	Total ...	...	...	497	...	497		·3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,078	13,396	...	15,474		4·8

In the statement showing caste and creed of pupils, there are only two points that claim attention—(1) the increased proportion of Muhammadans under instruction, and (2) the large increase of Native Christian learners. Muhammadan learners have increased in Colleges and Secondary Schools. In regard to the whole number of males under instruction, the percentage of Muhammadans in Colleges this year is ·07, as compared with ·04 for Hindus; while in Secondary Schools the corresponding percentages for Muhammadans and Hindus are 10·5 and 3. In regard to the total number of boys at school the percentages are not so favourable for Muhammadans. The figures for Native Christian children under instruction present the anomaly of being just twice a possible maximum. The last census gave Native Christian children of school age at 1,229; education statistics show 2,475 as under instruction. This number appears to be less than it should be, as according to a return recently received the total number of children in Mission Orphanages alone is 3,160. The increase, of course, is due to the legacy of children left to Mission Orphanages by the famine. It will be noticed that in the Feudatory States also, Muhammadans take advantage of the opportunities for receiving instruction in almost the same satisfactory proportion as in British Territory.

Classification of pupils according to wealth and occupation.

8. In the table given below pupils are classified according to the wealth and occupation of their parents or guardians :—

Classification of Pupils.		1897-98.	1898-99.
British Territory.			
Richer classes		506	785
Middle classes	Government service	3,141	3,161
	Private service	2,530	2,710
	Estates	5,423	5,315
	Professions	3,608	3,272
	Trades	3,540	3,702
	Total Middle classes	18,242	18,160
Poorer classes	Government service	5,614	5,887
	Private service	8,085	10,111
	Agriculture	48,382	45,083
	Trades	12,011	12,084
	Skilled labour	9,241	9,219
	Common labour	14,249	14,886
	Miscellaneous	9,513	9,287
	Total poorer classes	107,095	106,557
	GRAND TOTAL	125,933	125,502
Feudatory States.			
Richer classes		73	85
Middle classes	State service	272	193
	Private service	132	197
	Estates	883	928
	Professions	570	564
	Trades	271	300
	Total Middle classes	2,128	2,182
Poorer classes	State service	362	303
	Private service	465	688
	Agriculture	8,695	9,301
	Trades	496	747
	Skilled labour	397	543
	Common labour	949	1,131
	Miscellaneous	600	494
	Total poorer classes	11,964	13,207
	GRAND TOTAL	14,165	15,474

The classification in this table is based as usual on the estimated annual income of the parents of the pupils. The highest class comprise persons with an income of Rs.5,000 and upwards, middle class people are taken at from Rs.200 to Rs.5,000 and those with less than Rs.200 a year are considered poor. It is not easy to understand why all agriculturists should be classed as "poor"; and in respect to this class, the statistics present, in comparison with last year, a variation for which no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. The children of agriculturists are less by about 3,300 than last year. If this were confined to Chhattisgarh, the closing of so many schools, all in rural tracts, would account for the difference, but the same thing occurs in the statistics of the Northern Circle. If, as has been suggested, many farmers in late years have sunk to the status of common labourers, one would expect to find a corresponding increase under that class. But the increase under "common labour" is insignificant. It is under private service that the chief increase occurs. No doubt in Sambalpur and Raipur, many agriculturists disappeared from the school rolls, and as there is, on the whole, a decrease of only 431 pupils in British Territory, probably many new admissions were made in urban schools. Still this explanation is only partial, and it is very likely that careless classification accounts for much of the difference indicated by the figures.

Languages learnt by pupils.

9. The arrangement of pupils according to the languages studied by them is shown below :—

Distribution of Pupils.	1897-98. Number of Scholars. 1897-98.	1897-98. Number of Scholars. 1898-99.	1897-98. Number of Schools.	1897-98. Classical. English.	1897-98. Classical. Latin.	1897-98. Classical. Sanskrit.	1897-98. Classical. Arabic.	1897-98. Classical. Persian.	1897-98. Classical. French.	1897-98. Vernacular. Hindi.	1897-98. Vernacular. Marathi.	1897-98. Vernacular. Urdu.	1897-98. Vernacular. Tamil.	1897-98. Vernacular. Telugu.	1897-98. Vernacular. Uriya.	1897-98. Vernacular. Guzrathi.	1897-98. Vernacular. Bengali.	1898-99. Classical. English.	1898-99. Classical. Latin.	1898-99. Classical. Sanskrit.	1898-99. Classical. Arabic.	1898-99. Classical. Persian.	1898-99. Classical. French.	1898-99. Vernacular. Hindi.	1898-99. Vernacular. Marathi.	1898-99. Vernacular. Urdu.	1898-99. Vernacular. Tamil.	1898-99. Vernacular. Telugu.	1898-99. Vernacular. Uriya.	1898-99. Vernacular. Guzrathi.	1898-99. Vernacular. Bengali.
British Territory.																															
Hindus	105,965	104,514	2,215	8,056	154	775	7	103	169	76,181	34 873	2,863	28	908	8,626	306	38	8,563	127	877	6	115	127	78,256	36,387	3,111	200	592	4,438	285	39
Muhammadans	9,194	9,590																													
Native Christians	1,796	2,475																													
Europeans and Eurasians ...	1,216	1,274																													
Others	7,762	7,649																													
Total ...	125,933	125,502																													
Feudatory States.																															
Hindus	11,483	12,673	277	214	...	23	...	...	...	8,271	...	...	...	49	5,822	...	...	290	...	19	...	...	...	9,551	...	...	...	23	5,900	...	...
Muhammadans	346	361																													
Native Christians	3	2																													
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...																													
Others	2,333	2,438																													
Total ...	14,165	15,474																													

The number of English learners continues to increase in both British Territory and the Feudatory States. The decline in Hindi and Marathi pupils, noticed in last year's report, has been arrested, and there is now an increase under both these heads. Uriya learners have decreased by one-half for reasons already noticed.

Total expenditure upon Education and the sources from which it is met.

10. The statements, given in paras. 10, 11 and 12 of last year's report have been omitted, and in their place the statistics required by Secretariat letter No. 3863, dated the 29th May 1899, are given. The following table gives the expenditure upon education for each class of institution with the sources from which it is met:—

Serial Number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure under each head.	Sources from which defrayed. Actuals. Government Revenue.	Actuals. District Funds.	Actuals. Municipal Funds.	Actuals. Fees.	Actuals. Other private sources.	Percentages. Government Revenue.	Percentages. District Funds.	Percentages. Municipal Funds.	Percentages. Fees.	Percentages. Other private sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A.—British Territory. *I.—Male Education.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1	Primary Schools — Government ...	6,876	6,012	...	134	630	100	87·4	...	1·9	9·2	1·5
2	Primary Schools — District Council ...	1,43,721	17,836	1,03,006	...	14,309	8,570	12·5	71·7	...	9·9	5·9
3	Primary Schools — Municipal ...	31,362	...	...	25,132	6,074	156	...	...	80·1	19·4	·5
4	Primary Schools — Aided ...	1,21,797	48,644	20,672	4,451	20,930	27,100	39·9	16·9	3·7	17·2	22·3
5	Primary Schools — Unaided ...	4,011	...	...	...	623	3,388	...	...	...	15·5	84·5
6	Secondary Schools — Government ...	34,898	17,239	...	7,377	9,998	294	49·4	...	21·1	28·7	·8
7	Secondary Schools — District Council ...	52,307	6,073	39,194	...	5,519	1,521	11·6	74·9	...	10·6	2·9
8	Secondary Schools — Municipal ...	71,418	...	...	54,164	16,238	1,016	...	...	75·8	22·8	1·4
9	Secondary Schools — Aided ...	68,899	21,851	84	6,352	20,322	20,290	31·8	·1	9·2	29·5	29·4
10	Secondary Schools — Unaided ...	23,288	...	...	...	11,234	12,054	...	...	...	48·2	51·8
11	Colleges ... Government ...	29,688	19,951	...	...	6,325	3,412	67·2	...	...	21·3	11·5
12	Colleges ... Aided ...	27,844	3,838	...	1,500	7,613	14,893	13·8	...	5·3	27·3	53·6
13	Training Schools	22,775	22,775	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
14	Agricultural School	3,669	3,669	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
15	Practical Engineering School ...	3,221	3,221	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
16	(*a*) Drawing School	292	189	...	103	...	...	64·7	...	35·3	...	...
	(*b*) (Aided) Industrial School ...	360	172	...	...	...	188	47·7	...	...	...	52·3

Serial Number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure under each head.	SOURCES FROM WHICH DEFRAYED.									
			ACTUALS.					PERCENTAGES.				
			Government Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other private sources.	Government Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other private sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
17	Law Classes	3,360	815	...	...	2,423	122	24·2	...	...	72·1	3·7
18	Total expenditure on Male Education in — Primary Schools ...	3,07,767	72,492	1,23,678	29,717	42,566	39,314	23·5	40·2	9·7	13·8	12·8
19	Secondary Schools	2,50,810	45,153	39,278	67,893	63,311	35,175	18·0	15·7	27·0	25·2	14·1
20	Colleges ...	57,532	23,789	...	1,500	13,938	18,305	41·3	...	2·6	24·2	31·9
21	Technical Schools...	33,677	30,841	...	103	2,423	310	91·6	...	·3	7·2	·9
	II.—Female Education.											
22	Primary Schools — Government ...	813	726	...	59	...	28	89·3	...	7·3	...	3·4
23	District Council ...	6,795	9	6,764	...	...	22	·1	99·6	...	...	·3
24	Municipal ...	8,565	...	...	8,474	...	91	...	...	98·9	...	1·1
25	Aided ...	46,180	12,299	1,117	1,362	6,112	25,290	26·7	2·4	2·9	13·2	54·8
26	Unaided ...	3,963	...	...	...	844	3,119	...	...	...	21·3	78·7
27	Secondary Schools — District Council ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Municipal ...	573	...	...	573	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
29	Aided ...	21,939	5,630	77	694	4,209	11,329	25·7	·3	3·1	19·2	51·7
30	Training Schools	7,317	7,223	...	...	...	94	98·8	...	...	...	1·2
31	Total expenditure on Female Education in — Primary Schools ...	66,316	13,034	7,881	9,895	6,956	28,550	19·7	11·9	14·8	10·5	43·1
32	Secondary Schools	22,512	5,630	77	1,267	4,209	11,329	25·0	·3	5·6	18·8	50·3
33	Technical Schools...	7,317	7,223	...	...	...	94	98·7	...	...	...	1·3
	III.—General.											
34	Total Male Education	6,49,786	1,72,275	1,62,956	99,213	1,22,238	93,104	26·5	25·1	15·2	18·8	14·4
35	Total Female Education ...	96,145	25,887	7,958	11,162	11,165	39,973	26·9	8·3	11·6	11·6	41·6
36	Direction	30,174	30,174	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
37	Inspection	82,253	80,598	1,655	...	...	...	98·9	2·1	...	...	...
38	Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	1,954	1,023	632	60	...	239	52·3	32·4	3·1	...	12·2
39	Secondary Schools	17,678	5,292	11,013	...	...	1,373	29·9	62·3	...	...	7·8
40	Colleges ...	9,202	8,360	...	...	...	842	90·9	...	...	...	9·1
41	Technical Schools	552	552	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
42	Buildings and Furniture ...	78,615	11,131	32,142	6,214	671	28,457	14·2	40·9	7·9	·9	36·1
43	Miscellaneous	8,177	6,514	1,663	...	...	...	79·7	20·3	...	...	...
44	Total for Education in British Territory.	9,74,536	3,41,806	2,18,019	1,16,649	1,34,074	1,63,988	35·1	22·4	11·9	13·8	16·8
	B.—FEUDATORY STATES.											
	I.—Male Education.											
45	Primary Schools	30,977	18,699	9,340	439	511	1,988	60·4	30·1	1·4	1·7	6·4
46	Secondary Schools	18,865	14,202	2,922	860	321	560	75·4	15·3	4·6	1·8	2·9
47	Total Male Education	49,842	32,901	12,262	1,299	832	2,548	66·0	24·5	2·6	1·7	5·1
	II.—Female Education.											
48	Primary Schools	2,038	1,551	139	348	...	...	76·1	16·8	17·1	...	...
	III.—General.											
49	Inspection	10,679	9,179	1,485	15	...	...	85·9	13·9	·2	...	...
50	Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	1,024	738	286	...	...	...	72·1	27·9	...	...	...
51	Secondary Schools	1,317	805	72	82	...	358	61·2	5·5	6·2	...	27·1
52	Colleges ...	2,417	2,377	40	...	...	...	98·3	1·7	...	...	...
53	Buildings and Furniture ...	14,252	11,625	400	112	211	1,904	81·5	2·8	·9	1·5	13·3
54	Miscellaneous	2,271	1,298	...	235	437	301	57·1	...	10·3	19·3	13·3
55	Total for Education in Feudatory States	83,840	60,474	14,684	2,091	1,480	5,111	72·2	17·5	2·5	1·7	6·1

Figures are not available for comparing the incidence of expenditure in each class of institution with that of the preceding year. In former reports, Provincial grants to Municipal Committees were included in Provincial expenditure; in this table they are excluded and entered under column 6. On this account the expenditure from Provincial revenue in the present returns shows an apparent decrease of Rs.24,470, and expenditure from Municipal Funds an increase of

Rs.23,741. In the table given in paragraph 13, the expenditure from Municipal Funds, properly so-called, is shown distinct and apart from Provincial contributions. Out of every Rs.100 spent on education in British Territory, 35 are contributed from Provincial revenue, Rs.22 from District Funds, Rs.12 by Municipal Funds, Rs.14 by fees, and Rs.17 from other sources. The proportion of the total expenditure met from District Funds is less than in the previous year, and a larger proportion is met from Municipal Funds, fees and other sources.

Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met.

11. It is impossible to classify scholarship expenditure in the above statement under each class of school and each separate source of payment. It will afford a better view of the encouragement given to education to exhibit, as is done below, the number of scholarships offered for competition and the funds from which they are payable :—

Scholarships where tenable.	Payable from Provincial Revenues.			Payable from District Council Funds.			Payable from Municipal Funds.			Payable from other sources, chiefly Endowments.		
	Number of scholarships.	Period for which given.	Annual value of the total number of scholarships.	Number of scholarships.	Period for which given.	Annual value of the total number of scholarships.	Number of scholarships.	Period for which given.	Annual value of the total number of scholarships.	Number of scholarships.	Period for which given.	Annual value of the total number of scholarships.
In Arts Colleges—			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Junior	8	2	960	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Senior	4	2	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1 & 2	1,134
Graduates	1	2	240	...	...	...	...	...	...			
In High Schools	43	2	4,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	204
In Middle Schools	14	1, 3 and 4	732	73	4	3,504	...	...	...	7	4	202
In Primary Schools... ...	36	Not fixed.	432	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...
In Engineering Colleges ...	2	3	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Science Colleges ...	1	2	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools ...	4	2	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	120
In Agricultural Schools ...	4	2	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	60
In Medical Schools... ...	10	5	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Colleges ...	3	2	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical Colleges ...	1	2	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	120
In Technical Schools ...	6	4	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Sanskrit Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	300
Total ...	136	...	11,736	73	...	3,504	...	...	...	30	...	2,140

* Information not available.

It should be remembered that all these scholarships are carried from a lower to a higher grade institution, linking the lowest Primary School in the Provinces with the Colleges and the Universities, so that it is possible for a poor clever boy from a village school, with little or no aid from his parents, to pass from school to school and attain to the highest degree the Universities can bestow in Arts, Law, Medicine or Engineering. A few small stipends of small value are given by Municipal Committees, but no returns are available. A notable feature of the Central Provinces scholarship system is the number of scholarships available from private sources, chiefly endowments.

Comparative statement of expenditure for past and present years.

12. The statistics in this table show the course of expenditure for the three quinquennial periods from 1882 to 1897, and also for 1897-98 and the present year :—

Serial Number.	Heads of Expenditure and Sources from which defrayed.	Annual average for quinquennial periods.			Annual figures for years of current quinquennium.		Remarks.
		1882-83 to 1886-87.	1887-88 to 1891-92.	1892-93 to 1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I.—Actuals of expenditure under each head.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Primary Schools	3,33,008	3,26,105	3,42,031	3,80,959	3,74,083	
2	Secondary Schools	1,09,085	1,79,730	2,66,221	2,69,445	2,73,322	
3	Colleges	22,764	44,135	45,771	50,892	57,532	
4	Technical Schools	31,257	39,718	44,864	48,485	40,994	
5	Government Schools	2,60,102	2,10,935	1,16,452	1,16,959	1,12,909	
6	District Council Schools	98,082	1,82,383	2,00,348	2,12,539	2,02,823	
7	Municipal Schools	449	11,140	1,09,705	1,13,394	1,11,918	
8	Aided Schools	1,29,451	1,78,015	2,55,501	2,78,357	2,87,019	
9	Unaided Schools	8,030	7,215	16,881	28,532	31,262	
10	Scholarships	27,304	28,818	27,112*	27,897	29,386	
11	Buildings and Furniture	54,982	50,226	76,806	49,053	78,615	
12	Male Education	4 49,455	5,28,748	6,23,072	6,60,900	6,49,786	
13	Female Education	46,659	60,940	75,815	88,881	96,145	
14	General Expenditure	2,29,661	2,17,026	2,54,467	1,96,361	2,28,605	
15	Total Expenditure	7,25,775	8,06,714	9,53,354	9,46,142	9,74,536	
	II.—Percentages of the expenditure under each head, which were defrayed from the several sources of income.						
16	Primary Schools — Provincial revenue	28·1	29·9	22·9	22·1	22·9	
17	Primary Schools — Local and Municipal Funds	49·6	43·5	48·3	53·7	45·8	
18	Primary Schools — Fees	10·0	11·9	14·2	9·9	13·2	
19	Primary Schools — Other private income	12·3	14·7	14·6	14·3	18·1	
20	Secondary Schools — Provincial revenue	57·1	35·9	19·1	17·5	18·5	
21	Secondary Schools — Local and Municipal Funds	13·8	32·2	44·5	43·7	39·7	
22	Secondary Schools — Fees	16·0	17·7	22·2	22·4	24·8	
23	Secondary Schools — Other private income	13·1	14·2	14·2	16·4	17·0	
24	Colleges — Provincial revenue	52·7	39·8	33·2	35·3	41·3	
25	Colleges — Local and Municipal Funds	8·8	7·8	3·3	2·9	2·7	
26	Colleges — Fees	6·7	7·5	19·0	24·5	24·2	
27	Colleges — Other private income	31·8	44·9	44·5	37·3	31·8	
28	Technical Schools — Provincial revenue	92·1	95·6	92·5	93·8	92·9	
29	Technical Schools — Local and municipal Funds	1·9	1·4	·3	·3	·2	
30	Technical Schools — Fees	2·4	2·4	7·1	5·7	5·9	
31	Technical Schools — Other private income	5·6	·6	·1	·2	1·0	
32	Total Expenditure — Provincial revenue	39·7	36·8	26·5	26·0	26·6	
33	Total Expenditure — Local and Municipal Funds	36·9	34·6	40·8	43·2	37·7	
34	Total Expenditure — Fees	10·5	12·7	17·1	15·1	17·9	
35	Total Expenditure — Other private income	12·9	15·9	15·6	15·7	17·8	

* For 1896-97; figures for previous years are not available.

With regard to these figures, generally, and allowing for the check of 1897-98, the tendency is for a larger proportion of the expenditure to be borne by (1) fees and (2) other private sources. This applies to primary schools to a certain extent, and is most marked in secondary schools, in which the fee income has gone on increasing from 16 per cent. of the total expenditure in the first quinquennium to 25 per cent. now, and the income from other sources from 13 per cent. to 17. The same advance in fee income is manifest in Colleges, while private sources of income have reverted to the condition of the first quinquennium.

Expenditure upon Education of each Municipality during the year 1898-99.

13. The Municipal and Local Fund reports furnished with Secretariat letter No. 3863, dated 29th May 1899, were those for the year 1897-98, and were of course useless for the purpose of framing the following table, the figures in which have been obtained from the office of the Comptroller, and, therefore, represent actual payments, and may not tally with the statistics that will soon be available in Municipal and District Council Reports :—

Serial Number.	District.	Municipality.	Income of year excluding "Extraordinary debt" and opening balance.	Expenditure upon education.	Income from fees credited to the funds.	Contributions and subscriptions for Educational purposes from		Net expenditure on education (col. 5 *less* cols. 6, 7, 8).	Percentage of expenditure on income.	
						Government.	Other sources.		Gross col. 5 on col. 4.	Gross col. 9 on col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Municipalities with Secondary Schools.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Nagpur ...	Nagpur ...	2,96,381	9,230	...	...	449	8,781	3·1	2·9
2		Ramtek ...	8,739	2,750	398	1,012	...	1,340	31·4	15·3
3		Kalmeshwar ...	3,398	1,594	260	529	...	805	46·9	23·6
4		Khapa ...	6,552	2,286	210	321	...	1,755	34·8	26·7
5		Saoner ...	2,661	1,408	272	...	...	1,136	52·9	42·7
6		Umrer ...	18,043	4,886	721	1,326	...	2,839	27·1	15·7
7		Mowar ...	3,485	598	57	255	4	282	17·1	8·1
8	Bhandara ...	Bhandara ...	66,858	4,944	1,357	2,425	...	1,162	7·3	1·7
9		Tumsar ...	5,260	1,080	179	150	...	751	20·5	14·2
10		Pauni ...	4,509	1,832	150	858	...	824	40·6	18·1
11	Chanda ...	Chanda ...	37,149	5,463	1,248	1,864	38	2,313	14·7	6·2
12		Warora ...	25,167	3,117	554	...	2	2,561	12·3	10·1
13	Wardha ...	Wardha * ...	28,714	3,987	876	1,100	...	2,011	13·8	7·0
14		Arvi ...	17,031	2,959	574	† 700	...	1,685	17·3	9·8
15		Deoli ...	4,210	754	88	...	26	640	17·9	15·2
16		Hinganghat * ...	25,588	4,036	463	2,000	3	1,570	15·7	6·1
17	Balaghat ...	Burha ...	5,025	2,278	635	1,100	178	345	45·3	6·8
18		Waraseoni ...	4,918	844	46	...	...	798	17·1	16·2
19		Lalburra ...	2,110	492	43	...	...	449	23·3	21·2
20	Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	2,26,601	6,438	185	...	...	6,253	2·8	2·7
21		Sehora ...	5,226	940	67	144	...	739	17·9	14·1
22		Murwara ...	9,320	2,928	527	1,294	10	1,097	31·4	11·7
23	Saugor ...	Saugor ...	85,580	5,916	322	...	...	5,594	6·9	6·5
24		Rehli ...	3,795	1,156	135	510	11	500	30·4	13·1
25		Deori ...	3,611	1,177	105	741	5	326	32·5	9·1
26		Garhakota ...	7,419	1,612	108	...	36	1,468	21·7	19·7
27		Khurai ...	14,603	2,541	309	214	9	2,009	17·4	13·7

* These figures are taken from the Inspector's Report and could not be verified locally.
† Includes contribution for 1897-98.

Serial Number.	District.	Municipality.	Income of year excluding "Extraordinary debt" and opening balance.	Expenditure upon education.	Income from fees credited to the funds.	Contributions and subscriptions for Educational purposes from		Net expenditure on education (col. 5 *less* cols. 6, 7, 8).	Percentage of expenditure on income.	
						Government.	Other sources.		Gross col. 5 on col. 4.	Gross col. 9 on col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Municipalities with Secondary Schools—(concld.)								
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
28	Damoh ...	Damoh ...	12,347	3,993	637	1,077	...	2,279	32·3	18·4
29		Hatta ...	3,413	1,602	266	300	...	1,036	46·9	30·3
30	Seoni ...	Seoni ...	23,176	3,575	691	1,200	30	1,654	15·4	7·1
31	Mandla ...	Mandla ...	7,035	754	...	...	...	754	10·7	10·7
32	Hoshangabad ...	Hoshangabad ...	22,481	1,861	192	...	...	1,669	8·2	7·4
33		Harda ...	27,167	3,559	1,351	...	9	2,199	13·1	8·1
34		Seoni ...	9,817	1,956	409	257	64	1,226	19·9	12·4
35		Sohagpur ...	10,586	1,910	543	435	6	926	18·0	8·7
36	Betul ...	Badnur ...	9,325	3,300	735	2,356	38	171	33·2	1·1
37		Betul* ...	4,662	934	101	360	...	473	20·0	10·1
38		Multai ...	2,944	695	79	427	...	189	23·6	6·4
39	Chhindwara ...	Chhindwara ...	11,567	3,267	711	322	69	2,165	28·2	18·7
40		Mohgaon ...	1,953	731	79	200	...	452	37·4	23·1
41		Pandhurna ...	2,849	819	181	220	...	418	28·7	14·6
42		Sausar ...	1,620	530	67	295	...	168	32·7	10·3
43	Narsinghpur ...	Narsinghpur ...	15,683	3,474	970	2,208	...	296	22·1	1·9
44		Gadarwara ...	28,062	3,200	499	850	9	1,842	11·4	6·5
45		Chhindwara ...	3,545	540	92	36	...	412	15·2	11·6
46	Nimar ...	Khandwa ...	84,034	6,055	1,358	4,000‡	...	697	7·2	·8
47		Burhanpur ...	53,822	7,160	1,192	...	...	5,968	13·3	11·0
48	Raipur ...	Raipur† ...	92,353†	11,217	3,597	347	335	6,938	12·1	7·5
49		Dhamtari† ...	4,271†	1,550	409	185	58	898	36·2	21·0
50	Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ...	32,420	5,042	1,128	1,166	5	2,743	15·5	8.4
51	Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur ...	28,253	1,868	135	...	...	1,733	6·6	6·1
		Municipalities without Secondary Schools.								
52	Hoshangabad ...	Pachmarhi ...	6,321	273	...	273	...	...	4·3	...

* These figures are taken from the Inspector's Report and could not be verified locally.

† The income here given is taken from the last Annual Report on Municipal Accounts and the figures for columns 5 to 8 from Inspector's Report.

‡ Includes contributon for 1897-98.

The figures in this statement show the most extraordinary variations in the expenditure on education in different Municipal towns. Judged by figures and percentages alone, one would say that if ·8 of the total Municipal expenditure is an adequate contribution towards education in Khandwa, 42·7 is much too high for Saoner. Narsinghpur, Badnur and Bhandara are well provided with both Primary and Secondary Schools at a nominal cost to the local rate-payers, while Kalmeshwar, Khapa, Lalburra, Hatta, Mohgaon and Dhamtari contribute from 20 to 30 per cent. of their income for the purpose. But, as mentioned in last year's report, Municipalities differ so widely both in the sources of their income and the objects of expenditure, that it would be impossible to fix any percentage as a limit for educational expenditure. It is plain, however, that some Municipalities, such as Hatta, are spending more than a just proportion of their incomes on education in order to maintain Anglo-Vernacular schools, an object

of the first importance to the persons who compose Municipal Committees, if not to rate-payers in general, while others contribute absolutely and relatively very little towards education.

Expenditure upon Education of each District Council during the year 1898-99.

14. The following table shows the expenditure in each district upon education from District Council Funds :—

Serial Number.	District.	Income of year excluding "Extraordinary debt" and opening balance.	Income of year from school cess.	Income from fees credited to the funds.	Contributions and Subscriptions for Educational purposes from		Total of col. 4 to col. 7.	Expenditure upon education.	Excess of col. 9 over col. 8.	Percentage of col. 9 on col. 3.
					Government.	Other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Nagpur ...	67,778	21,843	398	915	2,084	25,240	26,424	1,184	38·9
2	Bhandara ...	35,997	13,228	...	4,753	850	18,831	18,299	—532	50·9
3	Chanda ...	19,782	6,525	...	5 655	301	12,481	15,044	2,563	76·0
4	Wardha ...	50,549	13,509	284	2,073	732	16,598	19,688	3,090	38·9
5	Balaghat ...	13,639	4,436	...	2,688	40	7,164	7,762	598	56·9
6	Jubbulpore ...	83,911	21,710	...	...	61	21,771	25,637	3,866	30·5
7	Saugor ...	58,155	15,818	...	8,954	334	25,106	19,254	—5,852	33·1
8	Damoh ...	27,335	6,923	...	2,002	35	8,960	10,846	1,886	39·7
9	Seoni ...	25,561	7,052	...	2,976	78	10,106	9,939	—167	38·8
10	Mandla (District Fund)	18,255	...	...	709	...	709	2,474	1,765	13·5
11	Hoshangabad ...	64,488	17,474	...	1,850	245	19,569	18,397	—1,172	28·5
12	Narsinghpur ...	57,728	16,047	...	667	623	17,337	19,209	1,872	33·2
13	Nimar ...	37,146	7,214	...	1,433	353	9,000	12,275	3,275	33·0
14	Chhindwara ...	23,541	7,302	...	489	1,189	8,980	6,932	—2,048	29·4
15	Betul ...	14,157	4,248	...	2,611	97	6,956	7,441	485	52·5
16	Raipur ...	79,016	19,977	...	4,301	1,048	25,326	32,735	7,409	41·4
17	Bilaspur ...	51,280	13,251	...	1,431	...	14,682	21,606	6,924	42·1
18	Sambalpur ...	17,159	5,388	...	6,464	453	12,305	19,838	7,533	115·6
19	Sironcha (Tahsil)	1,812	...	...	291	...	291	810	519	44·7

In the absence of any definite ruling as to the proportion of the consolidated Provincial contribution towards District Council Funds (*vide* Rule 2, p. 104 of District Council Manual) that should be spent on education, column 6 has been calculated at a fraction of the total expenditure of each District Council, the numerator being the total educational expenditure and the denominator the total expenditure of the Council on all objects. Thus, in Nagpur, the total expenditure of the Council is Rs.63,471 and the educational expenditure Rs.26,424, the Provincial contribution being Rs.2,197. The portion of Rs.2,197 that should be assigned to education is $\frac{26,424}{63,471} \times 2,197$, or Rs.915. This, of course, is a rough and ready way of arriving at the portion of the consolidated contribution that should be assigned to education; but I know of no other. It appears, then, that with 5 exceptions and omitting Mandla, 13 districts are spending more than they legitimately should on education. The excess in Nagpur is not large and can easily be met, the total expenditure on education being 39 per cent. of the total income. In Balaghat and Betul, the excess is trifling; but in these districts educational expenditure mounts up to 57 and 52 per cent. of the total income. In Sambalpur and Raipur the excess expenditure has been redressed by closing schools. In

NOTE.—A copy of Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 3357, dated 6th May 1899, has been received since this report was written, in paragraph 5 of which the proportion of the consolidated Provincial contribution to District Councils available for education is taken at one-half. Calculated in this way, column 6, in many cases, would work out differently from the figures given.

Chanda the expenditure on education absorbs 76 per cent. of the total income. In other districts, such as Wardha, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Nimar, the excess is considerable, but education does not seem to absorb an unduly large proportion of District Council income. Chhindwara, Saugor and Hoshangabad do not use up all the funds available for education. When in 1895 the Provincial contributions to District Council Funds were consolidated, the allotments to each district out of the special grant of Rs.50,000, made in 1893-94 for the extension of Primary Education on the combined system, were merged in the consolidated contributions. The grant of Rs.50,000 was a special grant for a special purpose, and originally strictly confined to that object, separate and apart from the expenditure of District Councils on Board Schools, and it seems only fair, when considering how far these bodies have confined themselves to legitimate expenditure on education, to first of all deduct a sum equal to the allotment originally made to each district for the establishment of combined schools, before determining whether educational expenditure is excessive or not. In the foregoing statement this has not been done. Omitting Sironcha and Mandla, the total excess expenditure shown in the above statement, diminished by the short expenditure in 5 districts, is Rs.30,914, which is Rs.19,086 less than seems legitimate if credit be taken for the original special grant of Rs.50,000. Thus, while some districts are spending more than a fair proportion of the local income on education and some less, in the whole Province the expenditure might be increased by nearly Rs.20,000 and still be within what seems fair and reasonable.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

15. The cost of educating each pupil is thus shown :—

Class of Institution.	AVERAGE COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.									
	Number of schools,		Average number of scholars enrolled.		Average daily attendance.		Total average cost per pupil.		Average cost per pupil to Government.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
BRITISH TERRITORY.										
Under Public Management.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	88	90	75	83	260 1 3	329 13 10	160 8 4	222 3 5
Secondary Schools for Boys. Government ...	14	15	1,546	1,638	1,181	1,299	23 8 1	21 5 6	12 5 9	10 8 4
Secondary Schools for Boys. Local Fund and Municipal.	146	142	17,180	16,761	12,264	12,631	7 3 9	7 6 1	1 6 5	1 11 7
Secondary Schools for Girls. Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Local Fund and Municipal.	1	1	78	77	56	56	7 12 11	7 7 11	...	0 0 9
Primary Schools for Boys. Government ...	28	27	1,515	1,498	974	1,027	5 6 8	4 9 5	4 13 5	4 0 3
Primary Schools for Boys. Local Fund and Municipal.	759	730	48,936	49,656	30,971	33,078	3 12 2	3 8 5	0 6 5	0 7 6
Primary Schools for Girls. Government ...	3	3	161	154	88	88	6 6 5	5 4 6	5 13 9	4 11 5
Primary Schools for Girls. Local Fund and Municipal.	64	64	2,719	2,716	1,614	1,757	6 3 1	5 10 6	0 12 2	0 9 3
Special Schools. For Masters ...	4	4	187	163	171	151	159 11 9	139 11 7	159 11 9	139 11 7
Special Schools. For Mistresses	1	1	24	24	20	21	291 7 4	304 14 0	289 9 4	300 15 4
Practical Engineering School ...	1	1	43	43	39	41	77 4 10	74 14 6	77 4 10	74 14 6
Agricultural Schools	2	2	86	82	76	72	53 14 3	44 11 11	53 14 3	44 11 11
Law Classes	2	2	32	27	18	14	105 0 0	124 7 1	17 2 6	30 3 11
Schools of Art	1	1	41	40	35	32	7 5 1	7 4 9	4 3 10	4 11 7
Under Private Management.										
Colleges Aided ...	2	2	211	222	184	195	132 11 7	125 6 11	18 3 0	17 4 8
Secondary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	40	40	3,689	3,812	3,015	3,106	18 7 9	18 1 2	5 6 9	5 11 8
Secondary Schools for Boys. Unaided ...	8	10	244	276	182	226	92 8 2	84 6 0	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	16	17	690	963	531	753	24 15 2	22 12 6	8 14 1	5 13 6
Secondary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	973	874	41,583	40,229	23,718	29,660	2 14 1	3 0 5	1 3 1	1 3 4
Primary Schools for Boys. Unaided ...	74	78	3,086	3,052	1,942	2,039	1 9 7	1 5 0	...	...
Primary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	70	70	3,355	3,334	2,100	2,276	13 6 3	13 13 10	3 8 2	3 11 0
Primary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	5	8	177	291	151	204	5 12 5	13 9 10	...	...
Industrial School	...	1	...	17	...	13	...	21 2 10	...	10 1 10
Total ...	2,215	2,094	125,671	125,215	79,405	88,822	5 15 5	5 15 4	1 12 6	1 13 1
Feudatory States.										
Secondary Schools for Boys ...	21	25	1,701	1,918	1,190	1,388	9 5 6	9 13 4	...	...
Primary Schools. For Boys ...	245	259	11,955	12,500	7,178	7,826	2 5 5	2 7 7	...	...
Primary Schools. For Girls ...	11	11	473	482	288	302	3 14 7	4 3 8	...	...
Total ...	277	295	14,129	14,900	8,656	9,516	3 3 9	4 2 5	...	...

The cost of educating each pupil varies from year to year within very narrow limits. In accordance with the instructions in para. 8 of Chief Commissioner's Review on last year's report, a comparison is instituted between the cost of educating each pupil in these Provinces and in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

Class of Institution.	1897-98. Average cost of educating each pupil in the Punjab.		1897-98. Average cost of educating each pupil in the North-Western Provinces.	
	Total.	To Government.	Total.	To Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts Colleges	223 13 10	136 11 9	354 15 4	269 6 7
Secondary Schools for Boys { Government	43 10 1	11 14 8	41 11 9	4 11 11
Secondary Schools for Boys { Local Fund and Municipal ...	13 9 6	0 0 10	7 5 11	0 0 1
Secondary Schools for Girls. { Government	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. { Local Fund and Municipal ...	25 9 11	2 2 1	23 2 7	...
Primary Schools for Boys. { Government	12 3 9	7 15 9	11 14 9	...
Primary Schools for Boys. { Local Fund and Municipal ...	5 1 8	...	3 11 3	...
Primary Schools for Girls. { Government	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Girls. { Local Fund and Municipal ...	6 12 10	0 9 2	5 1 3	...
Special Schools ... { For Masters	179 14 8	178 2 0	96 14 0	...
Special Schools ... { For Mistresses	...	...	1,091 10 8	1,020 0 0
Law Classes	64 12 6	...	76 4 8	10 2 10

In Colleges, the variations are considerable, both in the total cost and the cost to Government, the figures for the Central Provinces approximating those of the North-Western Provinces. In regard to Municipal Secondary Schools, Government Funds in both the North-Western Provinces and Punjab contribute little or nothing, while in the Central Provinces the contribution is nearly Rs.2 a head. Similarly in Primary Board Schools for boys, Government contributes a mere fraction of a pie in the Punjab, nothing in the North-Western Provinces, and Re.0-8-0 in the Central Provinces. Training Schools for masters are more costly in the Punjab than here, while in the North-Western Provinces they are cheaper than in the Central Provinces, apparently costing nothing to Government. It costs Rs.305 to educate one schoolmistress in the Central Provinces, while in the North-Western Provinces it seems to cost more than Rs.1,000. But the Provinces differ so much in every respect that the utility of following out such a comparison is more than doubtful.

Fee receipts.

16. The statistics of fee receipts are given below :—

Class of Institution.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
BRITISH TERRITORY. *For Boys.*			
Colleges ... { Government	5,286	6,325	
Colleges ... { Aided	7,166	7,613	
Secondary Schools ... { Government	9,122	9,998	
Secondary Schools ... { Local Fund and Municipal	19,525	21,757	
Secondary Schools ... { Aided	18,325	20,322	
Secondary Schools ... { Unaided	9,605	11,234	
Primary Schools ... { Government	551	630	
Primary Schools ... { Local Fund and Municipal	13,829	20,383	
Primary Schools ... { Aided	17,295	20,930	
Primary Schools ... { Unaided	1,151	623	
Law Classes	2,778	2,423	
Total ...	1,04,633	1,22,238	
For Girls.			
Secondary Schools ... { Aided	3,650	4,209	
Secondary Schools ... { Unaided	...	...	
Primary Schools ... { Aided	4,791	6,112	
Primary Schools ... { Unaided	...	844	
Total ...	8,441	11,165	
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c.	743	671	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,13,817	1,34,074	
FEUDATORY STATES. *For Boys.*			
Secondary Schools	338	321	
Primary Schools	267	511	
Total ...	605	832	
For Girls.			
Secondary Schools	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c.	675	648	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,280	1,480	

Fee collections show an increase of Rs.20,257 on the previous year. The increase is general. In Secondary Schools, larger numbers have contributed a larger amount of fees; and in Primary Schools, the Fee Rules, relaxed in the preceding year of famine, were in most districts gradually re-enforced, the result being an increase of Rs.9,385 or 26 per cent. In Primary Schools, there is room for still further improvement, for in many places fees are allowed to run into arrears, a large portion of which has eventually to be written off. In Colleges, fees amount to 24 per cent. of the total direct expenditure, in Secondary Schools to 24 per cent. and 13 per cent. in Primary Schools, while for all classes of institutions fees meet 18 per cent. of the direct expenditure. In Feudatory States also fees have increased.

Expenditure as audited by Accounts Department.

17. The usual statement of expenditure as audited by the Accounts Department is here shown :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure.
1897-98.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	31,700	30,369
Inspection	89.300	80,402
Government Colleges, General	31,900	22,213
Do. Schools, do.	86,400	75,408
Do. do., Special	51,100	47,707
Grants-in-aid	61,480	56,799
Payments by results	11,120	9,425
Scholarships	18,200	14,231
Miscellaneous	7,700	6,373
Refunds	100	133
Total	3,89,000	3,43,060
1898-99.		
Direction	31,100	30,174
Inspection	88,400	80,598
Government Colleges, General	33,700	31,087
Do. Schools, do.	83,500	78,423
Do. do., Special	49 900	42,046
Grants-in-aid	62,656	53,653
Payments by results	11,144	8,811
Scholarships	16,600	15,827
Miscellaneous	7,800	6,514
Refunds	200	114
Total	3,85,000	3,47,247

Results of examinations.

18. The results of examinations for which students of these Provinces appeared are compared in the following table :—

Examination.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
British Territory.			
M. A. Passes	3	...	
B. A. Passes	25	25	
F. A. Passes	50	63	
Matriculation Passes	133	159	
School-Final Examination	16	18	
High Standard of European Schools	8	5	
Middle School Passes	683	796	
Upper Primary Passes	7,749	8,410	
Lower Primary Passes	11,283	11,600	
School of Art Passes	145	129	
L. M. and S. (Surgery)	1	3	
LL.B. and B. L. Passes	11	10	
Teachers' Certificate Examination	288	290	
Native States.			
Matriculation	...	...	
Middle School	9	24	
Upper Primary	604	635	
Lower Primary	987	921	
Teachers' Certificates	32	54	

The results of the various examinations of the year may be accepted as satisfactory. F. A. and Matriculation passes have considerably increased, and the continued improvement in School-Final results, from 12 in 1896-97 to 16 last year, and now to 18, joined to the large proportion of passes to the number of candidates, will no doubt have a formative influence in attracting more pupils to the science side of High Schools. In regard to the results of the Middle School Examination, however, the rapid increase in passes within the last three years is, it is feared, a source of weakness. In 1896-97, 479 passed out of 1,102 candidates; last year the number rose to 692 out of 1,156, and now no less than 820 out of 1,211 are declared fit for a High School. In 1897-98 the fluctuation was attributed to a divergence in the standard owing to constant changes in examiners. This does not apply to the present year's results, as very few changes were made in the examiners. After the examination, general dissatisfaction was expressed with the difficulty of at least one paper, and orders were consequently issued to examiners to make certain allowances. The result is what has been stated above. A further result is that High Schools are now overcrowded with these Middle School passes, many of whom are quite unfit to receive a High School education. This is evident to the most cursory examination of a High School, it is the subject of general complaint by head masters, and is emphasised by the large residuum, sometimes approaching 50 per cent., of pupils who, having studied for one session in the preparatory class, fail to obtain promotion to the entrance class. The standard for the Middle School Examination, instead of being fully maintained and gradually raised with the spread of education, has been lowered, and the result will inevitably be a still further increase of that unhappy class, the "entrance fail," already the dread and worry of all dispensers of patronage.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspector-General of Education.

19. Mr. Monro was in charge of the Department during the year, except from the 3rd June to the 28th of August when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. C. H. Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, held charge of the current duties of the office in addition to his own work. On return from leave, Mr. Monro visited the Middle Schools with their branches at Wardha, Chanda, Khandwa, Murwara and the schools in Jubbulpore, and, starting on tour towards the end of November, he marched through Jubbulpore, Damoh, Mandla, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Raipur and Bhandara, visiting also the Feudatory States of Kawardha, Raj Nandgaon and Khairagarh. He travelled 3,906 miles by rail and 880 by road, was 154 days on tour and inspected 147 schools. I received charge of the Department from Mr. Monro just after the close of the official year, and to me it falls to write the Annual Report.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

The work done by Inspectors of Schools is shown in this statement :—

Name of Inspector.	Circle.	Miles travelled		No. of days on tour.	No. of inspections.	Remarks.
		By rail.	By road.			
Mr. C. H. Browning	Northern Circle ...	645	...	18	25	
„ Kripa Shankar	Do. ...	385	...	24	47	
„ George Thompson	Do. ...	1,242	697	118	157	
„ Hira Lal	Eastern Circle ...	2,336	1,139	146	185	
„ H. Sharp	Do. ...	94	968	102	138	
„ A. P. Mitchell	Southern Circle ...	4,110	1,597	240	283	
„ Ganpat Lal Chaube	Feudatory States ...	2,011	1,380	197	126	
„ Hira Lal	Do. ...	452	101	11	9	

The Northern Circle was held by three officers during the year. Mr. C. H. Browning was in charge from the beginning of the year to the 2nd September, when he proceeded on privilege leave, having held charge of the duties of Inspector-General of Education in addition to his own work for June, July and August. He was succeeded by Mr. Kripa Shankar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who was relieved by Mr. G. Thompson on his return from leave on the 20th November. These officers travelled 2,272 miles by rail, 697 by road, and made 229 inspections, a smaller amount of work than usual owing to Mr. Browning having been on deputation for three months of the year.

The Southern Circle was held throughout the year by Mr. A. P. Mitchell, who was 240 days on tour and travelled 4,110 miles by rail, 1,597 by road, and made 283 inspections. Mr. Mitchell, in addition to the duties of Circle Inspector, is Inspector of European Schools in the Central Provinces and Central India, and consequently is obliged to travel long distances by rail.

The Eastern Circle was held by Mr. Hira Lal, B.A., as acting Inspector from the beginning of the year to the 13th December, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. Sharp. Mr. H. Sharp remained in charge till the 28th March and then was transferred to Jubbulpore. Mr. Hira Lal prolonged his tour into the rains, visiting schools in the interior of the districts. No less than 323 schools were visited during the year, the Inspectors being 248 days on tour and travelling 2,107 miles by road and 2,430 by rail. The work of Inspectors of Schools, as usual, was carried on with efficiency and deserves to be acknowledged. In this commendation Mr. Sharp is included. Though new to the work, he showed much aptitude for inspection and tact in dealing with subordinates and the people.

Work of Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

21. The statement in Appendix B gives details of the work of Deputy Inspectors. These officers spent 324 days more on tour than in the preceding year; they travelled farther, and increased the number of inspections by 433. Four officers remained longer at head-quarters than is desirable or necessary. These are Mr. Nago Yado Rao of Wardha, who was 110 days at head-quarters against 156 on tour; Mr. Jaideo Dixit, Jubbulpore, who spent 139 days at head-quarters and 220 on tour; Mr. Gopal Permanand, Saugor, who was 133 at head-quarters and 225 on tour, and Mr. Jailal of Raipur, who was 120 days at head-quarters and 227 on tour. It should be added that plague is reported to have interfered with the movements of the Deputy Inspector of Wardha for a time. The Deputy Inspector of Nagpur, with a heavier head-quarters' charge than any other officer, made a stay of 68 days in Nagpur suffice, and by judicious allotment of their time, the officers mentioned above should have been able to remain longer on tour. Arrangements have been made by which it is hoped these officers will be able to economise time and travel and distribute their attention more equitably among all the schools of their charge. Two other officers, Mr. Hanuman Pershad of Damoh and Mr. Kedarnath of Seoni, were detained at head-quarters by ill-health.

Mr. Keshao Ram Chandra, Joint-Deputy Inspector, Drug, has established an inspection record, by remaining 340 days on tour and making 295 inspections. This was possible as he has little office work. Mr. Govind Rao Bobde of Nimar and Mr. Sheo Pershad Pande, Nagpur, inspected 270 schools each.

The average number of schools visited by each Deputy or Joint-Deputy Inspector is 240 in the Northern Circle, 239 in the Eastern Circle, and 211 in the Southern. In calculating the average for the Southern Circle, Sironcha is excluded, as the Inspector of that tahsil is not required to devote his whole time to inspection. From 225 to 240 inspections may be accepted as a fair average amount of work for a Deputy Inspector, and the frequent unavoidable changes in the subordinate inspectorate of the Kamptee, Tirora, Seoni and Betul ranges, together with the ill-health of Mr. Kedarnath of Seoni and Mr. Behari Lal of Betul, may be accepted as accounting for the officers of the Southern Circle failing to attain this average.

The quantity of work done is sufficient, and the quality is reported by Circle Inspectors to be fully up to the average of previous years; still, in this

respect, unreserved commendation cannot be accorded to the work of these officers. The diaries of Circle Inspectors very frequently show instances of oversight, laxity, or carelessness on the part of Deputy and Joint-Deputy Inspectors, sometimes of haste and neglect, emphasising the need for constant supervision. This is more notable in the Eastern than in other Circles, especially in Raipur, where Mr. Hira Lal, the officiating Inspector of Schools, has done good work in bringing to light a pernicious system of cram before examinations, and neglect afterwards, apparently not noticed by Deputy Inspectors.

Some Deputy Inspectors fail to be, as they should be, the eyes and ears of the Circle Inspectors, and, through them, of the Department and the Administration. Defects of management and irregularities, instead of being freely communicated, are either concealed or left to be discovered by Circle Inspectors when on tour. Defects and failures in so considerable a body of officers may be expected without detracting from their general merits. The work of Deputy and Joint-Deputy Inspectors is difficult and laborious, requiring a hardened physique to stand exposure to all weathers, and calling for tact, patience and judgment in dealing with officials, local bodies, and the people. As a whole, these officers have done their work so as to give general satisfaction, and several deserve special mention and the thanks of the Administration.

Owing to the reduction in the number of schools in Sambalpur, a Sub-Inspector is no longer necessary. This officer has now been transferred to Saugor, where the need for an additional Inspector had long been felt. The respective charges of the Deputy and Joint-Deputy Inspectors of the Nagpur district have been re-arranged and Kamptee made the Head-quarters of the Joint-Deputy Inspector instead of Ramtek.

The Deputy and Joint-Deputy Inspectors who are reported to have done good work and who deserve mention are :—

Mr. Sheo Prasad Pande, Nagpur.
„ Maruti Ganesh, Chanda.
„ Jaideo Dixit, Jubbulpore.
„ Hanuman Prasad, Damoh.
„ Govind Rao Bobde, Nimar.
Mr. Munna Lal, B.A., Betul.
„ Jeorakhan Lal, Bilaspur.
„ Keshao Ramchandra Purohit, Drug.
„ Ganpat Lal Chaube, Raipur, and now acting Inspector, Feudatory States.

Extra departmental controlling agencies.

22. The extra departmental controlling agencies are :—

1. District Councils and Local Boards.
2. Municipal Committees.
3. District Officers and their subordinates.
4. School Committees.

District Councils.

23. The educational work of District Councils continues to be done, in general, in a satisfactory manner. Much depends on the attitude of the District Officer, and in this respect the influences brought to bear on these bodies have contributed to economy and despatch. The influence of Local Boards on education has become so very slight, that in many districts it has ceased to be regarded. The famine expenditure of the previous year, and in some districts the expenditure on education, in excess of the proportion of their income ear-marked for this purpose, left District Councils very short of funds. Hence little has been done in the way of new buildings, and the strictest economy has had to be exercised in all other respects. The usual short sketch of the state and progress of schools within the limits of District Council control is given below :—

24. *Nagpur.*—The number of schools is 152 and scholars 9,646, being an increase of 6 schools, and 503 scholars. There is a slight decline in attendance attributed to plague. Fees have increased by Rs. 125, and the passes

by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have increased from 403 and 649 to 446 and 719, respectively. Eight candidates from training classes in Vernacular Middle Schools obtained teachers' certificates. Rural board schools, properly so-called, have generally certificated teachers, good buildings, are well appointed and in good repair with school gardens. But combined schools are not so fortunate; 21 out of 33 have untrained teachers, and only 10 have suitable houses. Only two new buildings were completed for the latter during the year, towards which local liberality contributed Rs.762. Progress in rural board schools is generally satisfactory, in combined schools only moderately so; and till better buildings and better teachers are provided it must remain so. The management of schools by the Nagpur Council continues to promote the best interests of education.

25. *Wardha.*—To the outbreak of plague is attributed the fact that education in this district has made no progress during the year. In fact, there is a decrease of three unaided schools, and the fee collection has declined by Rs.338. Owing to plague, it is reported, many schools were closed for the time, the Council had less funds owing to plague expenditure for education, and the attention of officials and the leading inhabitants was diverted from educational matters. Hence nothing was done to provide houses for combined schools. Out of 41 schools of this class in the district, only 8 are provided with suitable houses, and only 13 have certificated teachers. The contrast between rural board schools and combined schools is striking. The former have well appointed good houses, with gardens and a competent and fairly paid staff; the latter struggle on in miserable verandahs or improvised huts, with few appliances and inefficient teachers. It is no wonder they are not, as a rule, popular: it is schools like these that help to bring the whole rural school system into disrepute. The Lower and Upper Primary examinations give 420 and 290 passes against 401 and 273 in the previous year. The District Council continued to take much interest in education, and routine work is generally well done.

26. *Chanda.*—Education in the Chanda district is reported to be making some progress. The number of schools remains unchanged, but scholars have increased by 169, with a smaller increase in attendance. There is a slight improvement of Rs.94 in fees; but even in the best of times, the people of Chanda are most averse to paying for education. The inspection charges were re-arranged in August last. Instead of having full charge of one portion of the district, the Inspecting Master will now be the Deputy Inspector's assistant, and the latter will be held responsible for the progress of all schools. Sironcha still retains a separate Deputy Inspector. More progress has been made in Chanda in providing combined schools with houses than in the neighbouring districts, and both rural board and combined schools are reported to be well housed and appointed. Combined schools, however, are not so successful as they should be, among the most unprogressive being those specially opened for Dhers. Only 7 are in charge of certificated teachers, and 54 are still confined to the Lower Primary stage of instruction. Upper and Lower Primary passes are 222 and 423 against 154 and 374 in the previous year. The work of the Council is well reported on, and as little delay in disposing of educational work as possible takes place.

27. *Bhandara.*—There is a decline of 8 schools, all in the Tirora range, but an increase of 221 pupils. Fees have also increased by Rs.253. Progress is seen in the increase of Upper and Lower Primary passes. The former have increased from 338 to 414, and the latter from 573 to 715, and Middle Schools succeeded in passing 3 students for teachers' certificates. This supply is altogether indequate to meet the demand for trained teachers, as only 16 out of 72 combined schools have competent masters. The Inspector of Schools attributes the closing of 8 schools in the Tirora range to the fact that the charge was held by three different Joint-Deputy Inspectors during the year. Combined schools are still ill-provided with buildings. In the Bhandara range nearly all have suitable houses, and five new houses are under construction, provided partly from subscription and partly from District Council Funds. But in the Tirora range, 25 combined schools are yet without houses of their

own, meeting as usual in verandahs and other unsuitable places. The distinctive feature of the Bhandara schools is the excellence of their gardens. Some of them, the Inspector reports, "would do credit to a market gardener in the "quantity and quality of their productions." The work of the Council, as usual, deserves high commendation.

28. *Chhindwara.*—The number of schools has increased by 1, scholars by 188, and fees by Rs.240. The increase in average attendance is 258. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have increased by 34 and 32, but are still short of what they were in the pre-scarcity period. With the exception of 5 combined schools, all rural schools have suitable buildings and are well appointed; and as local subscriptions have been collected towards the cost of the five buildings still required, it is expected these will be constructed inside the current year. There is still a want of certificated teachers in combined schools, only 7 out of 16 having passed. Large tracts of Chhindwara are still unprovided with schools, and a considerable field for expansion exists in the northern jagirs. Chhindwara, like Bhandara, is noted for the excellence of its school gardens; even where the soil appears to be very unpromising, it has been made to yield to cultivation and manure, and the Inspector reports that the zeal and interest of the Deputy Inspector, Mr. Panchabhai, "have infected both masters "and boys with a desire to excel in the practical study of agriculture and with a "love for plants and flowers." Education has undoubtedly improved in this district, and the progress has been fostered by the District Council's management of the schools.

29. *Balaghat.*—There is a considerable recovery in the Balaghat district from the depression of the previous years. There is an increase of 4 schools, 274 pupils, and Rs.344 in fees. The percentage of attendance has risen from 49 to 57, still a low and unsatisfactory percentage, but a great improvement on the attendance of the preceding year. The efficiency of the schools is attested by an increase of 78 and 60 in the Upper Primary and Lower Primary passes respectively. There is still room for much improvement in the Balaghat schools, and the progress of the year is accepted as an earnest of the future. District funds are not in a sufficiently prosperous state to admit of sufficient expenditure on buildings. Several rural board schools are in urgent need of repairs, and 12 out of 25 combined schools are without houses of any kind. Rural board schools have qualified masters, but as many as 15 certificated masters are still needed for combined schools, and these the Middle Vernacular Schools seem unable to supply. The educational work of the Council, entrusted to a small Sub-Committee, is well and promptly done. In this respect the District Council of Balaghat has always shown a praiseworthy example.

30. *Seoni.*—In many respects education in Seoni compares not unfavourably with larger and richer districts. There is no increase in schools, but scholars and attendance are better by 264 and 205, and fees by Rs.262. There is still room for improvement in attendance. The Upper Primary examination shows a recovery in the progress of the children, and passes have increased by 45, there being a decline in Lower Primary results. The Middle Vernacular Schools could pass only 1 student for a teacher's certificate. In regard to certificated teachers, however, Seoni is very well off, there being only two unqualified men in the district. In regard to school houses, also, this district is well provided; only 4 combined schools are without suitable buildings. This state of matters is very creditable to the District Council.

31. *Betul.*—The schools of this district also show a very satisfactory recovery. Scholars have increased by 137 and attendance by 381 or 13 per cent. Fee receipts have increased 40 per cent. to Rs.939. Upper Primary passes are better by 40, while there is a decline of 22 in Lower Primary passes. The Vernacular Middle Schools were able to pass two students for teachers' certificates. There is a crying need for more qualified teachers, only two in the 24 combined schools having certificates. Rural board schools are generally well managed, and well provided with houses, apparatus and gardens. Progress in them is fair, and if not distinctly popular and attractive, they are not unpopular. Combined schools have not made so satisfactory

progress. Seventeen, indeed, have proper buildings, and another house is under construction; but with the great majority of the teachers unqualified, progress cannot be satisfactory. The Inspector of Schools commends the promptitude and business-like manner in which educational work is transacted by the Council.

Thus, in all the districts of the Southern Circle, except Wardha, progress and recovery are apparent, more especially in the districts of the Satpura range, which suffered so severely in the years of scarcity.

32. *Jubbulpore.*—Notwithstanding a loss of two aided schools, there are signs in this district of a wonderful recovery after the famine. There is an increase of 242 pupils, and, more important still, attendance has improved by 13 per cent. Examination results have also improved. Eleven students from training classes obtained certificates; Upper Primary passes are better by 156, and Lower Primary by 31. The improvement stops with boys' schools. Girls' schools show little sign of progress. Rural board schools are well housed, well found and well managed, and the Inspector of Schools in his recent tour found few signs of their supposed unpopularity. A much larger sum, Rs.9,147 against Rs.3,292, has been spent on buildings than last year. Still 15 combined schools remained without houses. One is being erected at his own cost by a well-to-do resident for the combined school at Parwar. The supply of certificated teachers is fairly adequate, only 8 combined schools being under untrained men. The District Council is commended for attention to schools and prompt disposal of educational work. This might be expected under the presidency of Pandit Raghunath Rao, with Pandit Luchman Rao as Secretary. Much of the energy displayed in educational work, however, receives its impulse from the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., who personally inspected many schools and deputed his subordinates to see to the proper execution of construction and repairs. In Jubbulpore is exemplified, to the full, the remark in paragraph 43, that it is the attitude rather than the action of District officials that determines the progress of education.

33. *Narsinghpur.*—There is no distinct recovery in the schools of this district. There is, indeed, an addition of 2 unaided schools, and attendance is fully maintained, but numbers have slightly decreased. The training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools are not so well managed as they should be. Five students obtained teachers' certificates. There is a decrease of 5 in Upper and an increase of 26 in Lower Primary passes. Girls' schools have not improved. All schools, rural, board and combined, are provided with trained teachers. Larger sums than in the previous year were spent on construction and repairs; 5 buildings for Primary Schools are now under construction, but several buildings still require repairs. All combined schools but 5 have fair, and several have excellent buildings. But these combined schoolhouses are not kept in proper repair owing to the illiberality of School Committees and the smallness of fee income. It is probable, indeed, that the people of Narsinghpur are still in a more depressed state after the famine than in Jubbulpore. The contract system of construction adopted in Narsinghpur gives the minimum of stability and the maximum of expenditure, and it is hoped that a new era of Council management has set in with the Secretaryship of Mr. Narayan Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, both as regards economy in building and despatch in disposing of personal questions, the delay in disposing of which is prejudicial to discipline and progress. It is hoped the renewal of the district sports at the Burmhan fair will be accompanied by improved athletics. Drill is now bad, and it has re-acted on discipline.

34. *Saugor.*—There is one school more than last year, and scholars and attendance have increased by 6 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively. It is doubtful how far this improvement can be maintained. Rural board schools for girls, but not combined schools for girls, share in the improvement. The number of Upper and Lower Primary passes is 460 and 595 against 469 and 591 in the previous year. From training classes in Vernacular Middle Board Schools no students passed, but from training classes in schools in the minor Municipalities of Deori, Garhakota, Khurai and Rehli 9 passed. There is still a great want of trained teachers in combined schools, as many

as 22 out of 35 being under unqualified masters. Rural board schools for boys are well housed, 3 standing in need of repairs, but 3 board schools for girls are without suitable accommodation. The state of combined school houses is very unsatisfactory: only 8 have proper buildings, 21 are without houses, meeting in narrow verandahs, with incomplete appliances, and masters for the most part incompetent. It is no wonder these schools languish. Years of pronounced inefficiency have rendered them unpopular, and this unpopularity reacts on attendance and progress. The Teachers' Conference was resumed in October, and will, it is hoped, be continued. This district, till lately, had only one Deputy Inspector for 133 schools, a charge much too large for one man. A Sub-Inspector has lately been appointed. There is some delay in the discharge of educational work, especially in correspondence, but generally the Council deserve commendation for the management of education.

35. *Damoh.*—There is an increase of 1 school; scholars have increased by 4 per cent. and attendance by 13 per cent. But in many places it is difficult to maintain the schools in efficiency. Upper and Lower Primary results have deteriorated. Training classes in Vernacular Middle Schools have not produced a supply of trained teachers, and results schools, now placed on the combined system, have merely survived. Considering the long period of scarcity through which the district has passed, followed by a further and apparently indefinite period of distress in the north of the district, the schools have been maintained in a very creditable manner. But for the systematic co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Blakesley, throughout, they must have deteriorated to a serious extent, or disappeared altogether in many places. Combined schools, with three exceptions, have fairly good accommodation, and all, save 4, have certificated teachers. It has not been possible to re-enforce the fee rules, relaxed in the previous years. The work of the District Council under Mr. Anant Lal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, as President, and Rai Bahadur Lachmi Chand, as Secretary, has been transacted punctually.

36. *Hoshangabad.*—There is an increase of 12 per cent. in pupils and 15 in attendance; schools remaining as last year. The improvement in attendance is accompanied by better results at the Upper and Lower Primary tests, the increase being 79 and 160 respectively. Training classes supplied four certificated teachers during the year. More qualified teachers are required, as there are still 12 uncertificated masters in combined schools. There were 21 last year. The district was not visited by the Inspector of Schools in the last touring season; but, judging from the annual report, it appears the schools have made a slight recovery from the effects of scarcity, but no very marked progress can yet be recorded. More has been done than in the previous year to keep school buildings in good order; Rs.3,549 was spent on construction, repairs and furniture against Rs.1,890. But the persistence of the District Council, in opposition to all advice, in constructing school houses on the contract system, is not considered to be economical or productive of substantial work. Much remains to be done to provide combined schools with accommodation, as only 16 out of 40 have houses of their own. There are 4 schools in the Makrai State that are reported to be well equipped with furniture and apparatus.

37. *Nimar.*—Nimar is one of the very few districts in the Northern Circle in which statistics of schools and attendance have declined. There is a loss of 3 schools, and attendance is worse by 5 per cent. than last year. The standard of instruction has been maintained and Upper and Lower Primary passes are better by 69 and 26 respectively than last year. This improvement is confined, for the most part, to rural board schools, aided schools having deteriorated. Training classes have, for so far, been a failure, and there is still a lack of qualified teachers, especially in combined schools. Exact figures have not been given regarding accommodation, but much still remains to be done to provide houses for combined schools. Before 1898-99 these schools were as badly managed as it was possible to manage them. They were run for the benefit of lazy, untrained and incompetent masters, who did no honest work, and lived on their fixed pay and contributions in fees or subscriptions of a somewhat

irregular kind. Furniture and apparatus did not exist. It was necessary to remove many of these men, put fees on a proper footing and provide the apparatus absolutely necessary for carrying on the schools. This was done as far as possible, but not without friction and opposition on the part of the masters interfered with and difficulty in obtaining funds for books, maps, &c. Half of these combined schools are still in bad order. The attendance is irregular, there are still several incompetent masters, and there is not wanting a passive, in some places a hostile, attitude of the people towards the schools. Notwithstanding this unfavourable report, Nimar still stands first in the whole Provinces in the percentage of pupils at school to children of school age Masters' Conferences were resumed during the year, and gardens, for the first time, have been started in 13 schools. Till quite lately, the District Council of Nimar, while conducting routine work in a prompt and business-like manner, was very dilatory in carrying out the suggestions of the Department. Confidence on both sides has now been restored and harmony prevails. This is attributed to the Secretary, Mr. Krishna Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

38. *Mandla.*—Local Self Government does not extend to Mandla. Rural schools are managed by the Department. There has been no distinct progress during the year: on the contrary, reports go to show that education is more unpopular than some years ago. There is one school less than last year, and a loss of 43 scholars, while attendance is slightly better, but still irregular. In one respect the Mandla schools are well managed. Houses and appliances are generally very good, and local subscriptions towards houses for combined schools have been liberal. Three schools, unfinished last year, have been completed, and 2 others constructed. Eight more remain to be provided. There is still a want of competent teachers; none are produced locally, and the number of candidates sent for training to Jubbulpore is insufficient to meet the wants of the district, while men from other districts are most unwilling to serve in Mandla. Female education, as might be expected, is still very backward, only one girls' school, that of Pindrai, showing signs of vigorous life.

39. *Raipur.*—The District Council, Raipur, in the pre-famine period, expended a larger proportion of its income on education than it could afford and larger than the rules on the subject admit. Whether this excessive expenditure was the result of pressure brought to bear on the Council by the Educational Department, or was readily and willingly incurred on the advice of the Department by a Council anxious to advance the cause of education, and unrestricted by the financial controlling authority, need not here be referred to. The matter is fully discussed in paragraph 5 of the Chief Commissioner's Review of the last Education Report. With the exhaustion of local fund balances in famine expenditure, however, it became necessary to narrowly examine the state of the finances, with the result that education was found to be absorbing a larger share of local funds than is prescribed for that purpose, and it became necessary to close 57 schools containing 2,347 pupils. The total loss of pupils, however, is only 1,787 for the district, the balance being made good by gains in other schools. Attendance in the Raipur schools is only 59 per cent., which is unsatisfactory. There is a decline in Upper and Lower Primary passes of 21 and 290 respectively, which is less than might have been expected. There is much room for improvement in instruction. The reports of the Inspector of Schools brought to light many irregularities, cramming for examinations and complete neglect of regular work afterwards, carelessness, if not worse, in registration, and general superficiality. Some of these defects are incidental to the Salary Results System, but several have grown up under imperfect inspection. A marked feature of the Raipur schools is the large number of girls in boys' schools, there being in some cases actually more girls than boys. A good deal has been done to provide school houses during the year. The closing of so many inferior schools with unsuitable houses or none at all, leaves less provision to be made in this respect; and for the same reason, there should be an ample supply of certificated teachers for all schools.

40. *Bilaspur.*—The schools of Bilaspur may be said to have completely recovered from the effects of famine. There is an increase of 8 schools,

1,747 pupils, and attendance is better by 1,908, the percentage in rural board schools being 77. Fees have also increased by Rs. 1,516. The results of the recognised standard examinations show little variation from the preceding year; but reports show steady progress. Instruction in agriculture is reported to have much improved, Training classes have been reorganized, and two Middle Vernacular Schools raised to the first grade. There is still a want of qualified teachers, the supply from the Raipur Normal School being insufficient. The opening of eight venture schools during the year is said to indicate the appreciation of education by the people. Physical instruction is a special feature of the Bilaspur schools. It was here that the present system of *deshi kasrat* first took root. Female education is reported to be making progress, and one girl from the Chanta Mission School passed the examination for a teacher's certificate. The Deputy Commissioner took special interest in school buildings, and as many as 18 new houses were constructed during the year, and most of the old ones were thoroughly repaired. Altogether rural schools in the Bilaspur district have been well managed during the year, and have made satisfactory progress, thanks to the interest taken in them by the District Officer and the prompt and satisfactory transaction of educational business under the presidency of Mr. N. N. De, and Mr. V. M. Kelkar as Secretary.

41. *Sambalpur.*—For reasons exactly similar to those that necessitated the closing of 57 schools in the Raipur district, it was necessary to close 82 schools during the past year in Sambalpur. These schools were attended by 4,416 pupils. There remain only 72 schools in this district with 4,659 pupils; just under half the pupils have disappeared from the school rolls.

This is not the first time the schools of Sambalpur have suffered a collapse. In the period prior to 1876-77, Sambalpur was in the unique position of having 255 private aided schools with 11,369 pupils, besides 21 Government village schools. These schools were supported by what were originally voluntary contributions, commenced by an enthusiastic District Officer and willingly paid so long as he was in the district, but afterwards realized in a manner little different from Government demands. When the pressure necessary to realize subscriptions was not applied, the contributions failed and 239 schools with 10,740 scholars were closed.

So high was the reputation of the system of these private aided schools that Sir G. Campbell, when laying the foundation-stone of the Senate House of the Calcutta University, referred to the Sambalpur schools as an example of what could be done in the way of introducing a system of primary education, and the Sambalpur schools formed the type on which the system of aided schools for Bengal was based.

Gradually and slowly during the past 21 years, the ground, so suddenly lost in 1876-77, was recovered, and in last year's returns there were 154 schools in Sambalpur with more than 9,000 children. The collapse is not so complete as in the former period; but if in Raipur and Sambalpur and several other districts, advance in spreading education is to be mainly looked for in the more economical and effective application of the funds already available, it is difficult to see how progress can be made. The funds at the disposal of District Councils are very inelastic, and any increase that may accrue will be more than swallowed up by the tendency for education to become more expensive with the development of the Provinces and the gradual advance in the standard of living. Economy has, in the opinion of most District Officers and in the opinion of the Department, been carried to starvation point, and the miserable incomes of teachers in result aided and combined schools is the subject of frequent remark. Economy, carried to this point, defeats its own object. Teachers paid just up to the modicum of subsistence, can never be vigorous, contented workers. Their discontent and inefficiency produce that state of passive resistance to education that it is so desirable to overcome.

With regard to the schools that remain, they are in fair order with moderate attendance (64 per cent.) and scholarship. The buildings are in good order and

there are good school gardens. There will be no difficulty in securing the services of qualified teachers, as many men must be left unemployed owing to the closing of so many schools. Fees in Sambalpur are not properly levied. This is nothing new; it has always been difficult to collect fees in Sambalpur; but, seeing that this district has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity while neighbouring districts were in want, the time seems to have come when the small fee payable in rural schools should be levied. The educational work of the Council has been discharged with care and promptness. The Department and Council work in perfect harmony.

Municipal Committees.

42. The comparative figures for schools inside Municipal limits are given in Appendix C. Omitting girls' schools, in only 19 Municipalities are half the boys of school-going age under instruction; in 12 the percentage is 60 or upwards, and only in 3 towns does the percentage rise to 80. These are Narsinghpur with 87 per cent. boys of school age under instruction, Mandla with 84 per cent. and Nagpur with 80 per cent. It is curious to note that Mandla district, the most backward in point of education, should have its head-quarters the most advanced in this respect in the Provinces. Raipur, Bilaspur and Seoni-Malwa have 70 per cent. or upwards of their boys at school, Bhandara follows with 69 per cent., Sohagpur with 68, Badnur and Wardha with 63 each, Khandwa with 61, Hoshangabad with 60, Burha 59 and Jubbulpore with 57. In towns, where Colleges and High Schools are situated, the percentage of pupils under instruction is increased by the influx of students from beyond Municipal limits. Amongst Municipal towns that have had the advantage of an English school, the most backward are, Seoni-Chhapara and Khapa, with only 28 per cent. of boys at school.

With regard to the management of Municipal schools, nothing can be added to previous reports. They are well managed in every respect, and between Municipal Committees and the Department there exist perfect harmony and mutual co-operation.

Tahsildars.

43. In accordance with the Chief Commissioner's orders, as per Book Circular No. XLVII, dated the 20th November 1893, Tahsildars are required to submit quarterly statements of school inspections. These returns are generally received months after the period to which they refer, and are thus of little or no value. The inspections of these officers for the year are shown in Appendix D. The figures, as might be expected, show a considerable improvement on those of the previous year, when the time and energies of Tahsildars were devoted to the struggle with famine. The quantity of work done may be accepted as generally sufficient. No Tahsildar has conspicuously neglected his schools. Two Tahsildars, Sehora and Arvi, paid 114 and 139 visits respectively to schools, and these officers left no school unseen. Others paid fewer visits, but did equally good work. It is not so much the number of schools that a Tahsildar visits that is important, as the distribution of his inspections, his attitude towards the schools, and the means he employs to increase numbers and improve attendance. Thus, the Tahsildar of Nagpur paid as many as 47 visits to schools, but he left 49 unseen. The Tahsildar of Khandwa, visiting some schools with unnecessary frequency, made 71 inspections, but neglected 43 others. In the same way, the Tahsildar of Raipur left 28 out of 50 schools unseen. What the Department, as representing the Administration, has always looked for, and not in vain, from Tahsildars and Civil Officers generally is attitude rather than action, but in the case of Tahsildars complaints are sometimes heard that an attitude, not altogether sympathetic, is occasionally followed by action calculated in some cases to estrange the people from the schools. Excess of zeal may be as injurious as prolonged neglect. To try, for example, as was actually done in one district, to secure attendance by means of muzkuris, paid by the parents of the boys whose attendance they were sent to secure, must, in the opinion of the officiating Inspector-General, produce that very aversion to education it is intended to remove. It should be added that District Officers, everywhere, have in the past year, personally and through their subordinates, given every assistance in their power, directly and indirectly through Local Bodies, to the advancement of the schools.

The Tahsildars whose work is most favourably reported on are :—

Mr. Gopal Rao Deshmukh, Katol.
„ Mukund Rao, Arvi.
„ Ganpat Rao Narayan, Sausar.
„ Muhammad Takki, Behir.
„ Syed Ibkar Hussein, Sihora.
„ Sunder Lal, Saugor.
Mr. Panda Baijnath, B.A., Khurai.
„ Abdul Azim, Bunda.
„ Khan Sahib Elijah Jacob, B.A., Mandla.
„ Vishamber Nath, B.A., Burghar.
„ Sher Muhammad Khan, Dhamtari.
„ Kasim Shariff, Raipur.

School Committees.

44. There is nothing new to be said regarding the place of Committees in the management of schools. They continue to take an interest in education in proportion to their advancement. Where, as in Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nagpur, Wardha and, to a less degree, in Bilaspur, the members are often men of some education and intelligence, they are decidedly helpful. In these districts Committees have a sense of *quasi*-ownership in the schools, and hence take an interest in their prosperity. In more backward districts, such as Mandla, Balaghat, Chanda and also Raipur, Committees, while sometimes taking an interest, though seldom an active interest, in the schools, are frequently irregular in holding meetings, illiberal and averse from responsibility. In a word, through ignorance and suspicion, they are always more ready to disclaim responsibility and to find excuses for shortcomings than to admit that it is their interest or duty to assist and support the schools. While admitting the shortcomings and failures of Committees in many districts, their general usefulness must be acknowledged, as indeed is evident from the long lists of Committees recommended for good work by Deputy-Inspectors and Inspectors of Schools, out of which a considerable number receive honourable mention in para. 106.

CHAPTER III.—University Education.

Colleges.

45. The statistics of Colleges are shown in the following statement :—

Colleges.	Number of colleges.	Number of students.	Average number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Expenditure (Direct).					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
1897-98.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	85	88	75	14,183	...	5,229	3,475	22,887	260 1 3	161 2 8	4	10
Aided ...	2	216	211	184	3,838	1,500	7,166	15,501	28,005	132 11 7	18 3 0	18	36
Total ...	3	301	299	259	18,021	1,500	12,395	18,976	50,892	170 3 4	60 4 4	22	46
1898-99.													
Government ...	1	83	90	83	19,951	...	6,325	3,412	29,688	329 13 10	221 10 10	4	26
Aided ...	2	214	222	195	3,838	1,500	7,613	14,893	27,844	125 6 9	17 4 8	*21	*37
Total ...	3	297	312	278	23,789	1,500	13,938	18,305	57,532	184 6 4	76 3 11	25	63

* One candidate passed as Teacher in F.A. and one in B.A.

There is a decrease of 4 in the number on the rolls of the Colleges, but the average for the session is higher than in the preceding year. There is an increase in fees of Rs. 1,543. Twenty-five students, including one teacher, obtained the B.A. degree against 22, and there is a large increase in the number of passes by the First Arts or Intermediate standards.

The Jubbulpore College.

46. The statistics of the College are given in the following table :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in F.A.	Number passed in B.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1897-98 ...	85	88	75	85	14,183	...	3,475	5,229	22,887	260 1 3	161 2 8	4	10
1898-99 ...	83	90	83	92	19,951	...	3,412	6,325	29,688	329 13 10	221 10 10	4	26

Changes in the staff during the year were confined to the Principalship. Mr. Sharp having been granted a month's extension of the summer vacation, Mr. Datta, M.A., Senior Professor, held charge of the current duties of the office of Principal from the re-opening of the College after the summer holidays to the 5th August, when Mr. Sharp returned from leave. During this period Mr. Browning exercised general supervision over the College, in addition to his own work, and delivered lectures to the B.A. Class. On the 5th December, on Mr. Browning's return from privilege leave, the interchange of appointments previously sanctioned by the Administration between Mr. Sharp and Mr. Browning took place, the former relinquishing the Principalship of the College to Mr. Browning, in exchange for the Inspectorship of Schools. This exchange of appointments promises to be beneficial alike to the College and the Inspectorate. As Inspector, Mr. Browning, and, as Principal, Mr. Sharp, proved themselves successful educationists ;. but in their present appointments each has work more congenial to his tastes and more conducive to his health.

The strength of the College is steady, but the attendance has improved and the fee income increased. There is an apparent increase in expenditure. Last year the Principal's salary was not debited to the College. In the year under report it is. The expenditure is now normal. The increase in fees is a matter of arrangement by which five instalments fell within the year instead of four. The results of the University Examinations are very satisfactory. Out of 5 candidates, 4 obtained the B.A. degree, 3 being placed in the second division. Forty-six appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 26 passed, 4 being placed in the second division. These results compare favourably with the College itself in former years or with other Colleges, and the results might be accepted as very satisfactory, but for the small number of B.A. candidates and the small attendance in the B.A. classes. On the 31st March the 4th year class contained 8 students and the 3rd only 5. This small number has been reached by a progressive decrease from 9 to 7 in the previous year, and now from 7 to 5. This matter is discussed by the Principal in his report, and he is not very hopeful of improvement so long as the College course is confined, as at present, to science. The general belief that the conditions prescibed for a literary degree are less arduous than those for a degree in science, coupled with the literary trend and temperament of the students, prevents any increase in the B.A. classes. He also thinks the change of the date of the University Examinations from March to January, produces an injurious effect, because as scholarships cannot be declared till after the results of the Calcutta University are published in June, scholars, no matter to what University they belong, are practically debarred from entering the 3rd year class which is formed immediately after the publication of the results of the Allahabad University in February. Mr. Browning mentions one ray of hope in this otherwise gloomy picture. In the current year the 1st year class contains 32 students, of whom no less than 24 have taken the scientific course. This seems to promise that in two years' time the 3rd year class will receive increased numbers.

The excellent accommodation for students provided in the boarding house is not made sufficient use of. There is ample space for 48 students, while only 30 resided in it during the year, and it is proposed to make residence compulsory on all scholarship-holders who are without relatives in Jubbulpore. The accommodation has been much improved during the year by the addition of mess-rooms and kitchen. The College Library has been increased by books to the value of Rs. 734. Scientific periodicals are now to be supplied for the use of the Professors, and scientific apparatus and materials are kept in order and up-to-date by annual supplies from England. The annual meeting of the Jubbulpore Field Games Association was held in the College grounds in November with the greatest success. Owing to the near approach of the University Examinations, and also the want of a gymnasium, less attention had been given to athletics by the students than usual, with the result that they failed to secure the first place in the annual competition. The Principal regrets that his colleagues, with the exception of Mr. Datay and Mr. Shrouti, take no interest in athletics. Mr. Browning generously attributes the success of the College during the year to Mr. Sharp.

Morris College.

47. The figures are compared below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1897-98	99	95	93	97	600	1,500	5,436	4,000	11,536	121 6 11	6 5 1	8	23
1898-99	94	92	88	96	600	1,500	5,395	3,767	11,262	122 6 7	6 8 4	6	22

The number of students is 5 less than in the previous year, and other statistics present proportionate decreases. For the B.A. degree 12 students appeared, of whom 6 passed. No student obtained honours. For the F.A. Examination 49 appeared, of whom 22 passed, all in the Third Division. The poorness of the B.A. results is attributed to the plague scare. Many students who went to their homes in the *Diwali* holidays did not return for a considerable time. In this College, the paucity of B. Course or science students, a proportion of only one in three taking that course, is attributed not to want of taste for science, but to the difficulties of the subject owing to the extent of Mathematics required for its successful study. The Principal reports favourably of the discipline of the College, and thinks his students free from the prevalent want of respect for authority. There is unfortunately no recreation ground attached to the College, and systematic physical exercises are impossible ; still field games are not neglected, and some of the best student cricket and tennis players belong to the Morris College. The Hostel is acknowleged to be an unmixed boon ; it is a pity, therefore, it is not more largely taken advantage of. It is open to students of the Neill City High School and the Morris College ; yet there are only 40 boarders in it.

Hislop College.

48. The statistics of the College are given below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of ducating each pupil.		Number passed in B.A.	Number passed in F.A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.		
1897-98 ...	117	116	91	78	3,238	...	10,065	3,166	16,469	141 15 7	27 14 7	10	13
1898-99 ...	120	130	107	82	3,238	...	9,498	3,846	16,582	127 8 10	24 14 6	14	11

The progress of the Hislop College is satisfactory. Students, attendance and fees have all increased, and the results of the B.A. Examination are good. Out of 32 candidates, 14 passed, of whom 3 obtained honours, one in Mathematics and two in Sanskrit. In addition to these, the Persian Professor of the College graduated in Persian, standing first in the whole University. There are signs of greater interest in the science course; in the 4th year's class, 13 took up the B. course, 11 of these appeared for the Degree Examination and 8 passed, one taking honours. In the current year, a fair proportion are taking up science. The F.A. results are not so satisfactory. Out of 41 candidates only 11 passed, 3 in the second division and 8 in the third. The Principal attributes the inferior results to plague, which, in the most important months of the year, December to February, distracted the attention of the students from their studies.

The College hostels were full during the year. There were 66 inmates in the large hostel, and 14 boarders in the Native Christian hostel. Twenty-one hostel students appeared for the different examinations, and 17 passed. This speaks well for the discipline and management of the hostels. With regard to the career of the students in after life, many enter Government service, a number study Law, an increasing number take to Medicine, and a few, Engineering. The College has a strong staff of 3 European and 5 Native Professors, and commands the confidence of a large and increasing community. It is pleasant to record that the utmost harmony prevails betwen the Hislop and Morris Colleges.

CHAPTER IV.—School Education.—(General.)

SECTION A.—Secondary Schools—(Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

49. The comparative statement of Secondary Schools is shown in the following table :—

Secondary Schools.		1897-98			1898-99.		
		Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance, High Standard, School-Final or Middle School Examination.	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance, High Standard, School-Final or Middle School Examination.
British Territory.							
Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.							
Government		4	152	36	4	200	37
Aided		9	469	103	9	572	104
Unaided		4	114	13	5	144	22
	Total	17	735	146	18	916	163
Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools.							
Government	English	6	1,044	113	6	1,010	150
	Vernacular	4	368	...	5	460	...
Local Fund and Municipal.	English	30	3,118	269	30	3,192	348
	Vernacular	116	14,432	...	112	14,398	...
Aided	English	19	1,578	223	19	1,776	227
	Vernacular	12	1,492	...	12	1,490	...
Unaided	English	4	113	14	5	120	14
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools	English	59	5,853	619	60	6,098	739
	Vernacular	132	16,292	...	129	16,348	...
Total High and Middle Schools		208	22,880	...	207	23,362	...
Feudatory States.							
Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools.	English	8	214	9	10	290	24
	Vernacular	13	1,504	...	15	1,788	...
	Total	21	1,718	9	25	2,078	24

The pupils in Secondary Schools have increased by 482, of which High Schools account for 181 and Middle Aided Schools for 198. In last year's report, there was a pause in the progress of High Schools; now the increment is no less than 24 per cent. High Schools depend for their pupils on the success of Lower Secondary Schools in passing pupils by the Middle Standard, and are little affected by economic conditions. At the last Middle School Examination, 731 candidates passed against 596 in the previous year, hence it is that pupils in High Schools have increased. The reason for so large an increase of Middle School passes is explained in paragraph 18. The statistics for vernacular middle schools are misleading. Apparently 16,348 pupils, after passing the Upper Primary Standard, are reading in middle vernacular schools. This is not so: in reality only 2,123 pupils in middle vernacular schools in British Territory have advanced beyond the Upper Primary Standard. The statistics of English secondary schools include only pupils in the secondary stage of instruction, but the statistics of vernacular secondary schools include those in the primary stage as well. This applies also to the statistics of middle vernacular schools in Native States. It would probably be well, in future years, to separate the statistics of middle vernacular schools proper from their primary branches.

List of Secondary Schools.

50. The list of secondary schools is given in Appendix E.

Statistics of High Schools.

51. Departing from the previous practice of giving a separate statement for each High School, with the statistics of their Middle and Primary Departments, the figures for all High Schools, properly so-called, are shown in one statement, and Middle and Primary Schools are relegated to their proper place. High Schools are treated less in detail in this report and more notice given to Middle and Primary Schools than usual. The statistics are as follows :—

Name of School.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Number of candidates sent up for Entrance or School-Final.		Number of candidates passed.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Government High Schools.					Rs.	Rs.				
High School, Saugor	40	72	35	47	923	1,215	14	14	2	11
Do. Hoshangabad	57	50	50	48	1,251	1,214	23	20	12	16
Do. Raipur	43	62	38	47	962	1,152	19	19	12	7
Do. Sambalpur	12	16	12	13	272	291	7	6	4	3
Aided High Schools.										
Free Church Institution, Nagpur ...	112	151	113	139	1,700	2,185	60	65	34	26
Neill City High School, do. ...	193	219	174	197	2,985	2,812	100	82	36	40
Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore ...	33	73	32	46	514	740	13	16	9	5
Hitkarini Sabha High School, do. ...	84	81	68	67	1,278	1,618	39	43	7	22
Anjuman Islamia High School, do. ...	12	16	11	15	208	238	10	8	5	3
Unaided High Schools.										
R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur ...	25	25	24	22	281	359	15	16	3	1
High School, Sitabaldi	37	36	30	32	467	563	24	15	4	9
Jubilee High School, Chanda	...	25	...	18	...	539	...	7	...	1
High School, Khandwa	31	45	28	46	601	460	15	23	6	10
Friends' Mission High School, Hoshangabad.	21	13	19	10	54	68	10	10	5	1

High School, Saugor.

52. The Saugor High School has regained its good name as a progressive and successful institution. Pupils, attendance and fees, all show a satisfactory increase, and the Matriculation

results, notwithstanding numerous and unavoidable changes in the staff, are very good, 11 passing out of 14, 6 of these being by the School-Final Standard. The growing popularity of the science course, as attested by these results and by the report of the Inspector, is hopeful for the future of the science course in the Jubbulpore College. Here, as elsewhere, numbers have outgrown accommodation. It is impossible to provide the funds for enlarging the school, and it only remains to harmonise numbers and accommodation in the way indicated in paragraph 8 of the Chief Commissioner's Review of the Report on Education for 1897-98. The progress of the school and its popularity reflect credit on the Head Master, Mr. Nanak Chand, B.A., and on Mr. Joshi, the Vice-President of the Committee.

Government High School, Hoshangabad.

53. The Hoshangabad High School has 7 pupils less than last year. This is owing to the competition of the Khandwa school. But the present numbers are as many as the staff can efficiently instruct, and, as in Saugor and other places, the class-rooms are crowded. Attendance and progress are good, and the matriculation results, 16 passes out of 20 candidates, are excellent, especially as the students took a high place on the grade list. Three, all who appeared, passed the School-Final Standard. This school is well taught and well managed, creditable alike to the Head Master, Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., and the Committee, three members of which, Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudri, Pandit Jagannath Pershad and Seth Manu Lal, deserve special mention.

High School, Raipur.

54. The statistics of the Raipur High School are very favourable in all respects, except the most important. Instruction, as tested by the University results, is not efficient, and the matriculation results are disappointing. Six out of 13 passed the Entrance Examination, but only 1 out of 6 the School-Final. The Inspector of Schools, indeed, is satisfied with the general state of the School, and perhaps the results of the University Examination are not the highest test of a school's efficiency; still 7 passes for a school of 62 pupils is a poor result of a year's work. Like Saugor and Hoshangabad, the classes are overcrowded and the accommodation insufficient; and, in addition, the staff is too weak for the number of pupils.

High School, Sambalpur.

55. Sambalpur is a small High School. It depends for its pupils chiefly on its own Middle Department. It is the only Government High School that is not overcrowded and not likely to become so. It is in a fairly satisfactory state, and the present Head Master, Mr. Panigrahi, B.A., has succeeded in improving the school and has been confirmed in his appointment. Three candidates out of 6 passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Upper Secondary Department of the Hislop College.

56. The Free Church Institution shares in the general progress of High Schools. There is an increase of 39 pupils, with a larger fee income; but there the improvement stops. Out of 65 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University only 26 passed. Last year 34 passed. Variation in the standards of examiners should not be too readily accepted as accounting for fluctuations in results, and in the absence of any explanation, the comparative poverty of the entrance results may be credited in part at any rate to unmanageable classes. Notwithstanding moderate results the Free Church Institution is well managed and the staff is efficient; and probably with better material from the Middle Schools, much better results would follow in High Schools.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

57. In the Neill City High School, numbers have outgrown accommodation. The Inspector reports the class-rooms as overcrowded. Increased numbers should have produced a larger fee income than in the previous year, whereas there is a decrease of Rs. 173 of which no explanation has been offered. Probably there are considerable arrears that could not be collected owing to the plague scare. Forty out of 82 passed the Entrance Examination, against 36 in the previous year. This is no doubt a large number of passes, but 42 failures indicates very imperfect appreciation of the requirements of the University. No doubt, overcrowded class-rooms and unmanageable classes are accountable for many failures; but Managers of High Schools would consult the best interests of education

by resolutely setting their faces against admitting pupils beyond the capacity of the accommodation and the staff. This is a very popular school, well managed, with a competent staff and a vigorous Head Master.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

58. The Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore, has more than doubled its numbers; attendance and fee income have also improved. Beyond this the improvement does not seem to have gone. Out of 16 candidates for the Entrance Examination only 5 passed; one School-Final candidate failed. This result cannot be called good and compares unfavourably with that of last year. The Inspector, however, reports favourably of the school, referring to the fact that the school, as a whole, is overcrowded. It is well managed and the staff is exactly the same as in the previous year; so it is hoped the failure is only temporary, and, as noted above, University results are not the only, nor perhaps the best, test of a school's efficiency.

Hitcarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.

59. The Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore, presents few fluctuations in statistics. With fewer pupils, a larger income has been raised from fees. The Entrance results are fairly good, 17 passing out of 29; but the instruction of the School-Final Class must have been defective, as only 5 out of 14 passed. There is a lack of trained teachers in this school, and Mr. Monro remarks of the accommodation. "The present building is in a lamentable state of disrepair, and some "of the classes are accommodated in what can only be described as cattle-sheds." The school is run at a trifling cost of Rs.446 a year to the Society and an effort should be made to provide a new building. The present state of matters is far from creditable to the Hitkarini Sabha.

Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

60. The High School under the Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore, has retrograded. Pupils, indeed, have increased, but efficiency has declined. Only one out of 6 candidates passed the Entrance Examination; for the School-Final, the pupils were better prepared, as both of those who appeared were successful. Disagreements among the managing body are reflected in the unprogressive state of the school.

Unaided High Schools.

61. Amongst Unaided High Schools, 3 may be regarded as failures. The R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur, passed only one candidate out of 16 sent up. The wonder is, not that the managers continue such a school, but that parents are so ill-advised as to send their sons to so inefficient an institution. The Jubilee High School, Chanda, has yet to justify its existence. It was opened in June 1897, and now, at the end of two years, succeeds in passing only one pupil out of 7. The Friends' Mission School, Hoshangabad, as a High School, is a failure. There is a strong and well qualified staff; but it is understood the Mission look not so much to University results as to the opportunities a High School affords for religious instruction. The Sitabaldi High School continues to improve, and shows a higher percentage of passes than any other school sending up candidates to the Calcutta University. The statistics of the Khandwa High School show continued progress. No explanation is given of why larger numbers have produced a smaller fee collection. Ten passed the Entrance Examination out of 23 candidates. Pupils are now being prepared for the School-Final Standard.

General remarks on all High Schools.

62. It may be noted that in Government High Schools the percentage of passes to candidates for Matriculation is 62; in Aided Institutions, it is 44; and in Unaided Schools, it falls to 31.

Physical training in Government High Schools receives regular attention. All are provided with gymnasia, and drill is regularly practised. In Saugor physical training is fair, but capable of improvement; in Hoshangabad, it is fair, but the assistant masters fail to take an interest in it. It is reported good in Raipur and Sambalpur. In Aided and Unaided High Schools in Nagpur, drill and gymnastics have hitherto been comparatively neglected; but with the acquisition of a suitable ground for the Field Games Association it is hoped physical training will receive an impetus. In the Hitkarini Sabha High School and the Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore, the state of physical exercises

leaves much to be desired, in this respect presenting a remarkable contrast to the Church Mission High School which won the "Fuller" Challenge Shield at the last meeting of the Field Games Association, defeating the Jubbulpore College.

Hostel accommodation in High Schools for boys from distant places is still defective or entirely wanting in very many places. In Saugor, there is none worth the name; it is very imperfect in Raipur; in Hoshangabad, partial hostel provision exists, pending the transfer to the school of the old hospital on the completion of the new; in Sambalpur, it is sufficient. Hostels have been provided in connection with the Hislop and Morris Colleges, and these are available for High School students of the Free Church Institution in the case of the Hislop College Hostel, and for students of the Neill City High School in the case of the Morris College Hostel. There is no hostel attached to the Hitkarini Sabha High School or the Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore, nor is there any hope of providing them. Students are accommodated in buildings hired for the purpose by the Manager of the Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore, pending the completion of a new hostel which is being built on a suitable site lately acquired. Other High Schools have no hostel accommodation.

Results of the Middle School Examination in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

63. In Appendix F will be found a list of Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, showing the success of these institutions in passing pupils by the Middle School Standard. The total number of passes is 731 against 596 in the previous year, the number of candidates being respectively 1,022 and 929. The large increase of Middle School passes has been referred to in paragraph 18, and cannot be taken as a test of the increased efficiency of these schools. Passing by the Middle Department of High Schools, the state of which is indicated by the state of the High Departments, the Middle Schools in the Northern Circle are generally in good order. Narsinghpur is a good school, but the building is crowded. Burhanpur maintains its reputation as a fair school, but here again there is overcrowding. Khandwa is a very progressive school, and the instruction is good, notwithstanding the very crowded state of the class-rooms. The same remark applies to Harda, though here the pressure has been relieved by hiring a house for a part of the Hindi Ancillary School. Gadarwara shows satisfactory results and is a moderate school. Here, also, accommodation is insufficient. Damoh is the only one of the larger Middle English Schools in the Northern Circle where the accommodation is sufficient. Of minor schools, Murwara is the best, followed closely by Seoni-Malwa and Sohagpur. Hatta is a small school whose maintenance is a heavy burden on the Municipal Committee. Khurai is a bad school, reduced to a very unsatisfactory state by quarrels among the staff fostered by party spirit in the Municipal Committee. This state of matters has now ceased, as the Municipal Committee have surrendered to the Department the powers of transfer and appointment of teachers.

In the Southern Circle, the Kamptee Middle School is reported to be the best. It is a difficult school to manage, owing, in part, to a multiplicity of vernaculars; and its success at the recent examinations disproves what has hitherto been brought forward as the cause of its failure, namely, the inferior capacity of the pupils. The accommodation in this school is ample. Bhandara has improved and is creditable to the staff and management; but the accommodation is insufficient. Chanda continues to show good results. The accommodation is moderately good. Wardha is one of the best schools in the Circle, but the accommodation is very unsatisfactory. This will now be remedied. Seth Bachraj has made a gift of a large building for educational purposes, which, when put in order, will afford sufficient accommodation. Balaghat is a moderate school. Seoni is reported as in excellent order; and this is borne out by the results of the Middle School Examination. Out of 13 passes no less than 9 stood in the 1st Division. This school is also overcrowded, but the pressure in the main building will soon be relieved by the provision of separate accommodation for the Branch. Chhindwara continues a well-managed and successful school with sufficient accommodation. Badnur has passed a satisfactory percentage of its pupils, but it is not well reported on. Umrer, Warora, Hinganghat, Arvi, Ashti and Ramtek, not situated at District head-quarters, are all flourishing institutions, and scarcely inferior in

size and instruction to Zila Schools. Umrer is overcrowded. Warora is at present without a school house, the old building having been declared unsafe. Of minor schools the best are Saoner, Sironcha and Katol. Khapa is a bad school; its abolition is under consideration.

In the Eastern Circle, besides the Middle Departments of High Schools, there remains only one school, Bilaspur. The Inspector's report on it is favourable. The Dhamtari School has been closed.

Of the schools referred to above, 6 are Government institutions, 4 being the Middle Departments of High Schools, two, Ashti and Katol, are under District Councils, and 28 are under Municipal management. Out of 13 schools of this class in the Northern Circle, no less than 7 have insufficient accommodation; in the Southern Circle, defective accommodation is less marked, only 6 schools out of 19 being insufficient for the number of pupils. In three places—Wardha, Seoni and Harda—arrangements are being made to remedy this state of matters. The overcrowding in the Middle Departments of High Schools may be left to the remedy indicated in paragraph 8 of the Chief Commissioner's Review on last year's Education Report; but in regard to other schools, whose accommodation is insufficient, it may be doubted whether there is any field for private enterprise, even though aided by public funds, in the excess of pupils that cannot be properly accommodated in existing schools. It may be freely admitted that if private enterprise stepped in, emulation would also be introduced where it does not exist locally; but with it would certainly come competition for pupils, malice, bickerings and much uncharitableness. The higher emulation in the wider field of the whole class of these schools would be lost sight of in local jealousies, discipline would be undermined, and the time of the Inspector of Schools be wasted in settling disputes. The idea may be dismissed as visionary that emulation in such a case would raise these overcrowded schools above their present level of efficiency. The case of High Schools with their Middle Departments is different. They are good schools, thoroughly equipped for the instruction of a certain number of pupils. When that limit is reached, as it has been in Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur, private enterprise should step in and supply the excess demand.

With a few insignificant exceptions, such as Khurai, already referred to, and Khapa, all schools of this class are excellently managed. The reports in this respect are unanimous. Every school is provided with a gymnasium and a playground. Gymnastics and drill receive as regular attention as the daily lessons. In many schools cricket and badminton are played, and in a few foot-ball and lawn-tennis. The physical training in Middle Schools is evidenced to all visitors by the physique of the boys. Hostels for outsiders have been provided in all places where they are necessary except Narsinghpur and Wardha; and the boys are encouraged to private study by the provision of sound and healthy literature in hostel libraries, under their own care.

Among Aided Middle Schools, the Church Mission School, Jubbulpore, stands first, and the Anjuman Islamia, second. The latter has much improved on last year's results. These are in the Northern Circle. In the Southern Circle, these schools are not so successfully managed and taught as they might be. In all cases the results are disappointing, and the Inspector reports that in all respects they are in striking contrast to schools under public management. Most of these schools sent up selected pupils to the Middle School Examination, and the average percentage of passes in no case comes up to 60, while the Native Institution is as low as 14! In the Southern Circle these institutions, with two exceptions, are situated in Nagpur, and many of them suffer from defective accommodation, untrained teachers, want of play-grounds and imperfect discipline.

The results of the Middle School Examination indicate considerable progress in English education in Feudatory States; 24 passed against 9 in the previous year.

The statistics show that there are 129 Middle vernacular schools in British Territory with 16,348 pupils. As shown in paragraph 49, these figures are misleading—the real number of pupils in the middle stage of instruction is 2,038. Similarly in Native States there are 200 pupils in the middle stage instead of 1,788.

These schools are generally reported to be efficient. Besides affording a sound vernacular education, the training classes attached to 63 of them afford a moderate supply of fairly competent teachers for combined schools.

SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).

Primary Education.

64. The following table shows the comparative statistics of primary education :—

Primary Schools for Boys only.	1897-98.										1898-99.									
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.	
				Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources including Municipal contributions.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.				Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources including Municipal contributions.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
British Territory.																				
Under Public Management.																				
Government ...	28	1,507	974	7,332	...	551	329	8,212	5 6 8	4 13 5	27	1,542	1,027	6,012	...	630	234	6,876	4 7 4	3 14 5
Local Fund and Municipal.	759	49,255	30,971	19,601	1,29,451	13,829	21,270	1,84,151	3 12 2	0 6 5	730	50,039	33,078	23,338	1,03,006	20,383	28,356	1,75,083	3 7 11	0 7 5
Under Private Management.																				
Aided ...	973	41,692	23,718	49,528	26,048	17,295	26,932	1,19,803	2 14 1	1 3 1	874	39,290	29,660	48,644	20,672	20,930	31,551	1,21,797	3 1 7	1 3 10
Unaided ...	74	2,537	1,942	...	...	1,151	3,785	4,936	1 9 7	...	78	2,859	2,039	...	...	623	3,388	4,011	1 6 5	...
Total British Territory	1,834	94,991	57,605	76,461	1,55,499	32,826	52,316	3,17,102	3 5 4	0 12 10	1,709	93,730	65,804	77,994	1,23,678	42,566	63,529	3,07,767	3 4 6	0 12 11
Native States ...	245	11,955	7,178	...	...	267	27,716	27,983	2 5 5	0 14 3	259	12,899	7,826	...	...	511	30,466	30,977	2 6 5	1 7 2

In 1897-98 there were 1,834 Primary Schools for boys, attended by 94,991 pupils with an average attendance of only 57,605; now there are 1,709 schools, 93,730 boys, the average attendance being 65,804. Fees have increased from Rs.32,826 to Rs.42,566. Thus there is a decrease of 125 schools, 1,261 pupils, while the attendance has increased by 8,199. The reduction in the number of Primary Schools has already been explained in paragraph 2. But for the necessity of closing 139 schools with 6,763 pupils in Raipur and Sambalpur, the statistics of primary education would have closely approximated those of the prefamine period. The large increase in attendance, greater by 8,199 than the previous year, and only 404 less than 1896-97, coupled with an increase of nearly 30 per cent. in fees, is very satisfactory, and indicates a return to normal conditions. It should be added that the fee rules were relaxed in 1897-98 : in the northern districts they are still leniently applied.

It is a matter for regret that primary education, the most important and by far the most difficult part of the work of the Department, is treated in the annual reports of Inspectors of Schools in a meagre and inadequate manner. There are few difficulties in connection with schools for higher education; but primary instruction bristles with them. The greatest of these and that which has hitherto defied the best efforts of the Administration and the Department is the so-called unpopularity of Primary Schools. This matter occupied a prominent position in the Chief Commissioner's Review of last year's report, it has been the subject of reference and discussion during the year, and a Committee assembled in March last at Jubbulpore to consider certain proposals for amending portions of the Rural Schools' curriculum, with a view to making it more practical and useful and thereby more attractive. Although final orders have not yet been issued on the recommendations of the Committee, it is impossible to pass over the matter without reference in this Annual Report.

The Rural Schools' curriculum, introduced in 1895, reduced the number of compulsory subjects to the three R.'s and Geography, and the hours of attendance to three in the morning for Classes I and II, and to three in the morning and two in evening for Classes III and IV, the children of agriculturists being exempted, at the option of Committee, from the evening attendance. There is no doubt but the change in the curriculum and the reduction in the hours of school attendance were appreciated; but these changes failed to produce the results that were anticipated, owing chiefly to the years of stress that followed their introduction, and to the fact that till quite recently in many places they were not fully given effect to.

In speaking of the unpopularity of rural schools, a distinction should be drawn between ordinary Primary Schools, under District Councils, and Combined Schools. The former in many, perhaps most, places are not unpopular, and in hundreds of cases attendance is secured without difficulty. Such schools are situated in the larger villages and smaller towns. This cannot be said of Combined Schools. These schools have been unfortunate from the beginning. Started in considerable numbers in 1893, 1894 and 1895, without suitable accommodation, appliances or trained teachers, they fell on evil times before they could in any circumstances have become firmly established. At first, these schools had the popularity of novelty; and had it been possible to take full advantage of this feeling, toleration, if not the active support of the people, might have been secured. But it was impossible to supply qualified teachers. Houses and apparatus remained necessarily defective, and the advance made before the famine, was, in many places, lost in the years of want, and no doubt the expected advantages did not follow. Even now very many of these schools are without houses, as noted in paragraphs 24, &c., and no less than 335 of them have still uncertificated teachers.

Apart, however, from difficulties of accommodation, appliances and the provision of qualified teachers, and the alleged unpractical nature of some portions of the curriculum, it may be possible to find a cause for the unpopularity of primary education deeper and more difficult of cure than anything above alluded to. If the Indian peasant does not appreciate education when it fails to bring him immediate advantage, will not his aversion to it be increased when he finds it wanting not only in the remunerative but also in the religious sanction? The village school teacher is no longer a *guru;* he is emphatically a master.

A Committee, consisting of Mr. Monro, M.A., Inspector-General of Education, Mr. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, Mr. Crump, I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Thompson, B.A., Senior Inspector of Schools, and Chowdri Devi Parshad, Honorary Magistrate, assembled in March last at Jubbulpore to consider the "possibility of giving a more "practical turn to the teaching of the Primary Vernacular course, so as to render "it of more utility to boys who leave school after passing the Upper Primary "Examination." Without attempting to anticipate the final orders of the Administration on the report of the Committee, it may be stated that after the most careful consideration of the subject, the Committee recommended—

(1) An expanded course in reading so as to include familiarity with the written character.

(2) The introduction of passages in dictation other than those contained in the Readers, and ability to write simple petitions.

(3) The introduction in the Arithmetical course of calcultions by native methods, acquaintance with Indian Book-keeping and village papers, a reduction of the amount of slate Arithmetic and an increase and extension of Mental Arithmetic according to Bazar methods.

(4) The substitution of globes for maps in some classes for instruction in Geography.

These are the broad general recommendations of the Committee; whether their introduction would increase the popularity of the schools or not, there is no doubt of their practical tendency, and already in one district, Damoh, where *khata-bahi* has been introduced, good results have followed.

Statement of Primary Schools.

65. The statement showing the Primary Schools for boys and girls is given in Appendix G.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations given below afford a ready test of the progress of Primary Schools :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Upper Primary Passes—		
Northern Circle	2,851	3,128
Southern „	2,701	3,175
Eastern „	2,065	1,976
Total ...	7,617	8,279
Lower Primary Passes—		
Northern Circle	3,937	4,321
Southern „	4,176	4,408
Eastern „	2,986	2,606
Total ...	11,099	11,335
Feudatory States—		
Upper Primary Passes	604	635
Lower „ „	987	1,021

These figures show general progress both in schools in British Territory and also in the Feudatory States. But probably the reports of Inspectors on the general state of the schools are a better criterion than mere figures; and these reports indicate that the schools are steadly recovering from the effects of the previous years. In the northern districts, the recovery is retarded by local conditions which, it is hoped, will soon pass away. The Lower Primary test is not a formal examination, preceded by special preparation. It is merely the examination for promotion from the 3rd to the 4th vernacular class, conducted orally in most cases by the Deputy Inspectors.

The results of the examination in Common Objects (object-lessons), Drawing and Agriculture, as determined by the Upper Primary Examinations, are thus shown :—

Number passed in :—	1897-98.	1898-99.
I.—Common Objects	2,237	2,825
II.—Agriculture	4,386	4,954
III.—Drawing	1,559	1,463

. Figures from Feudatory States are not available.

Drawing is only taught in schools where there are competent teachers of the subject. Agriculture is taught as a part of the reading lessons in all schools and is yearly better taught as the number of teachers qualified in agriculture increases. Instruction in Object-lessons is, perhaps, more unsatisfactory than in any other subject of the Primary School curriculum.

In regard to houses and appliances, Board Schools are generally in excellent order, and surrounded, as they often are, by gardens, they form an object-lesson in neatness and cleanliness to the village. Much attention is still given to gardens, and the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, reports that in Bhandara one cannot fail to notice the introduction in private gardens of vegetables cultivated in school gardens. *Deshi kasrat*, as noticed in paragraph 3 (5), forms a distinct feature of Village School Education. Whatever may be said of the schools in general, it cannot be said that *kasrat* is unpopular.

It is very important that teachers should keep up their studies. This unfortunately is what few of them do. Teachers' Conferences are useful for this purpose, and these were revived in a few districts during the year, and the current year will see them resumed in all. These Conferences are very necessary for masters of Village Schools, who often associate with men of less culture than themselves, who are averse from study, and generally without books. Books were recently supplied to many Primary Schools to form the nucleus of school libraries, but the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, found them, for the most part, stored away in boxes, covered with dust, and, in some instances, the packages still lying tied up as originally received.

With regard to instruction in Primary Schools, no special remarks are called for. The methods in force are those of previous years, and the general results present no variation of importance.

Education in Feudatory States.

66. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is shown in this statement :—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Raigarh ...	1,486	168,525	18	19	1,161	1,226	1	65	...	...	Under the inspection of the Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Feudatories.
Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	19	18	1,179	1,271	...	92	1	...	
Patna ...	2,399	332,197	29	30	1,746	1,802	1	56	...	...	
Kalahandi ...	3,745	326,295	38	38	1,534	1,389	...	...	...	145	
Kawardha ...	798	91,813	16	16	666	839	...	173	...	...	
Khairagarh ...	931	181,184	14	15	1,087	1,155	1	68	...	...	
Raj Nandgaon ...	871	183,866	26	27	1,370	1,530	1	160	...	...	
Rairakhol ...	833	20,335	7	7	311	317	...	6	...	...	
Sonepur ...	906	195,245	19	21	860	1,029	2	169	...	...	
Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	52	58	2,513	2,627	6	114	...	...	
Chhuikhadan ...	154	36,288	2	7	114	407	5	293	...	...	
Total ...	25,725	1,929,842	240	256	12,541	13,592	16	1,051	...	...	
Sakti ...	138	25,374	6	6	191	210	...	19	...	...	Under the inspection of the Deputy Inspector, Bilaspur.
Total ...	25,863	1,955,216	246	262	12,732	13,802	16	1,070	...	...	
Bamra ...	1,988	104,367	18	20	571	640	2	69	...	...	Has its own Department of Public Instruction.
Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	13	13	862	1,032	...	170	...	...	Under the inspection of the Diwan.
Total ...	3,417	186,746	31	33	1,433	1,672	2	239	...	...	
Grand Total ...	29,280	2,141,962	277	295	14,165	15,474	18	1,309	...	...	

Eleven States are, as last year, supervised by the Agency Inspector. This post was held by Mr. Ganpat Lal Chaube up till 14th December 1898, when he was relieved by Mr. Hira Lal, B.A. Both officers are reported to have done excellent work. The schools of Sakti are visited by the Deputy Inspector of Bilaspur; Bamra has an Inspector of its own; and the Diwan supervises the schools of Kanker. On the whole there is an increase of 18 schools and 1,309 pupils. The progress is shared by all States except Kalahandi, in which there is a decrease of pupils. There are 258 pupils in 8 English schools: the rest are vernacular learners. Rairakhol and Sarangarh are most advanced in education, each having 10 per cent. of the children of school age under instruction; the least advanced is Kalahandi with less than 3 per cent. at school. A supply of teachers is kept up by training classes attached to Middle Schools. From these schools, no less than 51 students obtained certificates. Primary schools are generally well reported on, and in most repects they resemble schools in the *Khalsa*. Much was done last year under Mr. Chapman; the Agent's encouragement in promoting school games, and *deshi kasrat* has become generally popular. There is no advance in girls' schools; but the system of mixed schools shows signs of development. There are 575 girls reading in boys' schools.

CHAPTER V.—School Education—Special.

SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.

Statistics of Training Schools.

67. The statistics of Training Institutions are given in this statement:—

Name of Institution.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Training Class for Teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary Grades, Nagpur.	16	16	13	9	17	15	15	14	12,643	8,041	252 13 9	178 11 0
Normal Schools for men. Nagpur ...	26	32	39	23	33	30	31	28				
Normal Schools for men. Jubbulpore ...	65	77	64	45	81	72	73	66	10,757	9,364	132 12 10	130 0 11
Normal Schools for men. Raipur ...	38	34	45	25	46	36	42	33	5,847	4,815	127 1 10	133 12 0
Total ...	145	159	161	102	177	153	161	141	29,247	22,220	165 3 9	145 3 8
Normal School for women, Jubbulpore.	26	23	6	2	24	24	20	21	6,995	7,317	291 7 4	304 14 0
Grand Total ...	171	182	167	104	201	177	181	162	36,242	29,537	180 4 11	165 13 10

Nagpur Training Institution.

68. This institution consists of two sides—an English side for training teachers for Secondary English Schools, and a Vernacular for teachers of Marathi Schools. The year closed with 16 in the former and 32 in the latter, against 16 and 26 in the previous year. The number of stipends for Vernacular students under training, reduced in the previous year to 25, was increased to 31. At the close of the session 41 appeared for certificates, 13 in English and 28 in Marathi. Of the former, 9 were successful, and 23 of the latter. These results are satisfactory. The supply of trained teachers in Council Schools in the Marathi-speaking districts is adequate, but in aided schools, it is still insufficient. The Inspector of Schools

reports that theoretical instruction in the Training Institution is sound, but the instruction in the practice of teaching is not satisfactory, because of the very small Practising Schools, English and Vernacular, that it has been possible to collect. In September last, the Superintendent, Mr. Spence, went on furlough and his place was taken by Mr. Binaik Rao, Superintendent of the Normal School, Jubbulpore. This change has not affected the progress of the institution. Mr. Mitchell reports favourably on its management and discipline, and he specially refers to the improvement that has been effected in the Practising Schools and in all that belongs to orderly arrangement.

Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

69. In the Male Normal School, Jubbulpore, students are trained for Hindi Teacher's certificates of the Primary Grade (2nd and 3rd classes). At the close of the year, there were 77 students on the roll, 7 being the husbands of women studying in the Female Normal School. There is an increase of 12 over the previous year, accounted for in part by the restoration of 7 of the stipends that had been withdrawn in 1897-98. Sixty-three students appeared for certificates, of whom 27 passed in the 3rd class and 18 in the 2nd. This result though satisfactory is not so good as in the previous year when 100 per cent. passed. This school fulfils the purpose for which it exists, it turns out an adequate supply of trained teachers for Hindi schools of the Northern and Southern Circles managed by the District Council. Students trained in it, however, are unwilling to accept the more lowly paid posts in combined schools. The Jubbulpore Normal School is provided with a good model Vernacular School and the arrangements for practical work are theoretically perfect; yet this is the very point in which the Inspector reports the school defective. On the transfer of Mr. Binaik Rao in September to act as Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur, Mr. Mahomed Khan was appointed to succeed him. The Inspector's report on his management is very favourable, as might be expected from this officer's antecedents.

Normal School, Raipur

70. In the Raipur Normal School there is a still further decline in students, owing to a further reduction in the number of stipends. In point of instruction, however, this school holds a high place, and the results of the last Teacher's Certificate Examination showed that Chhattisgarhis, under proper training and instruction, can fully hold their own with any other section of the population. For Primary Certificates of the 2nd class, all who appeared —9, passed, 8 being placed in the 1st Division, and 16 out of 19 passed for Primary Certificates of the 3rd class. This is a very satisfactory result, and reflects credit on the staff. The Inspector reports that certificated students have seldom long to wait for employment, as there is still a scarcity of qualified teachers. The Normal School, Raipur, is provided with a good Practising School, in which the arrangements for practical work are reported as good.

General remarks on Male Normal Schools

71. In all these Normal Schools, the students, with very few exceptions, live in the hostels attached to the schools. Each hostel is managed in the prefectorial system under the immediate supervision of an assistant master, who resides on the premises. Strict discipline is preserved; the students rise and retire at fixed hours; they have fixed hours for meals, for relaxation and study. Physical training is an essential part of the Normal School course; not only are the students themselves put through a regular course of drill and gymnastics, but they are also required to be able to instruct others. Except in Nagpur, where the soil is unsuitable, school gardens are maintained by the students themselves, and a reading room with periodicals is open to all.

At the close of the Normal School session, 12 students from Nagpur, 10 from Raipur and 14 from Jubbulpore were sent for six months' training in Agriculture, and on the completion of the course 30 were declared to have passed.

In one respect, all Normal Schools are imperfectly equipped. No school has a good vernacular library. Vernacular teachers are proverbial for neglect of study once they have secured a teacher's post. It may be that a taste for reading has not been cultivated in the Normal Schools owing to the want of good libraries. However this may be, the matter is now receiving attention.

The total cost of training an average number of 153 students in the three Normal Schools for males amounts to Rs.22,220, and the average cost of each student Rs.145-3-8. The cost of each certificated teacher would be higher.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

72. The statistics of the Female Normal School are not favourable. There is a decrease of 3 pupils, and the results of the Certificate Examination are unsatisfactory; 2 passes cannot be considered an adequate return for a year's work and an expenditure of more than 7,000 rupees. But it would be unfair to judge the school by the results of a single year. The good and the bad years should be considered. It is suggested that the unfavourable results of the present year are a fluctuation incidental to the capacity of the students and the nature of the examination; but this view is not accepted by the Inspector, and the failure may be acknowledged without attributing negligence to the staff. However this may be, Miss Ross and her Assistants will, doubtless, see the necessity of not allowing such a failure to occur in future. No doubt the material the Lady Superintendent has to work with is crude; but the time taken to bring the students up to the standard, on an average 2 years and 7½ months, should suffice. Six students reside in the boarding-house, 7 with their husbands who are Male Normal School students, and the remainder with relatives. Two of the students are Medical Probationers, preparing for admission to the Agra Medical School, and one holds a Dufferin scholarship. During the year, the conduct of the students has been satisfactory. There is good material for the Practising School attached to the Female Normal School, and the arrangements for practical work are satisfactory; but among female teachers the standard of ability in actual teaching is much lower than among males; and the standard of instruction in the Practising School is inferior to many girls' schools in the town of Jubbulpore. This was referred to in last year's report, but without effect.

Uriya Teachers.

73. The training of teachers for Uriya Schools is conducted in the Middle Vernacular Schools of Bargarh and Remenda, in each of which 5 stipendiary students are educated. Nine of these students obtained certificates. For general vernacular education, Bargarh is the most popular school in the Provinces, no less than 55 students from outlying villages attending it and living in the boarding-house. In order to facilitate the acquisition of a knowledge of Hindi in Sambalpur, 10 teachers are annually sent to study that language in Raipur, and these on their return give instruction in Hindi in the schools.

Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools.

74. In addition to the Normal Schools and classes above referred to, training classes are attached to 63 Middle Vernacular Schools. The object of these training classes is to provide, at less cost than is possible in Normal Schools, teachers for elementary combined schools. This is the more necessary, as men who have passed successfully through a regular course of training in a Normal School refuse, as a rule, to work in combined schools. As remarked in last year's report, these training classes have not hitherto been very successful. They all or nearly all fail in practical work. Students of these classes possess sufficient general knowledge for the work they will have to do; and you will find in all of them men who can give a lesson on such subjects as "iron," "light," "rain," "glass," &c., but who utterly fail in giving an ordinary reading lesson, or in teaching boys simple subtraction. But without these classes, it would be impossible to procure teachers in any number for combined schools, in which there are still as many as 335 uncertificated masters. As intimated above, the total result of 63 such classes, distributed over the whole Province, was only 61 passes out of 204 candidates. It is probable that the standard in general knowledge required for a certificate is too high for men trained in this way; and it is hard to expect such students to compete for certificates on equal terms with men regularly trained in well-equipped Normal Schools. If the hopes of improvement founded on the institution of a Vernacular Middle School Examination prove unfounded, it will be necessary to reconsider the position of these classes with a view to fixing a separate standard for passing and obtaining certificates qualifying men as teachers of combined schools.

SECTION B.—Tehnical Education.

Technical Education.

75. The position of Technical Education as a part of the scheme of General Education and as a training for some particular industry or profession was fully explained in last year's report. It is only necessary in this report to state how far the year's operations have resulted in carrying out the scheme therein indicated.

Drawing.

76. Drawing is taught in all High and Middle (English and Vernacular) Schools that are supplied with certificated teachers. It is also taught in all Primary Schools, the masters of which possess either drawing certificates or have passed through a regular course of instruction in drawing in the Normal Schools. The drawing test in High, Normal and Superior Anglo-Vernacular Schools is the Bombay School of Art Examination. At the last examination for the 1st or lowest grade Art Certificate, 502 candidates appeared, of whom 123 obtained certificates, and three out of 23 candidates obtained second grade certificates. This does not mean that all who did not obtain certificates were absolute failures; many of them passed in one or more branches, but failed in the full test. The acknowledgments of the Administration are due to the Principal and Staff of the Bombay School of Art, who, for many years, have conducted this examination without fee or reward. In Middle English Schools generally, the drawing test is the Middle School Examination, at which 1,046 candidates lately took drawing as an optional subject. Primary Schools are tested in drawing at the Upper Primary Examination. Lately 1,463 passed. Not only are pupils who distinguish themselves in these examinations rewarded, but teachers who pass at least 10 candidates receive a reward of Rs.100 or Rs.150 according as their own certificates are of the 2nd or 3rd (highest) Grade. At the last examination, the schools that distinguished themselves in this way were :—

(1) Training Institution, Nagpur.

(2) Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

(3) High School, Hoshangabad.

The masters of these schools received the rewards above indicated.

Generally speaking the progress of drawing is satisfactory. It is, therefore, with regret that it has to be recorded that men appointed as Drawing Masters, after obtaining Art Certificates, very seldom continue to cultivate the art by which they live. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, lately visited the Art-room of a First Grade Middle School, and noticing that the walls were decorated with rather dingy drawings, asked to see some recent work of the Master's. He was astonished to find that the Master had done no fresh work after obtaining his certificate several years ago. Further enquiry showed that, as in general education men generally discontinue their studies after passing the University examinations and obtaining an appointment, so in Art, the end once attained, the cultivation of the means is no longer attractive and is abandoned. It is only fair to add that this indictment is only general; there are several excellent Drawing Masters who continue their Art studies and apply it to practical purposes, chiefly photography.

Law Classes.

77. The statistics of the Law Classes are shown in this statement :—

Name of Institution.	Number of pupils on 31st March.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average monthly attendance.		Expenditure. From Provincial Revenues.		Expenditure. From Local and Municipal Funds.		Expenditure. From fees.		Expenditure. From other sources.		Expenditure. Total.		Cost of educating each pupil. 1897-98.	Cost of educating each pupil. 1898-99.	Number appeared.		Number passed.		Remarks.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
							Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Law College, Jubbulpore.	13	16	15	10	11	8	276	480	...	...	924	713	...	7	1,200	1,200	80 0 0	120 0 0	9	12	3	3+1*	* Passed in Provincial Certificate Law Examination.
Law College, Nagpur.	13	9	17	17	7	6	273	335	...	...	1,854	1,710	33	115	2,160	2,160	127 0 4	127 0 4	11	22	8	7+2†	† Ditto.
Total ...	26	25	32	27	18	14	549	815	...	...	2,778	2,423	33	122	3,360	3,360	105 0 0	124 7 1	20	34	11	10+3‡	‡ Ditto.

These figures show slight variations, the tendency being to decrease. Any decline in the strength of the classes means an increase of the cost to Government. It will be noticed that the attendance at the Law Lectures in Nagpur is most irregular. This seems to indicate either gross inattention on the part of the students, or uncommonly easy conditions for obtaining a certificate of attendance qualifying for admission to the University examinations. Inattention to the lectures may account in part for the poor results of the examinations, only 10 passing for LL.B. and 3 for Law Certificates out of 34 candidates.

Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.

78. The statistics of this institution are compared below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 1st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil.	Candidates for certificates.	Candidates passed.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1897-98 ...	42	43	39	3,324	77 4 10	16	12
1898-99 ...	44	43	41	3,221	74 14 6	27	15

The Engineering Class, attached to the Jubbulpore College, fulfils the object for which it exists. During the past session the classes were crowded ; and to prevent the admission of a larger number than the staff can properly instruct, and also to keep the outturn of Sub-overseers down to the probable requirements of the Provinces, with the approval of the Superintending Engineer, the classes have now been limited to 20 each. A better class of candidates is available year by year, and an increasing proportion study at their own charges. Students who have qualified as Sub-overseers have less difficulty in finding employment than formerly, and at the end of the last session in April, only 3 out of the passed students of the previous year were without employment.

The number of students on the roll at the end of March was 44, 27 in the senior class and 17 in the junior. The Final Examination of the senior class was conducted in Engineering by Mr. G. G. White, Executive Engineer, and by Mr. Kumud Bihari Mitra, Professor, Jubbulpore College, in Mathematics ; 15 passed. Of 17 in the junior class, 14 were considered fit for promotion. Mr. Datay, the Superintendent, deserves special mention for his successful management of the Engineering School, and for the hearty interest he takes in the athletics of the College.

Agricultural Class.

79. The growing popularity of the Agricultural Class, Nagpur, noticed in last year's report, continues, and the steps taken to place it on a better footing by reserving certain appointments for its successful students are producing excellent results. These results are chiefly manifested in better qualified candidates coming forward, in increased numbers, for admission. In the senior class, there were 4 students. Of these 3 passed the Final Examination, and the best of them was granted a scholarship of Rs.20 and sent to the Science College, Poona. The junior class contained 11 students, of whom 10 passed, and were promoted. Two of the senior class possessed the general educational qualification of the Entrance Standard and one the Middle School Standard ; while, of the juniors, 2 had passed the F.A. Examination and 9 the Entrance Standard. Among the batch lately selected for admission, there are 3 F.A. Students and 10 Matriculates. Among the students of the present senior class, there are only 2 representatives of the Hindi districts, and among recent admissions there are 9. There was no agriculturist among the students that lately passed out of the class. In the present senior class, there are 3, and 7 in the junior class, 2 being the sons of malguzars. The total cost of the class is Rs.2,493.

Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

80. The system of training schoolmasters in agriculture, described in last year's report, continues. In June 1898, 58 teachers contributed by all the districts in the Provinces, some sending 4, some 3, and some 2, were admitted. These men

received theoretical instruction in the class-rooms and were required to perform actual practical work with their own hands in the fields, till the end of October, when 52 passed and obtained certificates. The second session began in November with 33 schoolmasters, selected from the different districts, and 37 students sent for training direct from the three Normal Schools after obtaining Teachers' Certificates. One student died during the session, and 3 others failed to complete the course: 66 appeared for the Final Examination, and 57 passed. The total cost of the Normal Agricultural Class is Rs.2,176. Thus, in the past year, 109 teachers qualified in Agriculture and were sent out to the various districts as schoolmasters. These men teach Agriculture to the higher classes of their schools, and the reports of Inspectors show that this is often very well done. The Commissioner of Agriculture also expressed himself as highly pleased with the instruction given in Brahmapuri in the Chanda district.

The successful management and instruction of the Agricultural Class and the Normal Agricultural Class reflect the highest credit on the Principal, Mr. Joshi, and his assistants.

Medical Instruction.

81. Students from the Central Provinces, intending to study Medicine, attend Medical Schools and Colleges in other Provinces. In the past year, 3 students, who had been studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, obtained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. In addition to these, 4 students are studying in the Lahore Medical College and one in Calcutta. Four of these receive scholarships from Government. For the Hospital Assistant Grade, ten scholarships, tenable in the Patna Medical School, are annually awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination. In the past year, there were 9 students in the 1st year of their studies at Patna, 9 in the 2nd and 10 in the 3rd. Five women are at present under training in the Agra Medical College, 4 receiving stipends from the Dufferin Fund and one from Provincial Funds. Three women are studying in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with the view of joining the Medical College, Agra. Two of these receive stipends from Provincial Funds and one from the Dufferin Fund.

Technical Studentships.

82. One stipendiary student is studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, and 4 others are apprentices with scholarships from Government and small monthly stipends from the Company in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore. The progress of these student apprentices is reported as satisfactory. Another stipendiary student is studying in the Roorkee College. His progress is also satisfactory.

Forestry.

83. At the examination for scholarships in the Imperial School of Forestry, Dehra Dun, in December last, A. Kanda Swami, a student of the Jubbulpore College, came out first, and was awarded a scholarship of Rs.40 per mensem. He is now under training in forest work in Damoh preparatory to entering the Forest School.

Industries taught in Orphanages.

84. Industries taught in orphanages may be noticed under Technical Education. There are in the Central Provinces 30 orphanages for boys with 1,687 inmates, and 29 for girls with 1,651 inmates. These are chiefly famine orphans. Fifty-five of these orphanages are conducted by Mission Societies, 3 by Philanthropic Societies in Jubbulpore, and one by Raja Gokul Das. Twenty-five of them receive aid from the Famine Relief Fund. Industries are taught in 24 orphanages. Boys learn (1) agriculture, (2) carpentry, (3) shoe-making, (4) weaving, (5) tailoring (6) masonry. Girls are taught (1) household work, (2) needle-work, (3) lace-making, (4) weaving (niwar), (5) spinning, (6) light field work and gardening, (7) cookery, (8) washing, (9) nursing. All these industries are not, of course, taught in any one orphanage. In 16 orphanages, however, some of them numbering more than 100 children, such as the Swedish orphanages at Chhindwara, no industry of any kind appears to be taught. In these, secular and religious instruction only appears to be given. With a view to promoting Technical Education generally and encouraging Industrial training in these orphanages, proposals were lately submitted to the Chief Commissioner for aiding industries on the system of payment by results. While the scheme, in its general application, has been rejected on the grounds of expediency, the practical difficulties of administering it, and the indefinite burden it would throw on Provincial Funds, the

Chief Commissioner is ready to consider any reasonable application for moderate help towards industrial pursuits in orphanages. It remains to devise such a scheme, and it must be confessed that after consultation with many Managers of orphanages, District and Divisional officers, it has as yet been possible to propose nothing practical. The subject is still under consideration.

CHAPTER VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

Statistics of Girls' Schools.

85. The statistics of girls' schools are shewn in the following table :—

Class of Institution.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure. Provincial.		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
British Territory.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools	17	18	808	1,035	768	1,040	587	809	6,128	5,640	11,901	16,872	18,029	22,512
Primary Schools.														
Departmental Schools, Vernacular...	3	3	167	163	161	154	88	88	944	726	87	87	1,031	813
Local Fund and Municipal Schools, Vernacular.	64	64	2,771	2,828	2,719	2,716	1,614	1,757	2,067	1,582	14,802	13,778	16,869	15,360
Aided ... English ...	6	7	436	470	404	471	335	377	5,632	6,230	9,225	10,951	14,857	17,181
Aided ... Vernacular ...	64	63	2,978	2,899	2,951	2,863	1,765	1,899	6,154	6,069	23,923	22,930	30,077	28,999
Unaided ... English ...	...	2	...	67	...	64	...	56	...	...	...	2,909	...	2,909
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	5	6	223	254	177	227	151	148	...	...	1,023	1,054	1,023	1,054
Total Primary Schools ...	142	145	6,575	6,681	6,412	6,495	3,953	4,325	14,797	14,607	49,060	51,709	63,857	66,316
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	159	163	7,383	7,716	7,180	7,535	4,540	5,134	20,925	20,247	60,961	68,581	81,886	88,828
Feudatory States.														
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	11	11	492	497	473	482	288	302	*888	*1,551	962	487	1,850	2,038
Total ...	11	11	492	497	473	482	288	302	888	1,551	962	487	1,850	2,038

*Native State Revenue.

The statistics of female education show an improvement of 4 schools and 333 pupils, the increase in attendance being 594. The largest improvement is in Secondary Schools. The figures for Feudatory States also indicate progress. The statement given above is the usual one, but without explanation it is misleading. Of the 18 Secondary Schools in the form, 9 are English schools for Europeans, one is an English middle school (the Free Church Mission Orphanage, Nagpur) for native girls, and 8 are vernacular middle schools. In the same way, the English aided and unaided schools are for Europeans, being, for the most part, the primary departments of middle schools. In addition to the girls in this statement, there are 2,432 girls reading in boys' schools, chiefly in Chhattisgarh, or if 708 girls in boys' schools in Native States be added, the total number of girls in mixed schools is 3,140, from which must be deducted 194 boys reading in girls' schools. After deducting from the whole the number of European girls and the boys reading in girls' schools, there remains a total of 9,328 native girls under instruction, or 1·15 per cent. of the girls of school age.

With regard to the progress of native girls' schools, it is a matter for regret that the reports of Inspectors give very little information on the subject. Passes by the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations are a more or less adequate test of progress, and these are as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Upper Primary	223	359
Lower „	461	586

Some remarks made by the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, in his inspection report on the Narsinghpur district, may be taken as fairly representing the state of an ordinary Upper Primary District Council or Municipal Girls' School. He says :—

"Some progress is made in the three R.'s, a little Geography is taught, some "knitting is done by the senior girls and some rather rude sewing. I am not "sure, however, that the intelligence of the girls is much developed, for some of "the teachers are not only dull and unprogressive, but have forgotten most of "what they had learnt in the Normal School. It is difficult to value aright the "moral effects of school education on these girls. I used to value it more highly "than I do now. It is difficult to see where the influences brought to bear on "these girls in school affect their life and conduct. On examination day, indeed, "they are well behaved, clean in person and tidy in dress, and I should be only "too well pleased to think that school-life refines and elevates their tastes and "purifies their desires."

There are several schools, however, which rise above the level of this description, however accurately it may describe the majority. But distinct progress ni girls' schools is only found when we turn to aided schools conducted by recognised Societies. In Jubbulpore and its neighbourhood, including Murwara, the schools conducted by the Ladies of the Zenana Mission, 3 of the Middle Grade and 9 of the Primary, continue to show excellent progress, the results of careful supervision by Miss Branch and her assistants, who devote their lives to the work. Besides the pupils in these schools, 568 in number, 387 zenana pupils are taught in their own houses. In Nagpur, the work of Miss Small, Miss Brown and their assistants of the Free Church Mission, though not so extended as the corresponding work in Jubbulpore, is very successful, comprising two middle schools, one of them an English school, teaching up to and preparing pupils for the Middle School Standard, and three upper primary schools, the total number of pupils being 291. The orphanage and girls' schools conducted by Miss Dixon and the ladies of the Society of Friends at Hoshangabad are also very successful. There is also a flourishing girls' school at Bilaspur conducted by Mrs. Lohr. The new Girls' School, Bhandara, an institution under private management, also deserves special mention.

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION A.—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

86. The statistics of these schools are given in the annexed form :—

Name of School.	Number of boys.		Number of girls.		Total.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Passes.										Monthly Grant.
											Matriculation.		Final or High Standard.		Middle.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99.
																					Rs.
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur (including the Industrial School).	242	234	...	...	242	234	238	264	211	226	13	5	2	1	23	17	30	41	26	33	515
Bishop's School, Nagpur	62	68	55	62	117	130	108	119	85	96	2	2	...	...	4	3	13	17	8	11	270
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore ...	136	133	...	...	136	133	126	124	107	108	...	...	...	1	5	9	19	17	18	14	175
St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee ...	12	18	125	119	137	137	133	132	113	109	...	...	3	1	3	2	10	13	...	3	210
Do. do. Nagpur ...	34	37	117	136	151	173	148	166	114	139	...	...	1	1	5	3	17	11	25	27	175
Do. do. Jubbulpore ...	14	20	123	113	137	133	133	146	127	117	...	...	2	...	5	6	19	5	23	31	270
Christ-Church Girls' School, do. ...	...	13	106	77	106	90	87	93	69	73	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	11	62	24	155
Do. Boys' School, do. ...	34	32	...	...	34	32	24	34	19	27	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	5	16	9	130
Railway School, Khandwa ...	15	7	10	7	25	14	26	25	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	*50
Do. Harda ...	7	28	22	11	27	39	33	34	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	30
Do. Bilaspur ...	11	7	15	11	26	18	22	24	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	25
Do. Dongargarh ...	15	14	9	18	24	32	25	25	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	25
Loretto Convent School, Saugor ...	4	5	30	23	34	28	30	28	26	28	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	7	...	...	35
Catholic Mission, Harda (unaided) ...	...	17	...	17	...	34	...	35	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Khandwa do. ...	...	13	...	20	...	33	...	29	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	586	646	612	614	1,198	1,260	1,133	1,278	944	1,052	15	7	8	5	51	47	132	131	184	165	2,065

* Actual payment Rs.30 only.

The number of institutions has increased by 3, numbers and attendance also show a very satisfactory increase. The passes at public examinations, especially in the higher grades, show a considerable decrease. The decline is marked in only one school, St. Francis de Sales, and cannot be altogether a fluctuation, as explained by the Inspector. The fixed grants under the old code expired on 31st March 1899, and were revised according to the new code. The new code is evidently less liberal than the old, as in spite of increased numbers and equal efficiency the total amount earned by all schools fell off by over Rs.2,000. Under the new code the grants are calculated on the average attendance and not on the results of the Annual Examinations as under the old code. The grants, however, do not wholly depend on the amount earned; the general needs and state of the school are also considered. The old and new grants are shown in the annexed statement :—

Name of Institution.	Old grant.	New grant.
	Rs.	Rs.
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur	400	420
Do. do. Industrial do.	115	115
Bishop's School, Nagpur	270	250
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore	175	175
St. Joseph's Convent, Kamptee	210	220
Do. do. Nagpur	175	190
Do. do. Jubbulpore	270	275
Christ-Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore	155	170
Do. Boys' School, do.	130	115
Railway School, Khandwa	50	25
Do. Harda	30	25
Do. Bilaspur	25	20
Do. Dongargarh	25	20
Loretto Convent, Saugor	35	45
Total ...	2,065	2,065

During the year under report a start has been made with industrial training for both girls and boys. Industrial classes have been started for boys in St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur, to which a special monthly grant of Rs.115 was given for the purpose, and for girls in the St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur. These schools were selected as being the largest and most conveniently placed and as also containing the most promising material for industrial classes. The question of opening similar classes in other schools will be considered when the results of the present experiment are seen. The Inspector of European Schools reports that both schools have made a good start and he thinks that, if success in industrial training is possible, it will be accomplished in these schools.

87. The state of each school may be briefly noticed thus :—

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

The number enrolled has fallen off by 8, but the average attendance has increased by 15. The industrial classes started during the year are, for the present, confined to carpentry and blacksmith work, and are attended by 20 boys. The Inspector paid an unexpected visit to the classes and found 19 boys hard at work, and he was favourably impressed with the progress made. The buildings of the St. Francis de Sales' School are well kept and clean. The arrangements for the health and comfort of the 139 boarders are excellent, and the tone and discipline are good. Though the strictest economy has to be exercised, the school is thoroughly well managed in every respect. The grant has been increased from Rs.400 to Rs.420 per month.

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

88. Both numbers and attendance show a satisfactory increase and the results of examinations show that instruction maintains its efficiency. Under the new code the grant earned was considerably less

than that earned under the old, although numbers and efficiency were much the same. The fixed grant consequently has been reduced from Rs.270 to Rs.250. The staff is reported to be rather weak, and it will be difficult to find funds to increase it. The boarding-house is gradually increasing in popularity and now contains 19 boarders. The kindergarten is excellently managed and very popular.

St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.

89. Numbers and attendance are much the same as last year. Throughout the year the school has remained in charge of the Rev. F. Fernandez, who has much improved the discipline and gives great attention to the school-band and musical instruction. At public examinations, this school did very well, one passing by the High, 9 the Middle and 17 the Primary Standards, against 0, 5 and 19 respectively last year. The fixed grant awarded to the school is unchanged, being Rs.175 per month. The arrangements for the health and comfort of the boarders are all very satisfactory.

St. Joseph's Convent, Kamptee.

90. Numbers and attendance remain almost unchanged: 104 are boarders and the arrangements for their health and comfort are excellent. The passes at public examinations number 1, 2 and 13 respectively at the High, Middle, and Primary Standards, against 3, 3 and 10 last year. The instruction is careful and thorough and the kindergarten is excellently managed. The fixed grant awarded to the school has been increased from Rs.210 to Rs.220.

Convent of St. Joseph, Nagpur.

91. This is a day school. Numbers and attendance continue to increase rapidly; and, in spite of continual additions to the buildings, the managers find it difficult to accommodate the large numbers seeking admission. Results at public examinations are not quite so good as last year, being 1, 3 and 11 passes respectively at the High, Middle and Primary Examinations, against 1, 5 and 17 last year. A beginning has been made in industrial education, and 20 girls are taught type-writing, higher needlework and cooking. All these girls, however, are not ordinary pupils of the school under instruction in the various standards. Some have been collected from among the poorer classes of Eurasians in the neighbourhood. Some of them were former pupils of this school, some of other schools. The fixed grant has been increased from Rs.175 to Rs.190. The management of this school, in all respects, reflects the highest credit on the Lady Superior.

St. Joseph's Convent, Jubbulpore.

92. Numbers have declined from 137 to 133 and attendance from 127 to 117. In public examinations, the results also show a falling off especially in the Primary Standard, where the girls appeared to be deficient in Arithmetic. The general efficiency of the instruction is, however, fully maintained and the appointments and management are excellent. There are 73 boarders and the arrangements for their health and comfort are excellent. The fixed grant has been increased from Rs.270 to Rs.275.

Christ-Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore.

93. The strength of this school has declined, but out of a smaller average number of pupils a larger attendance has been secured. The buildings and appointments are excellent and at present there are eight boarders. The results at public examinations remain practically unchanged, except that Lower Primary passes are given at 24 against 62 in the previous year. A little has been done in the way of industrial work by teaching type-writing to some of the elder girls. The fixed grant has been increased from Rs.155 to Rs.170.

Christ-Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore.

94. The average attendance has increased during the year from 19 to 27, and the results at public examinations show improvement. The school declined greatly under the late Head Master. It is now improving, but improvement comes too late to affect the grant, which under the Revised Code has been reduced from Rs.130 to Rs.115. The buildings and appointments are excellent and a boarding-house, capable of accommodating 12 boarders, was provided some years ago, at a very considerable cost both to Government and the Committee, in the hopes of attracting boarders; at present, there are only seven boarders.

Loretto Convent, Saugor.

95. This little school is maintained with efficiency. The instruction is sound and thorough, and the arrangements for the health and comfort of the children, who are mostly boarders, are excellent. The buildings are steadily added to and are now almost sufficient. The fixed grant has been increased from Rs.35 to Rs.45.

Section B.—Muhammadans and Aborigines.

Muhammadans.

96. The following table shows the progress of education among Muhammadans :—

Year.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total population.	Percentage of Muhammadans to Urban population.	Public Institutions.		Private Institutions.		Total.	
			Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.
British Territory.								
1897-98	2·7	16·5	9,194	7·2	...	...	9,194	7·2
1898-99	2·7	16·5	9,590	7·6	...	...	9,590	7·6
Native States.								
1897-98	·5	6·5	346	2·4	...	...	346	2·4
1898-99	·5	6·5	361	2·3	...	...	361	2·3

The number of pupils in British territory has increased by 396, but it is yet less by 309 than in 1896-97. The extent to which Muhammadans take advantage of the opportunities of education, in Colleges and Secondary Schools, has been fully explained in para. 7.

Aborigines.

97. The following table shows the progress of education amongst the aborigines :—

Year.	Male population.	Female population.	Total population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of girls of school-going age.	Number of children of school-going age.	Number of boys in school.	Number of girls in school.	Total number of boys and girls in school.	Percentage of boys.	Percentage of girls.	Total percentage.
British Territory.												
1897-98	785,202	806,947	1,592,149	117,780	121,042	238,822	4,620	106	4,726	3·9	·08	1·9
1898-99			As above.				3,360	21	3,381	2·8	·02	1·4
Native States.												
1897-98	247,906	241,666	489,572	37,186	36,250	73,436	Information not available.					
1898-99			As above.				151	...	151	·4	...	·2

In last year's report some doubt was cast on the accuracy of the statistics relating to aborigines at school. The figures now work out at 3,360 for boys and 21 for girls, which is probably nearer the mark than the figures for 1897-98. The closure of schools in Chhattisgarh, many of them situated in outlying villages where aborigines are numerous, accounts for a loss of 428 pupils of this class; the rest of the decrease may be attributed to more accurate classification.

Section C.—Native Chiefs.

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

98. The statistics of the Rajkumar College are as follows :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Average monthly number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee collections.	Total expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1897-98	1	21	23	12	8,118	* 12,842	558 5 6	* Direct expenditure.
1898-99	1	27	27	21	8,662	* 13,148	486 15 5	

The statistics of the Rajkumar College, the Annual Report of the Principal, in which are embodied the reports of Inspecting Officers, and the Commissioner's review of the state of instruction, are all favourable, and hold out hopes of new pupils and increased resources. At the close of the year, there were 27 pupils on the roll. The attendance, 21 out of an average strength of 27, is a great improvement on the previous year; this, however, should be reduced by strictly taking account of all absences of whatever kind, whether the pupils were absent on special leave or not. The increase of pupils is followed by an increase of fees, and as 7 new pupils are expected in the current year, a further improvement will take place. The direct expenditure, which by the way is calculated for the calendar year, is Rs. 13,148; and leaves a small margin of income over expenditure. The circuit-house, adjoining the College, was purchased during the year as a residence for the Principal, thus bringing him into closer relations with his pupils.

As regards the progress of the pupils in their studies, reports of Inspecting Officers are for the most part favourable, and efforts are being made to remove defects, especially the inability of the pupils to express simple ideas in colloquial English. With regard to the important matter of physical training, Mr. Oswell reports: "Physical exercise is varied as much as possible to make the programme "attractive. Our regular morning programme consists of physical drill and gymnas-"tics varied with *deshi kaṣrat*, dumb-bell and wand exercises; our evening pro-"gramme consists of foot-ball and tennis for five afternoons in the week, and "cricket for two. Riding, for the very limited number of boys who possess "ponies, is systematically taught." In-door games are also provided. There is a reading-room with papers and periodicals; and there is an excellent bagatelle table, besides halma, backgammon and draughts. The question of discipline received special attention during the year; and the Principal reports that, with "one or two exceptions, the conduct of the boys has been distinctly good." The College seems to be entering on a new era of progress and prosperity, to which the hearty devotion of Mr. Oswell to his duties has mainly contributed.

CHAPTER VIII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

Preparation and distribution of Text-books.

99. As remarked in previous Reports, the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow, has been entrusted with the preparation and distribution of text-books.

As regards the preparation of text-books, the progress made during the year is as follows :—

(1) The 4th Hindi Reader has been revised and sent to the press;

(2) Marathi translations of the 3rd and 4th Readers have been published;

(3) Hindi and Marathi copy-books have been printed and issued, Uriya copy-books are in the press, and Urdu copy-books are being prepared;

(4) The publication of an Urdu translation of the Hindi Revised Readers has been completed;

(5) Uriya translations of the Hindi Revised Readers are being printed;

(6) The Manual of Deshi Kasrat is now available in Hindi and Marathi, and Uriya and Telugu copies are in the press;

(7) A Mental Arithmetic in Uriya was prepared and published;

(8) Considerable progress has been made in preparing a 5th Hindi Reader to complete the series of reading books.

The distribution of books is carried on by the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore by means of two depôts maintained for the purpose in Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

Sub-depôts have been started by Deputy Inspectors of Schools at convenient centres in almost all districts of the Provinces. Deputy Inspectors receive a certain fixed amount from District Councils in the shape of a permanent advance for the supply of books. Books, as required, are supplied to the sub-depôts, and cash payments are made, entitling the sub-depôts to obtain commission of 10 per cent. on purchases, the commission going towards the expenses of distribution. This plan is on its trial, and promises to be successful. In Hoshangabad and Nimar, private firms have been licensed to supply school books, but their operations are hampered for want of capital. The work entrusted to the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore is not done in a satisfactory manner. The printing is often careless and dilatory; orders by the Department are carried out in the most tardy manner, and great inconvenience is caused to the schools and their progress retarded.

Text-Book Committees.

100. The reorganization of the Text-Book Committees is now under consideration. The Central Committee at Nagpur deals with English and Marathi books; the Sub-Committee at Jubbulpore with Hindi and Urdu Books; and the Sub-Committee at Raipur with Uriya books.

The lists given below of books pronounced upon during the year show that the Committees were active and useful :—

TEXT-BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

1. "A text-book of Arithmetic," by Mr. V. R. Venkat Ram Aiyer, B.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.

AS ALTERNATIVE TEXT-BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

2. "Algebra for Beginners," by Hall and Knight.

3. "Arithmetic," by Lock and Lewis.

PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

1. "The National English Primer" and "1st, 2nd and 3rd Readers," by Lily Soward.

2. "A Key to Algebraical Factors," by D. H. Vachha.

3. "A Geography of the Madras Presidency."

4. "The Student's History of India," by Mr. Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bengal.

MARATHI.

1. "Evenings At Home," by H. K. Damley.

2. "Anecdotes of Great Men," by H. K. Damley.

3. "Subhashit Padya Mala" by H. Damley.

4. "Vishwa Chamatkar," by K. V. Pathey, Girgaon, Bombay.

5. "Tukaram Charitra," by Lakshman Pandurang Nagwekar, Bombay.

6. "Nibandh Marga Adarsa."

7. "Varnanpar Nibundhache Muddey."

8. "A Geography of India," by Gopal Jewaji Kelkar, Nagpur.

9. "A Book on Dictation," by Gopal Jewaji Kelkar, Nagpur.
10. "The Life of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India," by R. S. Chitaley.
11. "Gulliver's Travels" (Parts I, II and III), by H. K. Damley.
12. "Life of Dean Swift," by H. K. Damley.
13. "Subodh Goshti" (Parts I, II and III), by H. K. Damley.
14. "Nine Gems," by H. K. Damley.
15. "Sikshansar," by H. K. Damley.

HINDI.

1. "Nagri Pracharini Patrika" (Parts I, II and III).
2. "Kavi Varnan Bihari Lal."
3. "Elementary Lessons on English Composition."
4. "Sawitree," by Sitaram of Cawnpore.
5. "Hindi Ramayan," by Mr. Kali Prasanna Sinh, Subordinate Judge, Unao (Oudh).

TELUGU.

1. "Geography of Madras Presidency."
2. "History of India."

PICTURES.

1. "A picture of Buffalo."
2. Do. of Horse.

TEXT-BOOK ON DRAWING.

1. Drawing books Nos. I to IV prepared by the late Head Master, First Grade, Middle School, Khandwa, Mr. Waman Rao Hardikar.

CHAPTER IX.—MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Museums.

101. The Museum at Nagpur is not managed by the Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum during the year under report was 96,922 as against 109,910 in the year 1897-98.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

102. The number of literary and philanthropic Societies is 48 as against 43 in the year 1897-98. The following may be added to the list of Societies given in the last report :—

1. Native General Library, Ramtek.
2. Anjuman-e Hami-e Islam, Nagpur.
3. Public Library, Warora.
4. Victoria Library, Seoni.
5. Kavi Samaj, Rajim.
6. Chatapara Reading Club, Bilaspur.
7. Students' Diamond Jubilee Association, Sambalpur.
8. Reading Club, Damoh.
9. District Library, Jubbulpore.
10. Arya Samaj, Narsinghpur.
11. The Muhammadan Union, Jubbulpore.

CHAPTER X.—Societies and Individuals that deserve mention.

Societies and Individuals.

103. The Societies and individuals that deserve mention for the assistance that they have given to education during the year, are the following :—

1. The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur, and the Rev. Father Coppel.

2. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Revs. D. Whitton and A. Robertson.

3. The Church Mission Society, Jubbulpore.

4. The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.

5. The ladies of the Convents of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore.

6. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small and Miss Brown.

7. The Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad.

8. The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.

9. Hitkarini Sabha, Jubbulpore.

Revenue Officers.

104. Amongst the Extra-Assistant Commissioners who assisted education during the year, the following may be mentioned for their good work :—

1. Mr. Gopal Datta Joshi, B.A., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Saugor.

2. ,, W. J. Bagley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Harda.

3. ,, Lakshman Rao Sheoray, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

4. ,, Anant Lal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Damoh.

5. ,, Narain Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur.

6. ,, Sadasheo Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur.

7. ,, G. Rangaya, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Hoshangabad.

8. ,, Krishna Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Nimar.

9. ,, Gopal Rao Ranade, B.A., B.L., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bhandara.

10. Mr. Gangadhar Sitaram, B.A., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Balaghat.

11. ,, Ganpat Rao Lothey, B.A., B.L., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Sambalpur.

12. Mr. Chandra Kumar Chatterji, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bhandara.

Tahsildars.

105. The work of Tahsildars has already been reviewed in para. 43 above.

Private persons and Members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards.

106. The private persons and members of District Councils, Municipalities, Local Boards and School Committees that have been conspicuous for their activity in promoting education, are the following :—

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C.I.E., Nagpur.

2. Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskute, Burhanpur.

3. The Rev. J. A. F. Warren, M.A., Jubbulpore.

4. G. D. Oswell, Esq., M.A., Principal, Raj Kumar College, Raipur.

5. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Nagpur.

6. Mr. Govind Rao Badkas, Pleader, Secretary, District Council, Nagpur.

7. The Rev. Israel Jacob, President, District Council, Chanda.

8. Dr. G. Prentie, Civil Surgeon and President, Minor Municipalities, Bhandara.

9. Rai Bahadur Ballabh Das, President, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore.

10. Pandit Raghunath Rao, President, District Council, Jubbulpore.

11. Rao Bahadur Bihari Lal, Khazanchi, Jubbulpore.

12. Seth Narsingh Das, Chhindwara.

13. Rai Bahadur Kali Das Chowdhri, Hoshangabad.

14. Rai Bahadur Lachhmi Chand, Secretary, District Council, Damoh.

15. Rai Saheb Seth Bihari Lal, Secretary, District Council, Hoshangabad.

16. Rai Bahadur Thakur Maharaj Singh, Saugor.

17. Mr. Hari Das Chatterji, President, District Council, Nimar.

18. „ Darbari Lal, Pendrai.

19. Pandit Sheodin Ram, Panagarh.

20. Mr. Khub Chand, Kouria (Narsinghpur).

21. Pandit Jagannath Prasad, Pleader, Hoshangabad.

22. Seth Munna Lal, Hoshangabad.

23. Munshi Ram Prasad, Diwan of Makrai State.

24. Mr. Bindraban Choudhri, Pateria (Damoh).

25. Munshi Sheo Prasad, Patharia (Damoh).

26. Mr. Venkat Rao, Subhedar, Saugor.

27. Seth Mohan Lal, Khurai.

28. Pandit Govind Rao, Deori.

29. Chowdhri Pyare Lal, Garhakota.

30. Mr. H. Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, Nimar.

31. „ Govind Rao, Mandloi, Nimar.

32. Thakur Bahadur Singh, Sarekha, Seoni.

33. Mr. Ramchandra Narain Gadkari, Dhapewara (Nagpur).

34. „ Krishna Rao Daftari, Parseoni (Nagpur).

35. „ Mahipat Rao, Zamindar of Hatta (Balaghat).

36. Rao Saheb Bhujang Rao, Zamindar of Aheri (Chanda).

37. Mr. Krishna Rao Deshpande, Mul (Chanda).

38. Rao Saheb Narain Rao, Secretary, District Council, Wardha.

39. A. H. Morris, Esq., President, District Council, Raipur.

40. Mr. Hari Singh Gour, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary, District Council, Raipur.

41. Lal Brij Raj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Khariar (Raipur).

42. Rai Bahadur Bhut Nath De, Member, High School Committee, Raipur.

43. Mr. Ram Narain, Assistant Manager, Bindra Nawagarh.

44. Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, Rajim (Raipur).

45. Mr. Babu Rao Dani, Local Board Member, Raipur.

46. „ Ripu Sudhan, Sirpanch of School Committee, Manohara (Raipur).

47. „ Jagannath Prasad, Sirpanch of School Committee, Ande (Raipur).

48. „ Fateh Singh, Zamindar of Dondi Lohara (Raipur).

49. Mr. Ganpati Giri, Vice-President, School Committee, Bilaspur.

50. ,, Mohamed Wazir Khan, Secretary, School Board, Bilaspur.

51. Thakur Raghuraj Singh, Zamindar of Pandaria.

52. ,, Dharam Singh, Zamindar of Bhatgaon.

53. ,, Niwaj Singh, Zamindar of Champa (Bilaspur).

54. Mr. Tikaram Sao of Takhatpur (Bilaspur).

55. Lal Nripraj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Barpali (Sambalpur).

56. Mr. Banchha Bat Panda, Local Board Member of Tampersara (Sambalpur).

57. Mr. Padma Lochan Panda, Local Board Member, Rampilla (Sambalpur).

58. ,, Nabaghan, Gountia of Gondghora (Sambalpur).

59. ,, Lal Chandra Bhan Singh Deo, Zamindar of Deogarh (Patna).

60. ,, Sunder Bhoi Umrao, Honorary Magistrate, Sentala (Patna).

61. ,, Raghunath Negi of Gharghara (Raigarh).

62. ,, Salig Ram, Police Inspector of Raigarh.

63. ,, Kuber Charan Das, Police Inspector of Sarangarh.

64. ,, Jairam, Gountia of Dulapali (Sarangarh).

65. ,, Gopal Singh, Muafidar of Rawali (Kawardha).

66. ,, Teznath, Malguzar of Zironi (Kawardha).

67. ,, Lal Bharat Singh, Malguzar of Saja (Nandgaon).

68. ,, Bansi Lal, Nazir of Chhuikhadan.

69. ,, Nawab Khan, Malguzar of Sangarh (Chhuikhadan).

The list is a long one. The names from No. 59 to No. 69 are taken from the report on the progress of education in the Feudatory States.

Inspectors of Schools, Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

107. The work of these officers has been reviewed in paras. 20 and 21 above.

Principals, Professors and Head Masters.

108. The heads of institutions, professors and teachers, who deserve mention, are the following:—

1. Mr. C. H. Browning, M.A., Principal, Government College, Jubbulpore.

2. The Rev. D. Whitton, M.A., Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur.

3. Mr. Keshao Gopal Tamhan, M.A., Principal, Morris College, Nagpur.

4. ,, Kailas Chandra Dutta, M.A., Senior Professor, Jubbulpore College.

5. ,, Atmaram Narain Shrouti, B.A., Assistant Professor, Jubbulpore College.

6. Mr. Krishnaji Hari Datay, B.A., L.C.E., Lecturer, Engineering Class, Jubbulpore College.

7. Mr. Vinayak Rao, Officiating Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.

8. Mr. Mohamed Khan, B.A., Officiating Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

9. Mr. Munna Lal Dube, Head Master, Normal School, Raipur.

10. Mr. K. N. Basu, B.A., Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore

11. Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Guru, M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Hoshangabad.

12. Mr. Nanak Chand, B.A., Head Master, High School, Saugor.

13. ,, Keshao Vinayek Joshi, B.A., Head Master, Neill City High School, Nagpur.

14. Mr. Rajaram Pande, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Kamptee.

15. ,, Dinker Krishna Saole, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Bhandara.

16. Mr. Yeshwant Rao, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Seoni.

17. ,, Ganpat Rao Pandhay, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Wardha.

18. Mr. Dhondo Govind, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Arvi.

19. ,, Raghunath Waman, First Grade Middle School, Warora.

20. ,, Nathu Ram, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur.

21. ,, Ranchhori Lal, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Damoh.

22. ,, Balkrishna Garde, Head Master, Sohagpur.

23. ,, Venkat Rao, Head Master, First Grade Middle School, Khandwa.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. THOMPSON,

Officiating Inspector-General of Education,
Central Provinces.

TABLES.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1898-99.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	—	Art Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
86,501 29,435 Total 115,936	Towns. British Territory. 52 Native States ... 6 Total ... 58	Males. British Territory... 5,397,306 Native States ... 1,089,009 Total ... 6,486,215	Institutions. For Males	3	2	232	1,968	4	5	2,214	...	...	2,214	4·95 Institutions to number of towns and villages.	
			For Females	...	...	18	156	1	...	175	...	...	175	·39	
			Total ...	3	2	250	2,124	5	5	2,389	...	...	2,389	5·34	
British Territory Native States	Villages. British Territory 34,303 Native States ... 10,401 Total ... 44,704	Females. British Territory... 5,386,990 Native States ... 1,071,500 Total ... 6,458,490	Scholars. Males ...	297	25	25,131	103,992	169	180	129,794	...	...	129,794	13·34 Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	
	GRAND TOTAL... 44,762	GRAND TOTAL... 12,944,805	Females ...	...	...	1,344	9,815	23	...	11,182	...	...	11,182	1·15 Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	
			Total ...	297	25	26,475	113,807	192	180	140,976	...	...	140,976	7·2	

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions... For Males	57,532	3,360	2,69,675	3,38,744	22,775	7,542	6,99,628
For Females	...	...	22,512	68,354	7,317	...	98,183
Total ...	57,532	3,360	2,92,187	4,07,098	30,092	7,542	7,97,811
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	6·40	·22	19·81	24·91	8·07	1·95	61·36
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	18·05	60·34	...	...	78·39
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·73	...	53·39	37·52	...	·12	92·76
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·44	·32	27·60	38·47	2·84	·71	75·38
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	221 10 10	30 2 11	10 8 3	4 1 3	160 6 8	42 14 5	21 12 2
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 8 1	0 1 10	...	0 10 0	2 0 8
Total Cost ...	329 13 3	124 7 1	21 4 10	4 10 5	160 14 8	43 8 5	30 0 7
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 8 6	0 6 8	...	...	0 7 1
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	3 7 2	2 9 1	...	...	2 12 1
Total Cost ...	...	...	4 9 7	3 8 5	...	...	3 12 0
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	4 2 10	0 11 8	...	...	1 15 7
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	5 13 1	2 11 9	...	...	3 13 8
Total Cost ...	...	...	13 2 8	4 1 11	...	...	7 6 2
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	7 6 5	1 8 11	...	...	2 14 11
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 15 6	0 12 7	...	...	0 15 1
Total Cost ...	...	...	9 13 4	2 9 11	...	...	3 7 8
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	17 5 4	...	5 12 1	1 6 4	...	10 1 10	1 14 5
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	6 12 1	...	1 8 1	1 10 1	...	...	0 11 5
Total Cost ...	125 6 9	...	19 0 4	3 13 8	...	21 2 10	5 14 5
Unaided Institutions ... ... Total Cost ...	...	...	84 6 0	2 6 1	...	...	8 10 2
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	76 3 11	30 2 11	2 14 3	0 13 0	160 6 8	39 13 5	1 10 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	4 12 11	...	3 5 10	1 3 11	...	0 9 0	1 12 8
Total Cost ...	184 6 4	124 7 1	11 7 8	3 1 4	160 14 8	41 7 0	5 11 1

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	30,174	92,932	33,107	59,438	10,578	10,353	2,36,582	9,36,210	
...	—	...	1,037	22,278	573	95	23,983	1,22,166	
...	30,174	92,932	34,144	81,716	11,151	10,448	2,60,565	10,58,376	
...	8·12	21·69	4·09	2·25	·74	1·75	38·64	100·00	
...	—	·75	5·34	13·56	1·20	·76	21·61	100·00	
...	—	...	·07	5·88	1·29	...	7·24	100·00	
...	2·85	8·78	3·23	7·72	1·05	·99	24·62	100·00	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARTS COLLEGES.								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	1	83	90	83	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Law	2	25	27	14	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	108	117	97	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys. — High Schools	4	200	188	155	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys. — Middle Schools. — English	6	1,010	1,027	847	30	3,192	2,870	2,365
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys. — Middle Schools. — Vernacular	5	460	423	297	112	14,398	13,891	10,266
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls. — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls. — Middle Schools. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls. — Middle Schools. — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	75	77	56
Total	15	1,670	1,638	1,299	143	17,665	16,838	12,687
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys	27	1,542	1,498	1,027	730	50,039	49,656	33,078
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls	3	163	154	88	64	2,828	2,716	1,757
Total	30	1,705	1,652	1,115	794	52,867	52,372	34,835
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	4	169	163	151	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Mistresses	1	23	24	21	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — School of Art	1	39	40	32	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	44	43	41	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Other Schools	2	81	82	72	...	...	...	...
Total	9	356	352	317	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	57	3,839	3,759	2,828	937	70,532	69,210	47,522

TABLE III.

Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	214	222	195	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	...	2	214	222	195	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	572	608	500	5	144	149	128
10	290	269	205	19	1,776	1,706	1,360	5	120	127	98
15	1,788	1,649	1,183	12	1,490	1,498	1,246	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	27	23	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	134	147	125	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	799	793	607	...	...	...	...
25	2,078	1,918	1,388	57	4,798	4,775	3,859	10	264	276	226
259	12,899	12,500	7,826	874	39,290	40,229	29,660	78	2,859	3,052	2,039
11	497	482	302	70	3,369	3,334	2,276	8	321	291	204
270	13,396	12,982	8,128	944	42,659	43,563	31,936	86	3,180	3,343	2,243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	16	17	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	16	17	13	...	...	...	...
295	15,474	14,900	9,516	1,004	47,687	48,577	36,003	96	3,444	3,619	2,469

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

	Class of Institutions.		Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning		
					English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
			22	23	24	25	26
	ARTS COLLEGES.						
University Education.	English		3	297	297	207	70
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—						
	Law		2	25	25	...	...
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering		...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching		...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	322	322	207	70
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		18	916	916	759	189
	For Boys — Middle Schools.	English	70	6,388	6,388	109	6,305
		Vernacular	144	18,136	3	...	18,136
	For Girls — High Schools		4	27	27	3	15
	For Girls — Middle Schools.	English	6	134	134	6	92
		Vernacular	8	874	65	...	874
		Total	250	26,475	7,533	877	25,611
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	For Boys		1,968	106,629	371	43	106,488
	For Girls		156	7,178	537	...	6,658
		Total	2,124	113,807	908	43	113,146
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		4	169	16	...	153
	Training Schools for Mistresses		1	23	...	...	23
	School of Arts		1	39	...	...	39
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		1	44	44	...	...
	Industrial Schools		1	16	16	...	...
	Other Schools		2	81	14	...	67
		Total	10	372	90	...	282
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		2,389	140,976	8,853	1,127	139,109
Private Institutions.	1.—Advanced, Teaching—						
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian		...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit		...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic		...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...
		For Girls	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...
		For Girls	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...
		For Girls	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		2,389	140,976	8,853	1,127	139,109

TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.—(Concld.)

Classification of Scholars on 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2	5	272	15	3	...	...	
...	—	...	—	...	—	...	
...	...	24	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	—	...	—	—	
...	...	—	...	...	—	—	
...	...	...	—	...	...	—	
...	...	...	...	...	—	...	
2	5	296	16	3	...	—	
32	6	805	68	5	3	—	
167	97	5,246	836	42	13	...	
...	283	15,552	1,666	635	355	—	
27	...	...	...	—	...	—	
114	19	1	...	—	...	...	
...	536	320	13	5	...	62	
340	941	21,924	2,583	687	371	62	
379	917	89,131	6,853	9,349	2,769	—	
537	613	5,512	470	46	...	132	
916	1,530	94,643	7,323	9,395	2,769	132	
...	1	154	13	1	...	—	
...	...	22	1	...	...	...	
...	—	35	4	...	...	...	
—	...	—	...	...	—	...	
—	...	...	...	...	...	—	
—	...	41	2	1	—	...	
16	—	...	—	...	...	—	Agricultural Schools.
...	...	72	9	—	...	...	
16	1	324	29	2	—	...	
1,274	2,477	117,187	9,951	10,087	3,140	194	
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	—	...	...	...	—	
—	...	—	—	—	—	...	
—	...	—	—	...	...	...	
—	—	...	...	...	—	—	
—	...	...	...	—	—	...	
—	...	...	—	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	—	—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,274	2,477	117,187	9,951	10,087	3,140	194	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Maintained by the Department.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	19,951	...	...	6,325	...	3,412	29,688
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Law	815	...	...	2,423	...	122	3,360
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,766	...	...	8,748	...	3,534	33,048
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — High Schools	4,920	...	2,715	3,872	12	49	11,568
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	10,911	...	4,566	5,939	30	20	21,466
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	1,398	...	96	187	180	3	1,864
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,229	...	7,377	9,998	222	72	34,898
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	6,012	...	134	630	91	9	6,876
For Girls	726	...	59	...	28	...	813
Total	6,738	...	193	630	119	9	7,689
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	22,775	...	...	...	...	...	22,775
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Mistresses	7,223	...	...	...	...	94	7,317
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — School of Arts	189	...	103	...	...	...	292
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	3,221
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Other Schools	3,669	...	...	...	...	...	3,669
Total	37,077	...	103	...	...	94	37,274
Buildings	1,917	...	922	...	12	...	2,851
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	2,473	...	48	...	48	...	2,569
Total	4,390	...	970	...	60	...	5,420
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	86,200	...	8,643	19,376	401	3,709	1,18,329

TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by the Municipal and Local Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,360	2,896	23,772	15,129	459	431	62,047	8,496	1,401	...	117	...	180	10,194
9,562	36,298	7,543	6,628	289	1,358	61,678	5,706	1,521	860	204	...	380	8,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	563	...	...	...	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,932	39,194	31,878	21,757	748	1,789	1,24,298	14,202	2,922	860	321	...	560	18,865
23,338	1,03,006	19,630	20383	1,340	7,386	1,75,083	18,699	9,340	439	511	808	1,180	30,977
1,582	6,764	6,901	...	92	21	15,360	1,551	139	348	...	...	...	2,038
24,920	1,09,770	26,531	20,383	1,432	7,407	1,90,443	20,250	9,479	787	511	808	1,180	33,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1,654	27,370	4,075	270	3,282	288	36,939	10,386	...	...	34	1,643	64	12,127
...	2,509	1,069	129	326	70	4,103	1,239	400	112	187	197	...	2,125
1,654	29,879	5,144	399	3,608	358	41,042	11,625	400	112	211	1,840	64	14,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55,506	1,78,843	63,553	42,539	5,788	9,554	3,55,783	46,077	12,801	1,759	1,043	2,648	1,804	66,132

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.			PUBLIC					
			UNDER PRIVATE					
			Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.					
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
ARTS COLLEGES.									
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English		3,838	...	1,500	7,613	200	14,693	27,844
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
	Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		3,838	...	1,500	7,613	200	14,693	27,844
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys...	High Schools	7,231	...	2,515	9,220	1,267	7,732	27,965
		Middle Schools. English	13,141	...	3,837	10,404	3,043	6,270	36,695
		Middle Schools. Vernacular	1,479	84	...	698	7	1,971	4,239
	For Girls...	High Schools	1,069	...	130	861	15	1,404	3,479
		Middle Schools. English	3,550	...	300	3,144	15	2,239	9,248
		Middle Schools. Vernacular	1,011	77	264	204	1,570	6,086	9,212
	Total		27,481	161	7,046	24,531	5,917	25,702	90,838
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	For Boys		48,644	20,672	4,451	20,930	8,568	18,532	1,21,797
	For Girls		12,299	1,117	1,362	6,112	4,422	20,868	46,180
	Total		60,943	21,789	5,813	27,042	12,990	39,400	1,67,977
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Arts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	...	188	360
	Industrial Schools		172	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		172	...	...	...	...	188	360
Buildings			4,812	2,137	100	217	2,937	18,038	28,241
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)			275	126	...	55	943	819	2,218
	Total		5,087	2,263	100	272	3,880	18,857	30,459
University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			97,521	24,213	14,459	59,458	22,987	98,840	3,17,478

TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.—(Concld.)

INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						Remarks.
MANAGEMENT.										
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	23,789	...	1,500	13,938	18,305	57,532	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	815	...	...	2,423	122	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	24,604	...	1,500	16,361	18,427	60,892	
1,989	1,085	2,086	5,160	12,151	...	5,230	15,081	12,231	44,693	
9,245	100	8,783	18,128	43,412	2,896	32,175	40,834	29,213	1,48 530	
...	...	...	...	12,439	36,382	7,639	7,717	12,275	76,452	
...	...	...	...	1,069	...	130	861	1,419	3,479	
...	...	...	...	3,550	...	300	3,144	2,254	9,248	
...	...	...	...	1,021	77	827	204	7,656	9,785	
11,234	1,185	10,869	23,288	73,642	39,355	46,301	67,841	65,048	2,92,187	
623	112	3,276	4,011	77,994	1,23,678	24,215	43,077	69,780	3,38,744	
844	1,200	1,919	3,963	14,607	7,881	8,322	6,956	30,588	68,354	
1,467	1,312	5,195	7,974	92,601	1,31,559	32,537	50,033	1,00,368	4,07,098	
...	...	...	...	22,775	...	...	...	...	22,775	
...	...	...	...	7,223	...	...	...	94	7,317	
...	...	...	...	189	...	163	...	...	292	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,221	...	...	...	...	3,221	
...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	188	360	
...	...	...	...	3,669	...	...	...	...	3,669	Agricultural Schools.
...	...	...	...	37,249	...	103	...	282	37,634	
...	180	1,378	1,558	8,383	29,507	5,097	521	38,208	81,716	
...	...	136	136	2,748	2,635	1,117	361	4,290	11,151	
...	180	1,514	1,694	11,131	32,142	6,214	882	42,498	92,867	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30,174	...	...	...	...	30,174	
...	...	...	...	80,598	1,655	...	...	10,679	92,932	
...	...	...	...	6,450	...	...	...	3,115	9,565	
...	...	...	...	1,910	...	...	...	144	2,054	
...	...	...	...	5,292	11,013	...	...	2,690	18,995	
...	...	...	...	1,023	632	60	...	1,263	2,978	
...	...	...	...	552	...	...	...	...	552	
...	...	...	...	6,514	1,663	...	437	1,834	10,448	
...	...	...	...	1,32,513	14,963	60	437	19,725	1,67,698	
12,701	2,677	17,578	32,956	3,71,740	2,18,019	86,715	1,35,554	2,46,348	10,58,376	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—										
FOR BOYS	Departmental	English	10	1,210	200	...	200	1,010	...	1,010
		Vernacular	5	460	...	...	...	64	...	64
	Local Fund	English	2	151	...	...	...	151	...	151
		Vernacular	95	11,695	...	...	...	1,469	15	1,484
	Municipal	English	28	3,041	...	...	...	3,041	...	3,041
		Vernacular	17	2,703	...	...	...	361	...	361
	Native States	English	10	290	...	...	...	233	...	233
		Vernacular	15	1,788	...	...	...	200	...	200
	Aided	English	28	2,348	569	3	572	1,763	13	1,776
		Vernacular	12	1,490	...	...	...	129	...	129
	Unaided	English	10	264	144	...	144	120	...	120
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		232	25,440	913	3	916	8,541	28	8,569
FOR GIRLS	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	75	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	10	161	...	27	27	...	134	134
		Vernacular	7	799	...	...	...	4	32	36
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		18	1,035	...	27	27	4	174	178
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			250	26,475	913	30	943	8,545	202	8,747
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										
FOR BOYS	Departmental		27	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		649	41,983	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		81	8,056	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native State		259	12,899	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		874	39,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		78	2,859	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1,968	1,06,629	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS	Departmental		3	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		34	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		30	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		11	497	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		70	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		8	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		156	7,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,124	1,13,807	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,374	1,40,282	913	30	943	8,545	202	8,747

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1898-99.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	...	1,210
40	...	40	232	...	232	124	...	124	460	...	460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	151
1,599	26	1,625	4,536	82	4,618	3,856	112	3,968	11,460	235	11,695
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	...	3,041
360	...	360	1,264	1	1,265	711	6	717	2,696	7	2,703
39	...	39	18	...	18	...	...	...	290	...	290
244	2	246	847	8	855	481	6	487	1,772	16	1,788
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,332	16	2,348
202	...	202	489	1	490	573	96	669	1,393	97	1,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,484	28	2 512	7,386	92	7,478	5,745	220	5,965	25,069	371	25,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	8	...	30	30	...	29	29	...	75	75
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	161
7	40	47	25	205	230	26	460	486	62	737	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	48	55	25	235	260	26	489	515	62	973	1,035
2,491	76	2,567	7,411	327	7,738	5,771	709	6,480	25,131	1,344	26,475
242	...	242	815	...	815	469	16	485	1,526	16	1,542
6,092	144	6,236	17,624	569	18,193	16,746	808	17,554	40,462	1,521	41,983
1,634	...	1,634	4,197	...	4,197	2,225	...	2,225	8,056	...	8,056
1,134	31	1,165	6,631	299	6,930	4,442	362	4,804	12,207	692	12,899
5,456	48	5,504	17,317	213	17,530	15,994	262	16,256	38,767	523	39,290
64	...	64	1,111	15	1,126	1,667	2	1,669	2,842	17	2,859
14,622	223	14,845	47,695	1,096	48,791	41,543	1,450	42,993	103,860	2,769	106,629
...	12	12	...	51	51	...	100	100	...	163	163
...	156	156	...	593	593	...	689	689	...	1,438	1,438
...	69	69	...	568	568	...	753	753	...	1,390	1,390
...	32	32	...	236	236	1	228	229	1	496	497
13	302	315	72	1,273	1,345	29	1,680	1,709	114	3,255	3,369
1	18	19	16	151	167	...	135	135	17	304	321
14	589	603	88	2,872	2,960	30	3,585	3,615	132	7,046	7,178
14,636	812	15,448	47,783	3,968	51,751	41,573	5,035	46,608	103,992	9,815	113,807
17,127	888	18,015	55,194	4,295	59,489	47,344	5,744	53,088	129,123	11,159	140,282

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	5	44	...	1	50
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	3	...	4	46	96	...	4	146
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.—									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	55	...	...	...	55
Medicine—									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys	4	7	5	16	43	208	67	20	338
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Upper Secondary Examination	3	9	1	13	16	32	4	...	52
Middle School Examination Boys	36	17	12	65	632	339	75	141	1,187
Middle School Examination Girls	...	6	...	6	...	24	...	...	24
Upper Primary Examination Boys	848	669	189	1,706	7,483	3,956	1,171	39	12,649
Upper Primary Examination Girls	43	48	3	94	193	211	17	1	422
Lower Primary Examination Boys	880	836	218	1,934	9,611	4,773	1,678	4	16,066
Lower Primary Examination Girls	65	62	8	135	349	301	53	...	703
Public Service Certificate Examination. Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	21	34
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	52	...	8	60	318	...	55	190	563
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	2	...	...	2	14	...	...	1	15
3. School of Art Examination	46	15	2	63	416	93	8	8	525
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
8. Examination in Agriculture	2	...	...	2	127	...	...	...	127

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1898-99.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	20	...	1	25	...	...	22	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	36	...	1	63	3	...	54	4	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	2	151	135	107	...	2,896	...	512	14	...	3,422	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	95	11,695	11,237	8,309	6,073	36,298	...	5,007	242	1,265	48,885	...	...	84
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total	97	11,846	11,372	8,416	6,073	39,194	...	5,519	256	1,265	52,307	...	...	161
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For boys	649	41,983	41,340	26,395	17,836	1,03,006	...	14,309	1,319	7,251	1,43,721	...	...	20,672
School Education, General. — For girls	34	1,438	1,345	898	9	6,764	...	...	12	10	6,795	...	...	1,117
Total	683	43,421	42,685	27,293	17,845	1,09,770	...	14,309	1,331	7,261	1,50,516	...	...	21,789
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — School of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,654	27,370	...	270	3,282	288	32,864	...	...	2,137
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	2,509	...	129	326	79	3,034	...	...	126
Total	...	...	...	...	1,654	29,879	...	399	3,608	358	35,898	...	...	2,263
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	780	55,267	54,057	35,709	25,572	178,843	...	20,227	5,195	8,884	2,38,721	...	...	24,213

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,715	...	2,515	5,230	5,230
2,896	28	3,041	2,735	2,258	19,360	23,772	...	14,617	445	431	58,625	4,566	...	3,837	32,175	35,071
36,382	17	2,703	2,654	1,957	3,489	7,543	...	1,621	47	93	12,793	96	...	...	7,639	44,021
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
77	1	75	77	56	10	563	...	...	...	...	573	...	...	264	827	904
39,355	46	5,819	5,466	4,271	22,859	31,878	...	16,238	492	524	71,991	7,377	...	7,046	46,301	85,656
1,23,678	81	8,056	8,316	6,683	5,502	19,630	...	6,074	21	135	31,362	134	...	4,451	24,215	1,47,893
7,881	30	1,390	1,371	859	1,573	6,901	...	...	80	11	8,565	59	...	1,362	8,322	16,203
1,31,559	111	9,446	9,687	7,542	7,075	26,531	...	6,074	101	146	39,927	193	...	5,813	32,537	1,64,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	103	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	103	103
29,507	...	...	...	...	...	4,075	...	...	...	...	4,075	922	...	100	5,097	34,604
2,635	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	1,069	48	...	...	1,117	3,752
32,142	...	...	...	...	...	5,144	...	...	...	...	5,144	970	...	100	6,214	38,356
1,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,013
632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	692
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663
14,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	15,023
2,18,019	157	15,265	15,153	11,813	29,934	63,553	...	22,312	593	670	1,17,062	8,643	...	14,459	86,715	3,04,734

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1898-99.

FOR MALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government	12	351	22	59	3	267	2,057	...	23	...	2,080	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	17	201	...	197	4	...	28	415	522	...	965	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	11	565	44	199	308	14	838	...	10,436	24,910	36,184	
4.—Unaided	2	21	3	9	8	1	...	...	448	965	1,413	

FOR FEMALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government	1	6	...	...	...		1,435	...	...	...	1,435	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	4	214	...	78	136	...	2,520	...	4,040	3,872	10,432	
4.—Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.				TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Total.		
	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions ... For Males	18,450	15,031	360	33,841	887	460	...	1,347	35,188	
Institutions ... For Females	11,844	20,090	...	31,934	226	9,832	...	10,058	41,992	
Total ...	30,294	35,121	360	65,775	1,113	10,292	...	11,405	77,180	
(*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2 to 10 to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions ...	44·7	45·4	·6	90·7	3·9	5·4	...	9·3	100·0	
(*b*) Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure ...	47·0	53·0	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	100·0	
(*c*) Do. do. Total Expenditure ...	39·2	45·5	·5	85·2	1·4	13·4	...	14·8	100·0	
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Aided Intitutions Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	37 7 3	15 8 11	10 1 10	21 11 11						
Aided Intitutions Cost to Municipal Funds ...	3 10 7	1 10 11	...	2 3 7						
Unaided Primary	...	45 7 3	...	45 7 3						
Total ...	90 2 7	38 6 9	21 2 10	51 7 5						

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the year 1898-99.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING			Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.													
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*									
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys ... High Schools ...	4	32	43	36	...	...	...	...	4	32	32	29	3	
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	4	163	161	141	...	...	...	...	4	163	163	86	80	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	4	27	23	21	...	...	...	...	4	27	27	3	15	
For Girls ... Middle Schools ...	5	114	120	102	...	...	...	...	5	114	114	6	72	
Total ...	17	336	347	300	...	...	...	...	17	336	336	124	170	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	6	371	379	306	...	...	...	...	6	371	371	...	28	
For Girls	7	470	471	377	2	67	64	56	9	537	537	...	17	
Total ...	13	841	850	683	2	67	64	56	15	908	908	...	45	
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.														
Industrial Schools	1	16	17	13	...	...	...	...	1	16	16	...	...	80 Girls in Boys' Schools.
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS...	31	1,193	1,214	996	2	67	64	56	33	1,260	1,260	124	215	131 Boys in Girls' Schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										Total of Expenditure from				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Under Private Management.															
	Aided by the Department.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys ... High Schools ...	2,320	373	1,627	832	1,344	6,496	...	...	...	...	2,320	373	1,627	2,176	6,496	
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	6,211	467	2,485	1,368	1,423	11,954	...	...	...	...	6,211	467	2,485	2,791	11,954	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	1,069	130	861	15	1,404	3,479	...	...	...	...	1,069	130	861	1,419	3,479	
For Girls ... Middle Schools ...	3,400	300	3,144	15	1,506	8,365	...	...	...	...	3,400	300	3,144	1,521	8,365	
Total ...	13,000	1,270	8,117	2,230	5,677	30,294	...	...	...	...	13,000	1,270	8,117	7,907	30,294	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	6,996	1,080	3,490	1,922	1,543	15,031	...	...	...	...	6,996	1,080	3,490	3,465	15,031	
For Girls	6,230	350	5,962	624	4,015	17,181	844	1,200	865	2,909	6,230	350	6,806	6,704	20,090	
Total ...	13,226	1,430	9,452	2,546	5,558	32,212	844	1,200	865	2,909	13,226	1,430	10,296	10,169	35,121	
Special Schools.																
Industrial Schools ...	172	...	...	...	188	360	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	188	360	
Scholarship in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	...	...	...	631	
Do. Primary do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	...	...	...	482	
Buildings	1,574	...	...	...	8,718	10,292	...	...	...	...	1,574	...	...	8,718	10,292	
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,574	...	...	...	8,718	10,292	...	...	...	...	2,687	...	...	8,718	11,405	
Total Expenditure on European Institutions	27,972	2,700	17,569	4,776	20,141	73,158	844	1,200	865	2,909	29,085	2,700	18,413	26,982	77,180	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official year 1898-99.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys ... Aided	8	195	29	3	32	150	13	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	16	195
For Boys ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	195	29	3	32	150	13	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	16	195
For Girls ... Aided	9	141	...	27	27	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	141
For Girls ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	141	...	27	27	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	141
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	17	336	29	30	59	150	127	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	157	336
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys ... Aided	6	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	26	129	204	38	242	...	...	...	307	64	371
For Boys ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	26	129	204	38	242	...	...	...	307	64	371
For Girls ... Aided	7	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	131	144	72	183	255	29	42	71	114	356	470
For Girls ... Unaided	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	14	16	26	42	...	11	11	17	50	67
Total ...	9	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	144	158	88	209	297	29	53	82	131	406	537
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	15	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	170	287	292	247	539	29	53	82	438	470	908
GRAND TOTAL ...	32	1,244	29	30	59	150	127	277	117	170	287	292	247	539	29	53	82	617	627	1,244

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

General and Statistical summary for the preparation of maps.

Group.	Districts.	Population.	No. of children of school-going age.	1897-98.					1898-99.				No. of girls under instruction.
				Total No. of children under instruction.	Total No. of students in Colleges and Special Schools.	No. of boys in Secondary Stage.	No. of boys in Primary Stage.	No. of girls under instruction.	Total No. of children under instruction.	Total No. of students in Colleges and Special Schools.	No. of boys in Secondary Stage.	No. of boys in Primary Stage.	
I. The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor	591,743	88,761	7,300	...	632	5,412	7,256	7,545	...	617	5,685	1,243
	Damoh	325,613	48,842	3,285	...	224	2,840	221	3,593	...	230	3,057	306
	Jubbulpore	748,146	112,221	11,401	231	803	8,618	1,749	12,164	243	932	9,134	1,855
	Narsinghpur	367,026	55,054	6,297	...	396	5,327	574	6,181	...	397	5,243	541
	Hoshangabad	548,494	82,274	7,170	...	663	6,154	353	7,976	...	622	6,873	481
	Total ...	2,581,022	387,152	35,453	231	2,718	28,351	4,153	37,459	243	2,798	29,992	4,426
	Percentage ...	...	...	9·2	...	1·3	14·3	2·2	9·6	...	1·4	15·2	2·3
II. The Satpura Range.	Nimar	253,486	38,023	5,592	...	438	5,016	138	5,588	...	467	4,941	180
	Betul	323,196	48,479	3,223	...	143	3,037	43	3,354	...	144	3,160	50
	Chhindwara	407,494	61,124	3,145	...	210	2,888	47	3,358	...	224	2,974	160
	Seoni	370,767	55,615	3,206	...	166	2,832	208	3,524	...	195	3,100	229
	Balaghat	383,331	57,499	3,791	...	136	3,484	171	4,067	...	142	3,795	130
	Mandla	339,373	50,903	2,266	...	113	1,956	197	2,208	...	125	1,893	190
	Total ...	2,077,647	311,646	21,223	...	1,206	19,213	804	22,099	...	1,297	19,863	939
	Percentage ...	...	...	6·8	...	·7	12·3	·5	7·1	...	·8	12·7	·6

III. The Maratha country.	Wardha	400,854	60,128	6,222	44	594	5,435	149	6,210	39	564	5,444	163
	Nagpur	757,862	113,679	14,798	356	2,248	11,021	1,173	15,541	368	2,422	11,525	1,226
	Bhandara	742,850	111,427	7,802	...	294	7,285	223	8,030	...	316	7,501	213
	Chanda	697,610	104,641	7,242	...	464	6,619	162	7,404	...	451	6,753	200
	Total ...	2,599,176	389,875	36,067	400	3,600	30,360	1,707	37,185	407	3,753	31,223	1,802
	Percentage ...	...	...	9·2	...	1·8	15·5	·8	9·5	...	1·9	15·9	·9
IV. The Chhattisgarh country.	Raipur	2,379,028	356,854	21,332	38	748	18,539	2,007	20,348	34	801	17,579	1,934
	Bilaspur	1,281,345	192,205	9,606	...	231	8,918	457	11,542	...	272	10,594	676
	Sambalpur	2,026,587	303,988	16,417	10	535	14,043	1,829	12,343	10	537	10,414	1,382
	Total ...	5,686,900	853,047	47,355	48	1,514	41,500	4,293	44,233	44	1,610	38,587	3,992
	Percentage ...	...	...	5·5	...	·3	9·8	1·0	5·1	...	·4	9·1	·9
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,944,805	1,941,720	140,098	679	9,038	119,424	10,957	140,976	694	9,458	119,665	11,159
	Percentage ...	...	...	7·2	...	·9	12·3	1·1	7·3	...	1·0	12·3	1·1

Appendix B.

Work Statement of Deputy Inspectors.

District or Range.	Names.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district.	Miles travelled by rail.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
	Southern Circle.	Rs. a. p.							
Nagpur Range ...	Mr. Sheo Prasad Pande, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	293	68	3,843	586	1,791	270	4 days on casual leave.
Ramtek „ ...	„ Bhaskar Baji Rao, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	75	28		...	679	55	1 day on leave.
	„ Vishwanath Gopal, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	92	22		136	609	64	
	„ Babu Rao Sarwate, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	100	16		99	637	81	31 days on leave.
Bhandara „ ...	„ Govind Raghunath Bapat, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	269	93	2,182	96	2,037	263	3 days on leave.
Tirora „ ...	„ Sheoram Dadaji, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	10	9		75	...	...	
	„ Babu Rao Sarwate, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	54	31		421	245	50	7 days on leave.
	„ Bhaskar Raji Rao, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	197	50		1,199	1,004	186	7 days on leave.
Chanda ...	„ Maruti Ganesh, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	319	46	10,749	...	2,209	230	
	„ Sadasheo Ramchandra, Inspecting Master	30 0 0	324	5		218	2,397	172	36 days on leave.
Sironcha ...	„ P. Krishnaya, Deputy Inspector	*50 0 0	107	258		....	967	81	* Annual payment.
Wardha ...	„ Nago Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	156	110	2,428	286	1,143	144	92 days on privilege leave +7 days on casual leave.
	„ Babu Rao Sarwate, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	59	33		112	299	56	
Balaghat ...	Syed Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	242	116	3,146	...	1,552	236	7 days on casual leave.
Seoni ...	Mr. Kedar Nath, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	202	102	3,198	...	1,584	141	6 days on casual leave.
	„ Mohomed Mustafa Khan, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	18	3		...	115	13	
	„ Yeshwant Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	70 0 0	...	40		...	...	...	In charge of the current duties.
Chhindwara ...	„ Gopal Sitaram, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	311	47	4,630	...	2,474	202	7 days on casual leave.
Betul ...	„ Raghunath Sadasheo, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	112	70	3,824	...	886	85	
	„ Kesheo Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	40 0 0	26	4		...	239	21	
	„ Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	36	62		...	332	30	3 days on leave. The Deputy Inspector's post remained vacant for 11 days.
	„ Munna Lal, sub. *pro. tem.* Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	33	8		...	326	29	

		Northern Circle.										
Damoh	...	Mr. Hanuman Prasad, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	261	104	2,831	105	1,900	253			
Mandla	...	„ Lal Mahammud, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	261	83	5,056	...	1,951	174	21 days on leave.		
Hoshangabad	...	„ Amrit Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	65	78	4,594	432	224	67	31 days on leave.		
		„ Madho Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	66 3 2	147	24		1,162	912	144			
		„ Har Prashad, Offg. Deputy Inspector	...	20	...		...	...	13	In addition to his own duties.		
Harda	...	„ Har Prashad, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools	30 0 0	357	8		1,761	1,852	298			
Jubbulpore	...	„ Jaideo Rao Dixit, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	220	139	3,948	973	2,003	294	6 days on leave.		
Murwara	...	„ Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	10	1		114	22	...	For 36 days the Deputy Inspector was in charge.		
		„ Madho Rao, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	129	51		478	763	113			
		„ R. S. Thakur, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	50	8		189	377	35			
		„ Narayan Rao Bhatt, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	61	13		588	423	59	6 days on leave.		
Nimar	...	„ Govind Rao Bobde, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	281	77	3,357	1,789	1,227	270	7 days on leave.		
Saugor	...	„ Gopal Parmanand, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	225	133	4,007	604	1,645	246	7 days on leave.		
Narsinghpur	...	Rai Sahib Kripa Shankar, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	84	198	1,916	342	562	103			
		Mr. R. S. Thakur, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	77	6		204	438	94			
		Eastern Circle.										
Raipur	...	Mr. Jeya Lal, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	227	120	15,109	140	1,713	225			
		„ Ganpat Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	16	2		...	111	10			
Drug	...	„ Kesheo Ramchandra Purohit, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	340	20		824	2,127	295	5 days on casual leave.		
Raipur	...	„ Baji Rao, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	262	88		...	2,285	224	15 days on leave.		
Bilaspur	...	„ Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	194	77	8,341	385	1,332	183	2 days on leave.		
		„ Munna Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	71	21		275	351	61			
		„ Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	7	2		106	73	7	In addition to his own duties of Deputy Inspector.		
		„ Ratan Singh, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	66	26		352	335	46			
		„ Munna Lal, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	163	62		255	1,137	140			
		„ Mulchand, sub. *pro. tem.* Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	33	6		58	246	31			
Sambalpur	...	„ Gulab Singh, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	266	99	4,948	483	1,971	222			
		„ Charu Chandra Ghosh, Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector	30 0 0	272	86		174	1,737	235	7 days on leave.		

Appendix B.—(*Concld.*)

Work Statement of Deputy Inspectors.—(Concld.)

District or Range.	Names.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district.	Miles travelled by rail.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
	Feudatory States.	Rs. a. p.							
Nandgaon ...	Mr. Deobax Rai	50 0 0	219	146	871	1,739	69	135	
Khairagarh ...	,, Ratiram	40 0 0	155	115	931	138	928	65	
Kawardha ...	,, Ratiram	45 0 0	95	...	798	...	478	64	Was in charge from 1st January to 28th October 1898.
	,, Ishwari Prasad	45 0 0	35	12		...	199	34	Took over charge on the 28th October 1898.
Chhuikhadan ...	,, Ishwari Prasad	45 0 0	17	...	154	...	143	14	Was in charge from 28th October 1898.
Bastar ...	,, Raghubar Prasad	80 0 0	270	95	13,062	...	2,388	115	
Sarangarh ...	,, Vijaya Shankar	65 0 0	122	95	540	...	1,074	110	30 days on leave.
Raigarh ...			118	...	1,486	21	984	89	
Patna ...	,, Ganpat Ramchandra Kanitkar	70 0 0	261	...	2,399	...	2,105	188	104 days on leave.
Kalahandi ...	,, Rasik Lal Muzumdar	60 0 0	224	141	3,745	...	1,467	116	
Sonepur ...	,, Balbhadra Bohidar	30 0 0	170	195	906	...	785	75	
Rairakhol ...	,, Bholanath Panda, Inspecting Master	18 0 0	35	330	833	...	269	14	

Appendix C.

Progress made in Schools within Municipal limits.

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee collections.		Passes by different standards.		Percentage of boys and girls.		Total percentage.		Remarks.
					1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
											Rs.	Rs.							
Nagpur	Boys	117,014	9,096	17,552	6,963	7,312	7,725	7,178	5,880	6,192	14,515	22,907	814	802	76·5	80·3	44·5	44·9	
	Girls		8,456		852	579	813	576	597	390	2,227				10·0	6·8			
Ramtek	Boys	7,584	545	1,138	228	221	305	203	227	189	375	398	43	47	41·8	40·5	24·5	23·9	
	Girls		593		51	52	42	48	20	21	...	...	1	1	8·6	8·7			
Kalmeshwar	Boys	5,921	437	888	162	171	169	169	116	123	256	247	27	48	37·1	39·1	18·2	19·2	
	Girls		451		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Khapa	Boys	9,383	711	1,407	174	197	179	182	133	133	186	219	30	41	24·4	27·7	15·9	17·3	
	Girls		696		50	47	47	47	32	22	...	...	...	...	7·1	6·7			
Saoner	Boys	5,555	418	833	176	190	177	179	142	143	280	249	28	59	42·1	45·4	21·1	22·8	
	Girls		415		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mowar	Boys	4,581	344	687	135	138	136	131	90	90	42	57	22	29	39·2	40·1	19·6	20·1	
	Girls		343		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Umrer	Boys	15,180	1,108	2,277	603	563	527	481	403	392	567	720	115	143	54·4	50·8	29·1	27·4	
	Girls		1,169		61	61	61	60	35	37	...	...	2	4	5·2	5·2			
Bhandara	Boys	13,348	989	2,002	650	680	643	684	542	568	1,294	1,414	93	195	65·7	68·7	39·5	41·1	
	Girls		1,013		141	144	137	134	96	92	...	...	6	19	13·9	14·0			
Tumsar	Boys	7,566	550	1,135	275	277	261	269	187	197	151	204	60	58	50·0	50·0	24·2	24·0	
	Girls		585		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Paoni	Boys	9,869	729	1,481	316	323	314	318	214	234	134	150	81	71	43·3	44·0	24·0	24·5	
	Girls		752		40	40	40	40	26	26	...	...	6	1	5·3	5·3			

Appendix C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress made in Schools within Municipal limits.—(Contd.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee collections.		Passes by different standards.		Percentage of boys and girls.		Total percentage.		Remarks.
					1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
											Rs.	Rs.							
Wardha ...	Boys ...	8,322	687	1,248	426	431	389	41	7,319	320	1,014	876	103	48	62·0	62·7	38·3	38·0	
	Girls ...		561		52	44	53	46	38	30	...	...	8	1	9·2	7·5			
Deoli ...	Boys ...	5,450	408	817	160	164	147	160	109	110	110	86	14	12	39·2	40·2	19·5	20·0	
	Girls ...		409		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hinganghat ...	Boys ...	10,964	847	1,645	385	324	375	377	299	290	652	365	90	70	45·4	38·2	26·3	22·0	
	Girls ...		796		50	47	47	45	38	32	...	...	...	...	6·2	5·9			
Arvi ...	Boys ...	8,615	684	1,292	310	320	284	286	34	237	552	574	65	81	45·3	46·8	23·9	24·7	
	Girls ...		608		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chanda ...	Boys ...	16,175	1,175	2,426	552	605	538	684	469	524	1,174	1,248	128	123	46·9	51·5	24·4	26·5	
	Girls ...		1,251		40	37	39	32	25	30	...	...	...	10	3·1	2·9			
Warora ...	Boys ...	10,018	848	1,503	277	267	227	268	216	211	501	554	52	60	32·6	31·5	21·4	20·7	
	Girls ...		655		45	45	45	42	28	25	...	...	...	1	6·8	6·8			
Burha ...	Boys ...	5,138	388	770	226	230	226	233	182	176	579	578	46	167	58·2	59·2	34·5	35·1	
	Girls ...		382		40	41	39	39	25	16	...	...	3	...	10·4	10·7			
Lalburrah ...	Boys ...	6,546	491	982	119	125	101	111	73	72	32	70	10	19	24·2	25·0	12·1	12·7	
	Girls ...		491		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Waraseoni ...	Boys ...	3,982	299	598	120	124	105	110	60	71	37	47	11	18	40·1	41·0	35·1	28·9	
	Girls ...		299		90	44	42	44	81	23	...	...	...	5	30·1	15·0			
Seoni-Chhapara	Boys ...	11,976	905	1,796	225	254	226	272	176	223	494	691	61	44	24·8	28·6	14·9	16·5	
	Girls ...		891		44	44	44	42	25	23	...	...	9	10	5·9	4·9			

Betul	...	Boys ...	5,260	377	789	160	145	156	141	86	112	50	102	38	27	42·4	38·5	25·3	24·7						
		Girls ...		412		40	50	34	40	24	24	...	...	3	5	9·7	12·1								
Badnur	...	Boys ...	5,014	390	752	252	246	265	268	207	216	750	735	42	75	64·6	63·0	33·5	32·7						
		Girls ...		362		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Multai	...	Boys ...	3,371	253	506	125	130	123	126	86	107	31	79	31	37	49·4	51·3	24·7	25·6						
		Girls ...		253		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Chhindwara	...	Boys ...	8,973	653	1,346	257	305	254	295	209	327	709	710	37	51	39·3	46·6	20·7	30·3						
		Girls ...		693		22	103	23	87	15	72	...	...	...	...	3·1	14·8								
Lodhikhera	...	Boys ...	5,160	385	774	180	...	177	...	115	...	40	...	98	...	46·7	...	23 2	...	Muncipality abolished during the year.					
		Girls ...		389		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Pandhurna	...	Boys ...	8,172	600	1,226	200	202	201	190	170	154	154	181	118	99	33·3	33·5	16·3	16·0						
		Girls ...		626		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Mohgaon	...	Boys ...	5,565	403	835	143	148	142	143	86	97	61	93	60	89	35·4	36·7	17·1	17·7						
		Girls ...		432		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sausar	...	Boys ...	4,706	353	706	135	135	135	135	96	96	67	67	91	83	38·2	38·2	19·1	19·1						
		Girls ...		353		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Jubbulpore	...	Boys ...	84,481	6,738	12,672	3,451	3,856	3,411	3,788	2,688	3,054	14,081	16,733	625	902	51·2	57·2	38·1	42·3						
		Girls ...		5,934		1,385	1,512	1,306	1,435	837	1,007	2,652	2,895	180		23·3	25·5								
Sihora	...	Boys ...	5,798	447	874	148	148	143	136	96	102	44	67	27	35	33·1	33·1	21·7	21·5						
		Girls ...		427		42	40	27	40	22	27	...	...	...	...	9·8	9·3								
Murwara	...	Boys ...	9,460	775	1,418	307	305	293	306	228	245	495	530	62	66	39·6	39·3	24·4	28·7						
		Girls ...		643		130	173	87	115	77	101	...	...	...	10	20·2	26·9								
Damoh	...	Boys ...	11,755	900	1,763	329	317	361	304	304	256	714	637	77	72	36·5	35·2	21·1	20·3						
		Girls ...		863		43	41	44	44	23	23	...	...	5	8	4·9	4·7								
Hatta	...	Boys ...	5,801	421	870	196	200	178	202	138	153	262	286	35	44	46·0	47·5	26·5	26·6						
		Girls ...		449		32	32	29	30	17	18	...	...	...	5	7·1	7·1								
Mandla	...	Boys ...	5,057	382	758	329	321	340	317	268	262	347	136	23	76	86·1	84·0	50·9	48·9						
		Girls ...		376		57	50	51	50	28	25	...	...	3	...	15·1	13·2								
Narsinghpur	...	Boys ...	10,220	758	1,533	638	663	571	658	474	569	976	1,039	94	138	84·1	87·5	46·1	47·4						
		Girls ...		775		70	65	64	68	43	43	...	...	5	3	9·0	8·4								

Appendix—C.—(*Concld.*)

Progress made in Schools within Municipal limits.—(Concld.)

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee collections.		Passes by different standards.		Percentage of boys and girls.		Total percentage.		Remarks.
					1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
											Rs.	Rs.							
Gadarwara	Boys	8,815	690	1,322	353	334	345	328	269	264	488	543	70	86	51·1	48·4	30·1	27·9	
	Girls		632		45	36	42	37	17	22	...	...	7	10	7·1	5·6			
Chhindwara	Boys	3,814	286	572	141	132	144	132	98	91	84	92	39	19	49·3	46·1	24·6	23·0	
	Girls		286		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pachmarhi	Boys	1,800	135	270	63	64	59	61	43	46	43	43	12	13	46·6	47·4	23·3	23·7	
	Girls		135		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sohagpur	Boys	7,306	555	1,096	319	376	302	340	246	278	413	546	57	87	56·9	67·7	37·6	43·5	
	Girls		541		94	101	79	74	56	51	...	...	6	5	17·3	18·6			
Seoni	Boys	6,779	508	1,017	302	355	284	335	223	330	438	409	63	64	59·4	69·8	30·8	34·9	
	Girls		509		12	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	...			
Harda	Boys	13,556	1,085	2,033	418	480	426	497	358	415	1,496	1,694	92	119	37·8	41·6	20·2	22·2	
	Girls		918		22	11	23	10	15	6	271	140	2	...	2·4	1·2			
Hoshangabad	Boys	13,495	1,062	2,025	698	640	675	673	538	547	2,379	2,421	73	136	65·7	60·2	42·4	42·6	
	Girls		963		161	224	136	226	95	185	...	...	...	...	16·7	23·2			
Saugor	Boys	44,674	3,558	6,700	1,649	1,660	1,633	2,128	1,257	1,312	3,092	3,468	250	322	46·2	46·6	30·4	29·9	
	Girls		3,142		391	346	389	364	240	266	104	322	21	25	11·2	11·0			
Rehli	Boys	7,322	549	1,098	162	166	148	154	102	117	85	87	50	52	27·5	30·2	17·3	17·6	
	Girls		549		28	28	29	28	9	18	...	...	3	1	5·1	5·1			
Khurai	Boys	6,272	475	940	225	260	224	242	167	187	282	328	50	52	47·4	54·7	32·4	35·6	
	Girls		465		80	75	78	77	56	56	...	...	26	18	16·8	16·1			

Deori	Boys	6,306	476	945	163	157	157	161	122	121	105	113	47	46	34·2	32·9	22·8	22·0
	Girls		469		53	51	55	51	36	41	...	...	8	9	11·3	10·8		
Garhakota	Boys	9,525	739	1,429	188	192	183	188	138	146	111	108	37	37	25·4	25·9	15·1	17·0
	Girls		690		39	50	45	45	24	30	...	...	8	9	5·7	7·2		
Burhanpur	Boys	32,252	2,480	4,838	959	960	1,137	993	827	763	1,121	1,291	177	113	38·6	38·7	20·8	20·9
	Girls		2,358		50	50	56	46	30	29	...	...	4	2	2·1	2·1		
Khandwa	Boys	15,589	1,245	2,338	670	761	653	767	543	630	2,171	2,670	120	194	53·8	61·1	32·1	37·5
	Girls		1,093		88	117	90	114	57	84	120	750	10	12	8·0	10·7		
Raipur	Boys	23,759	1,797	3,564	1,174	1,305	1,187	1,318	949	1,067	3,376	3,979	231	256	65·4	72·7	36·2	39·1
	Girls		1,767		116	90	104	83	91	61	102		10		6·5	5·1		
Dhamtari	Boys	6,726	473	1,009	181	182	154	187	74	131	455	409	25	21	38·2	38·4	21·6	22·0
	Girls		536		37	40	34	38	26	21	...	...	6	2	6·9	7·1		
Bilaspur	Boys	11,122	863	1,668	509	612	498	665	381	535	412	1,476	168	174	58·9	70·9	43·9	49·3
	Girls		805		224	212	226	231	174	171	155		30		27·8	26·3		
Sambalpur	Boys	14,571	1,098	2,186	506	509	498	499	391	394	1,093	1,142	92	97	46·1	46·3	25·7	25·6
	Girls		1,088		56	50	55	53	38	36	...	...	6	7	5·1	4·6		

Appendix D.

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1898-99.

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or his Naib.	Number of Schools visited				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Southern Circle.											
Nagpur	Tahsildar	70	47	49	...	45	9	4	3	4	One visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		21	...	58		6	3	3	...	
Katol	Tahsildar	32	83	1	...	1	6	13	3	4	Four visited five times and one visited six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		65	...	2		8	11	10	...	One visited five times.
Ramtek	Tahsildar	31	55	9	...	5	10	2	1	7	Two visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		30	...	13		8	8	2	...	
Umrer	Tahsildar	19	52	...	...	—	3	6	6	1	Three visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		24	...	5		8	2	4	...	
Bhandara	Tahsildar	35	34	10	...	...	16	9	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		16	...	22		10	3	...	...	
Sakoli	Tahsildar	37	48	14	...	...	13	5	1	2	One visited five times, one visited nine times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		37	...	17		10	5	4	...	One visited five times.
Tirora	Tahsildar	69	53	25	...	...	36	7	1	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		15	...	54		15	...	...	...	
Chanda	Tahsildar	39	76	6	...	5	10	9	11	...	Three visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		32	...	18		12	8	...	1	
Warora	Tahsildar	26	33	9	...	4	7	6	3	...	One visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		26	...	10		8	6	2	...	
Bramhapuri	Tahsildar	36	34	15	...	9	12	6	2	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		33	...	16		9	9	2	...	
Wardha	Tahsildar	42	46	13	...	...	17	8	3	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		20	...	26		12	4	...	...	

Hinganghat	Tahsildar	17	36	...	...	...	2	11	4	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		15	...		5	9	3	...	...	
Arvi	Tahsildar	38	139	...	...	...	...	3	14	14	Seven visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		27	...		17	18	1	1	1	
Burha	Tahsildar	48	43	21	...	8	16	7	3	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		36	...		21	19	7	1	...	
Baihar	Tahsildar	20	45	5	...	5	4	5	3	1	One visited six times and one visited twelve times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		20	...		15	2	...	1	1	
Seoni	Tahsildar	32	45	9	...	6	11	6	3	2	One visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		20	...		17	11	3	1	...	
Lakhnadon	Tahsildar	22	38	3	...	3	8	4	6	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		29	...		7	3	6	2	2	Two visited five times.
Chhindwara	Tahsildar	30	42	11	...	...	4	10	2	3	
	Naib-Tahsildar		17	...		16	11	3	...	...	
Sausar	Tahsildar	21	60	...	...	...	...	10	4	7	
	Naib-Tahsildar		19	...		10	7	2	1	...	One visited five times.
Betul	Tahsildar	37	34	16	...	3	11	7	3	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		30	...		16	14	5	2	...	
Multai	Tahsildar	29	20	15	...	4	10	2	2	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		27	...		10	12	6	1	...	
Sironcha	Tahsildar	20	19	16	...	...	13	3	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Northern Circle.											
Mandla	Tahsildar	36	53	7	...	5	12	11	5	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		31	...		13	16	6	1	...	
Dindori	Tahsildar	17	46	7	...	...	2	3	10	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		2	...		15	2	...	...	...	
Damoh	Tahsildar	44	73	5	...	4	16	16	3	4	
	Naib-Tahsildar		45	...		21	10	8	2	2	One school visited five times.
Hatta	Tahsildar	33	51	4	...	2	10	17	1	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		23	...		13	17	3	...	...	

Appendix D.—(*Concld.*)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1898-99.—(Concld.)

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or his Naib.	Number of schools visited				Remarks.
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	
Saugor	Tahsildar	31	86	...	...	...	3	12	8	5	Three schools visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		29	...	11		12	7	1	...	
Rehli	Tahsildar	35	59	5	...	2	12	10	5	3	
	Naib-Tahsildar		42	...	7		20	4	3	...	One school visited five times.
Banda	Tahsildar	25	44	3	...	2	7	11	2	1	One school visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		19	...	13		10	...	...	1	One school visited five times.
Khurai	Tahsildar	25	30	34	...	...	13	7	1	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		27	...	9		6	9	1	...	
Jubbulpore	Tahsildar	30	35	8	...	4	12	7	3	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		28	...	8		19	1	1	1	
Sehora	Tahsildar	48	114	1	...	...	16	15	10	3	One school visited five times. One school do. eight do. One school do. thirteen do.
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...	40		8	...	...	...	
Murwara	Tahsildar	31	46	7	...	4	9	11	3	...	One school visited six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		7	...	24		7	...	...	...	
Hoshangabad	Tahsildar	47	50	20	...	12	12	9	4	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		45	...	19		13	13	2	...	
Harda	Tahsildar	33	66	4	...	4	7	12	6	3	One school visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		54	...	7		7	12	5	2	
Seoni	Tahsildar	24	56	...	...	...	5	9	7	3	
	Naib-Tahsildar		22	...	6		14	4	...	...	
Sohagpur	Tahsildar	26	36	9	...	9	4	8	4	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		4	...	22		4	...	...	...	

Pachmarhi	Munsiff	1	5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...							One visited five times.
Narsinghpur	Tahsildar	49	53	14	...		8	19	14	2	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		20	...		33		12	4	...	...							
Gadarwara	Tahsildar	50	57	16	...		4	13	19	2	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		41	...		22		18	8	1	1							
Khandwa	Tahsildar	77	71	43	...		40	13	8	10	...							Two visited six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		62	...		46		16	7	7	2							One visited five times.
Burhanpur	Tahsildar	27	31	10	...		10	9	4	2	2							
	Naib-Tahsildar		35	...		12		5	4	3	2							One visited five times.
Harsud	Tahsildar	1	4	...	...		...	...	...	...	1							
	Naib-Tahsildar		1	...	...			1	...	...	...							
Eastern Circle.																		
Raipur	Tahsildar	50	41	28	...		28	10	5	7	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		9	...		41		9	...	...	...							
Simga	Tahsildar	23	24	12	...		7	2	6	2	1							
	Naib-Tahsildar		28	...		8		6	5	4	...							
Drug	Tahsildar	43	34	13	...		10	26	4	...	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		8	...		35		8	...	...	...							
Dhamtari	Tahsildar	52	59	10	...		5	26	15	1	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		51	...		18		23	6	4	1							
Bilaspur	Tahsildar	53	51	22	...		...	24	7	3	1							
	Naib-Tahsildar		21	...		38		17	2	...	...							
Janjgir	Tahsildar	45	58	12	...		...	34	3	6	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		69	...		10		19	14	6	1							
Mungeli	Tahsildar	28	44	11	...		...	7	6	3	4							
	Naib-Tahsildar		49	...		10		8	2	7	4							
Sambalpur	Tahsildar	42	45	19	...		6	33	6	...	...							
	Naib-Tahsildar		72	...		8		31	16	3	...							
Bargarh	Tahsildar	52	66	32	...		21	20	10	6	2							
	Naib-Tahsildar		49	...		31		20	6	3	2							

Appendix E.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces, 1898-99.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School-Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	Free Church Institution, Nagpur	337	26	29	...	...	
		Neill City High School, do.	504	40	44	...	...	
		Raja Raghoji High School, do.	25	1	...	...	...	
		Sitabuldi High School, do.	36	9	...	...	...	
		First Grade Middle School, Kamptee	197	...	18	...	...	
		Do. do. Ramtek	86	...	11	...	...	
		Do. do. Umrer	154	...	10	...	...	
		Do. do. Katol	57	...	6	...	...	
		Second Grade do. Kalmeshwar	28	...	6	...	...	
		Do. do. Khapa	32	...	...	...	...	
		Do. do. Saoner	34	...	8	...	...	
		New English School, Nagpur	97	...	10	...	...	
		Native Institution, do.	68	...	4	...	...	
		R. B. C. N. Naidu School, do.	84	...	11	...	...	
		Sitabuldi Aided School, do.	123	...	13	...	...	
		Roman Catholic Boys' School, do.	44	...	4	...	...	
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee	51	...	...	...	...	
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur	60	...	2	...	...	
		Orphanage Girls' School, do.	20	...	...	...	...	
		18 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,512	...	...	146	242	
	Bhandara	First Grade Middle School, Bhandara	210	...	26	...	...	
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	889	...	...	87	109	

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Wardha	First Grade Middle School, Hinganghat	108	...	5	...	...			
		Do. do. Wardha	161	...	17	...	...			
		Do. do. Arvi	105	...	12	...	...			
		Do. do. Ashti	100	...	14	...	...			
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	993	...	...	72		96		
	Balaghat	First Grade Middle School, Burha	87	...	6	...	...			
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	370	...	...	20		30		
	Chanda	Jubilee High School, Chanda	25	1	...	...	...			
		First Grade Middle School, Chanda	235	...	20	...	...			
		Do. do. Warora	81	...	8	...	...			
		Second Grade Middle School, Sironcha	43	...	6	...	...			
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	767	...	...	53		74		
	Seoni	First Grade Middle School, Seoni	100	...	13	...	...			
		Mission School, Seoni	54	...	8	...	...			
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	425	...	...	31		41		
	Chhindwara	First Grade Middle School, Chhindwara	118	...	14	...	...			
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	754	...	...	72		99		
	Betul	First Grade Middle School, Badnur	116	...	13	...	...			
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	363	...	...	34		44		
	Jubbulpore... ...	First Grade Middle School, Murwara	73	...	11	...	...			
		Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore	272	22	28	...	...			
		Anjuman Islamia do. do.	85	3	16	...	...			
		Church Mission do. do.	236	5	21	...	...			
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School, Jubbulpore	50	...	4	...	...			
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	958	...	...	95		106		
	Saugor	High School, Saugor	360	11	48	...	...			
		Second Grade Middle School, Khurai	47	...	3	...	...			
		13 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,391	...	...	132		146		
	Hoshangabad ...	High School, Hoshangabad	154	16	26	...	...			
		Mission High School, Hoshangabad	50	1	4	...	...			

Appendix E.—(*Concld.*)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces, 1898-99.—(Concld.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School-Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
Northern Circle.—(*Concld.*)	Hoshangabad—(*Concld.*)	First Grade Middle School, Harda	157	...	17	...	9	
		Second Grade Middle School, Seoni	75	...	10	...	...	
		Do. do. Sohagpur	102	...	13	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	688	...	...	66	77	
	Damoh	First Grade Middle School, Damoh	107	...	15	...	...	
		Second Grade Middle School, Hatta	40	...	3	...	...	
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	476	...	...	30	41	
	Narsinghpur... ...	First Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	148	...	17	...	...	
		Do. do. Gadarwara	121	...	10	...	...	
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,021	...	...	94	106	
	Nimar	High School, Khandwa ...	70	10	5	...	...	
		First Grade Middle School, Khandwa	187	...	28	...	...	
		Do. do. Burhanpur	171	...	16	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	507	...	...	64	91	
	Mandla	Jagannath First Grade Middle School, Mandla	88	...	5	...	...	
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	390	...	...	39	40	
	Raipur	High School, Raipur ...	308	7	37	...	...	
		Second Grade Middle School, Dhamtari	39	...	1	...	...	
		Middle School, Khariar ...	9	...	...	...	...	
		Mission School, Raipur ...	26	...	1	...	...	
		Rajkumar College, Raipur ...	27	...	...	...	...	

EASTERN CIRCLE	Raipur—(*Concld.*) ...	Middle School, Rajnandgaon	55	...		3	...	...	
		Do. Khairagarh	43	...		4	...	...	
		21 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,977	...	...		239	273	
	Sambalpur	High School, Sambalpur	148		3	16	...	...	
		Middle School, Sonepur	58	...		3	...	...	
		Rajkumar School, Sonepur							
		Second Grade Middle School, Bolangir	42	...		7	...	...	
		Do. do. Bhawanipatna	39	...	...		...	...	
		High School, Bamra	25	...		4	...	...	
		13 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,287	...	...		128	137	
	Bilaspur	First Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	110	...		14	...	...	
		Do. do. Sakti	7	...	...		...	...	
		12 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,435	...	...		124	152	

Appendix F.

Results of Middle School Examination, 1899.

Name of School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Average number of pupils on the rolls in the class.	Percentage of passes to average number on the rolls.
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				
Northern Circle.				
High School, Saugor	63	48	80	59·
Do. Hoshangabad	34	26	34	76·
Middle School, Damoh	16	15	16	94·
Do. Gadarwara	12	10	12	83·
Do. Narsinghpur	17	17	17	100·
Do. Murwara	11	11	11	100·
Do. Hatta	4	3	5	60·
Do. Sohagpur	18	13	16	81·
Do. Seoni-Malwa	16	10	19	53·
Do. Harda	22	17	22	77·
Do. Khandwa	33	28	34	82·
Do. Burhanpur	22	16	24	66·
Do. Khurai	6	3	8	38·
Southern Circle.				
Middle School, Kamptee	24	18	23	78·
Do. Ramtek	12	11	16	69·
Do. Umrer	15	10	22	45·
Do. Kotol	8	6	10	60·
Do. Katol	6	6	13	46·
Do. Khapa	1	...	...	...
Do. Saoner	10	8	11	73·
Do. Wardha	20	17	21	81·
Do. Hinganghat	11	5	16	31·
Do. Arvi	12	12	12	100·
Do. Ashti	16	14	24	58·
Do. Bhandara	31	26	30	86·
Do. Balaghat	7	6	7	71·
Do. Chhindwara	23	14	23	61·
Do. Badnur	18	13	19	68·
Do. Seoni-Chhapara	16	13	16	81·
Do. Chanda	27	20	30	67·
Do. Warora	9	8	10	80·
Do. Sironcha	6	6	6	100·
Eastern Circle.				
High Schhool, Raipur	54	37	67	55·
Do. Sambalpur	20	16	24	67·
Middle School, Dhamtari	5	1	17	6·
Do. Bilaspur	21	14	24	58·
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Northern Circle.				
[illegible]rini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore	35	28	47	59·
[illegible]an Islamia do. do.	21	16	22	73·

Appendix F.—(*Concld.*)

Results of Middle School Examination, 1899.—(Concld.)

Name of School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Average number of pupils on the rolls in the class.	Percentage of passes to average number on the rolls.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—(*Concld.*)				
Northern Circle.—(Concld.)				
Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore	25	21	28	75·
Mission High School, Hoshangabad	6	4	5	80·
Unaided High School, Khandwa	8	5	11	45·
Church Mission Sadar Bazar School, Jubbulpore ...	10	4	11	36·
Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	9	5	12	42·
Southern Circle.				
Native Institution, Nagpur	18	4	28	14·
New English School, Nagpur	17	10	19	53·
Sitabuldi Aided School, Nagpur	17	13	22	59·
Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur...	11	2	10	20·
R. B. C. N. Naidu School, Nagpur	23	11	30	37·
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur (Native Department) ...	6	4	11	36·
Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara	13	8	14	57·
Catholic Mission School, Kamptee	...	...	*	...
Free Church Institution, Nagpur	45	29	51	56·
Neill City High School, Nagpur	68	44	106	41·
Eastern Circle.				
Rajkumar College, Raipur	2	...	3	...
Mission School, Raipur	1	1	2	50·
Feudatory States.				
Middle School, Rajnandgaon	5	3	6	50·
Do. Khairagarh	7	4	7	57·
Do. Khariar	1	...	2	...*
Do. Bhawanipatna	5	3	7	43·
Do. Bolangir	8	7	8	87·
Do. Sonepur	11	3	*	...
Rajkumar School, Sonepur	...	...	*	...
Do. Bamra	4	4	5	80·
Middle School, Sakti	...	...	*	...

* Figures not available.

Appendix G.

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1898-99.

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
Southern Circle.	Nagpur ...	Boys ...	4	361	66	67	55	4,040	326	455	76	4,485	327	427	8	335	9	14	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	3	160	...	5	10	591	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	42	3,205	296	419	91	3,436	87	231	4	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	1	2	144	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda ...	Boys ...	9	417	31	35	34	2,883	245	319	73	2,727	35	115	3	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	32	4	2	2	79	...	6	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	47	3,199	272	381	44	1,266	60	57	7	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	91	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	26	1,880	159	200	32	1,475	92	101	6	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	2	85	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	24	1,358	137	172	22	1,292	81	116	2	66	...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	229	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,362	130	175	20	792	31	75	4	204	...	5	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Betul ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	21	1,174	139	122	43	1,651	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jubbulpore ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	58	3,949	434	456	78	4,184	275	480	3	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	1	81	...	5	5	162	6	19	14	984	22	25	3	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1899-1900.

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REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1899-1900.

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No 8305-A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, dated Nagpur, the 29th September 1900.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1899-1900.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The circumstances of the year 1899-1900 were very unfavourable to progress in education. Famine was present during the greater portion of the year and not only rendered it more difficult to procure the attendance of school children, but also reduced the funds available for the support of educational institutions. It also prevented any attempt at adopting any new departure. The Officiating Inspector-General, in discussing the decline in Primary Education, has separated the famine and the want of funds very much as though they were independent of each other. The connection between the school cess and the land revenue even seems sometimes to have been forgotten. In regard to the general question of educational finance, there is no real necessity at present to say anything either in the Annual Report or in reviewing it. In the Resolution reviewing the Report for last year, the Officiating Chief Commissioner pointed out the necessity for the separate consideration of this subject, and for putting educational finance on a more satisfactory footing, as funds become available. He has nothing to add to what he said then.

2. The comparatively small effect of the famine on the primary schools in British territory (for it is the famine which has almost exclusively led to unfavourable results) may be seen from the following figures. The efforts of the Department were confined to keeping the schools together. Many Primary School Masters were put in charge of relief kitchens; but this did not prevent them from giving at least a half day to their school work. The extent to which the relief of children (as well as of infirm persons) was effected in the villages contributed largely to the satisfactory results reported. For these, however, the Tahsildars and the local officers of the Department deserve much credit.

Schools.		Scholars.		Average attendance.	
1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1,709	1,613	93,730	86,465	65,804	58,176

3. Mr. Browning has some interesting remarks in paragraph 9 of the Report on the number of English learners. At several important places the number of intending learners is too large for the space available for them in the schools. The staff also is said to be inadequate in some cases. The only remedy appears to be, as Mr. Browning notes, in private enterprise. The demand for English

education should emphasise the importance of devoting special attention to primary education. It indicates the possibility of raising fees in English classes, and thus setting free a larger share of Municipal or Government money for expenditure on primary education. The reduction of Anglo-Vernacular schools in small country towns is not in these days of easy communication to be deprecated. There are in some such cases comparatively few who have any occasion to study English ; and the majority of these are in a position, if it is desired, to go to a larger place where they can learn English. In other cases assistance can be given by means of scholarships to the deserving or promising. The Officiating Chief Commissioner will welcome proposals for reform in regard to the tenure of scholarships. He will give them careful consideration, but defers any statement of his views until they are received.

4. The figures given in paragraph 13 of the Report indicate that in some of the smaller Municipalities reform in the matter of Educational expenditure is called for. There would doubtless be a difficulty in fixing any hard-and-fast percentage of income as the limit for municipal expenditure on education; but there ought not to be much difficulty in securing reasonable action in each case. The Officiating Chief Commissioner considers it unnecessary to go into the matter of District Council expenditure. He hopes that, as soon as famine work is over, the whole question of the relation of educational work to the District Councils in respect of finance will be taken up and decided. Similar work should also be done for Municipalities. The Inspector-General in consultation with Commissioners should submit the question for the consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner. The principal points are to insist on adequate expenditure on primary education, and to resist extravagant expenditure on higher education.

5. The examination results given in paragraph 18 of the Report are fairly satisfactory. The decline in the number of passes by the Middle School standard is, for the reason given by Mr. Browning, not a matter to be regretted. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is strongly of opinion that English education is affected most injuriously by sending to the higher classes pupils who are quite unable to benefit from the instruction received without retarding the progress of the classes which they join. Some decrease in the number of Primary School passes was to be expected, having regard to the reduction in the number of scholars. The increase in Upper Primary passes in Feudatory States is distinctly gratifying.

6. The notice of the working of District Councils is mainly concerned with the effects of famine and particularly with the lack of funds. The impression left on the mind of the Officiating Chief Commissioner by the perusal of the local reports is that the work done has been generally good, and in some cases excellent, when allowance is made for the disastrous circumstances of the year. He is favourably impressed both with the earnest desire shown to maintain existing schools and also with the honesty displayed in frankly stating unfavourable features of the year's educational history. The Officiating Inspector-General refers to certain questions which are receiving or should receive separate treatment. One of these is the alleged misappropriation by the Chhindwara District Council of subscriptions for school buildings, and the Deputy Commissioner will be asked to report how the matter stands. Such misapplication as is alleged of money raised for a particular purpose cannot, of course, be permitted.

7. In the Nagpur District Council Report there is one remark which ought not to be overlooked. This Council appears to think that it is in no way interested in the "combined schools." Apart from the fact that it directly pays in part at least for these schools, this attempt to free itself of responsibility is not wise. If District Councils are to continue to be entrusted with primary education within their jurisdiction, they must evince an effective interest in all the agencies by which its spread is aided or secured. Another point to which the Officiating Chief Commissioner would like special attention to be devoted is the extent to which the children of agriculturists are benefiting from the primary schools. The education of Brahmans and Baniyas, who naturally value education, is

important; but the object of the Primary School system is not secured unless the agricultural community is being educated. In this connection the work of Tahsildars may be of great importance; and Mr. Fraser has read with pleasure the evidence given in the local reports of the interest these officers take in the schools. His special thanks are due to the Tahsildars mentioned in paragraph 44 of the Report.

8. The remarks in paragraph 47 on the subject of the prospects of the Jubbulpore College in the matter of Allahabad University Examinations are somewhat disconcerting; but it may reasonably be hoped that if steps are taken in time the danger foreseen by Mr. Browning may be averted. In any case the matter must be made also the subject of separate report, if orders are required. In the case of the two Nagpur Colleges the indifferent results are attributed to the disturbing effect of the presence of plague on College work. The Officiating Chief Commissioner hopes that the Principals of these Institutions will see fit to adopt the suggestion made by the Officiating Inspector-General as to the preparation by them of a short report giving a brief summary of the year's work. Mr. Fraser had an opportunity of visiting both; and he formed a high estimate of the work which they are doing.

9. The year under report was the last in which the Administration was to have the benefit of the co-operation and advice of Mr. Thompson, a sympathetic reference to whom is made by Mr. Browning in paragraph 100 of the Report. His departure after 30 years' service in the Central Provinces is indeed a severe loss both to the Department and to the Administration; but it would be impossible to grudge him the rest which he had so well earned. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to have this opportunity of expressing his sense of the able and zealous manner in which Mr. Thompson performed his duties not only during the year under report, in which he held the office of Inspector-General, but during the long series of years preceding it, in which in that capacity and in the office of Inspector of Schools Mr. Thompson had done yeoman service in the cause of education. Mr. Thompson is one of the distinguished officers to whom education in this province is most deeply indebted.

10. Mr. Fraser desires to place on record his obligation to the societies and individuals mentioned in Chapter XI of the Report. In Mr. Fraser's opinion the list though long is probably not exhaustive; and the province is happy in being able to boast so many who have rendered excellent service in co-operation with the Department in the advancement of education. He is also much indebted to Mr. Browning both for his work as Principal of the Government College, Jubbulpore, and for the care bestowed on the preparation of the full and interesting report which he has submitted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True Extract.]

H. M. LAURIE,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—J. E. A., 2-10-1900—250.

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No. D-3059.

FROM

COLIN H. BROWNING, ESQ.,

OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 18th July 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of Education in these Provinces for the year 1899-1900.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General statistics.

2. The statistics of all classes of Educational Institutions in the Central Provinces for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are compared in the following table :—

Class of Institution.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
British Territory.						
Colleges	5	322	64	5	281	56
Secondary Schools. High Schools	18	916	51	18	886	49
Secondary Schools. Middle Schools. English ...	60	6,098	102	60	6,114	102
Secondary Schools. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	129	16,348	127	130	16,184	124
Primary Schools ... English	6	371	62	6	359	59
Primary Schools ... Vernacular	1,703	93,359	54	1,607	86,106	53
Special Schools ... Eng. & Ver. Schools for males..	9	349	39	10	317	32
Special Schools ... Vernacular Schools for females.	1	23	23	1	22	22
Females ... Secondary Schools. English ...	10	161	16	10	128	13
Females ... Secondary Schools. Vernacular ...	8	874	109	13	1,167	89
Females ... Primary Schools. English ...	9	537	59	8	508	63
Females ... Primary Schools. Vernacular ...	136	6,144	45	135	5,949	44
Total ...	2,094	125,502	59	2,003	118,021	59
Feudatory States.						
Secondary Schools. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools. Middle Schools. English ...	10	290	29	9	294	33
Secondary Schools. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	5	1,788	119	18	2,162	120
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	259	12,899	49	260	12,938	49
Females ... Middle Schools, Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ... Primary Schools, Vernacular...	11	497	45	11	486	44
Total ...	295	15,474	52	298	15,880	53

The decrease in the total number of children under instruction in British territory is due almost entirely to the decrease of scholars in Primary Vernacular Schools. The total decrease is 7,481, of which 7,253 come under the head of Primary Vernacular Schools for boys. In Feudatory States there has been a slight increase under every head except that of female education, which is practically stationary. The total decrease in pupils both in British territory and the Feudatories has been 7,075 and in schools 88. The whole of this, and slightly more, has been lost to primary education. Other classes of schools show only the usual fluctuations which will be dealt with elsewhere.

Special features of the year's work.

3. The principal features of the year's work are summarized below :—

(1) Further progress has been made in providing new and revised text-books for vernacular schools (see Chapter VIII).

(2) The first Vernacular Middle School Examination was held in October. This will be further treated of in its proper place. It may suffice here to say that the examination, by furnishing a goal for Vernacular Secondary Education, will, it is hoped, improve the quality of Vernacular Middle Schools. Very few pupils appeared for the first examination, but it is too early as yet to say whether it will 'catch on.'

(3) The curricula for Primary Schools and the grant-in-aid rules have been revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which sat at Jubbulpore in March 1899 (see paragraph 63).

(4) The *personnel* of the Text-Book Committee has been reorganized by Secretariat Notification No. 6929, dated the 5th September 1899.

(5) The closure of numerous schools in Sambalpur enabled the Sub-Deputy Inspectorship of that district to be transferred to Saugor, where the want of an Assistant to the Deputy Inspector had long been felt. The closure of schools in Chanda also released funds, a small part of which was spent in raising the pay of certificated masters in combined system schools to the sanctioned rates.

(6) By far the most prominent feature of the year, as of the one before it, was the closing of schools, mostly Primary. Two Middle Schools were closed—one at Dhamtari on 1st April 1899, mentioned in last year's report, and one at Khapa on 1st April 1900 (see paragraph 62). Ninety-seven Primary Schools in British territory were closed with a loss of 7,448 scholars (see statement in paragraph 2).

(7) Negotiations were in progress for the transfer of the Reformatory School from the Jail to the Educational Department, but no final steps were taken nor orders issued up to the close of the year under report.

Increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district and circle.

4. The following statement shows the increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district arranged according to Circles :—

	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
	British Territory.										
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore	3,948	748,146	199	12,164	195	11,937	...	...	4	227
	Saugor	4,007	591,743	140	7,545	139	7,173	...	...	1	372
	Damoh	2,831	325,613	79	3,593	68	3,364	...	...	11	229
	Mandla	5,056	339,373	56	2,208	58	2,547	2	339	...	...
	Hoshangabad	4,594	529,945	143	7,976	140	7,961	...	...	3	15
	Narsinghpur	1,916	367,026	104	6,181	100	6,097	...	...	4	84
	Nimar	3,357	253,486	121	5,588	106	5,233	...	...	15	355

	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1898-99. Schools.	1898-99. Scholars.	1899-1900. Schools.	1899-1900. Scholars.	Increase. Schools.	Increase. Scholars.	Decrease. Schools.	Decrease. Scholars.
British Territory.—(Concld.)											
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	3,843	757,862	215	15,541	216	14,927	1	...	...	614
	Chhindwara	4,630	407,494	53	3,358	53	3,428	...	70	...	...
	Seoni	3,198	370,767	59	3,524	59	3,452	...	...	...	72
	Betul	3,824	323,196	69	3,354	60	2,609	...	...	9	745
	Chanda	10,749	697,610	132	7,404	100	5,665	...	...	32	1,739
	Wardha	2,428	400,854	113	6,210	113	6,384	...	174	...	...
	Balaghat	3,139	383,331	70	4,067	64	3,319	...	...	6	748
	Bhandara	3,968	742,850	145	8,030	140	7,890	...	...	5	140
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur	11,724	1,584,427	179	13,597	174	12,331	...	...	5	1,266
	Sambalpur	4,948	796,413	72	4,669	72	4,681	...	12	...	...
	Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	145	10,493	146	9,023	1	...	...	1,470
	Total ...	86,501	10,784,294	2,094	125,502	2,003	118,021	...	...	91	7,481
	Feudatory States ...	29,435	2,160,511	295	15,474	298	15,880	3	406	...	...

All Circles show a decrease both in schools and scholars, the total decrease being 91 and 7,481 respectively. The loss is heaviest in the Southern Circle and lightest in the Northern. This is as was expected. Districts which show the largest decreases are Chanda with a loss of 32 schools and 1,739 scholars, Bilaspur 1,470 scholars, Raipur 5 schools and 1,266 scholars, Betul 9 schools and 745 scholars, Balaghat 6 schools and 748 scholars and Nimar 15 schools and 355 scholars. Two reasons for this decline in Primary Education exist, for it must be remembered the decline is limited to Primary Schools. First, the prevalence of scarcity and famine; second, the want of funds. The first is, in legal language, "an act of God," and though it may be mitigated cannot be prevented. It is not for me to say whether the want of funds, which threatens to become chronic, is preventible. What I wish to insist on is that the second cause is not necessarily produced by the first, but is the result of trying to carry out an extended policy of Primary Education with funds which have been deliberately curtailed. In 1893, the then Chief Commissioner, Sir A. MacDonnell, made a grant of Rs. 50,000 out of Provincial revenues expressly for the extension of Primary Education. On the proceeds of this grant a number of cheap schools on the result-aided and combined system bases were established. These schools in 1895-96 formed 31 per cent. of the total number of Primary Schools in British territory. In 1896 under Sir C. Lyall, then Chief Commissioner, this special grant was merged in the general grants given from Provincial revenues to District Councils, and, at the same time, the latter were in many cases largely reduced. It followed then, as a matter of course, that District Councils, which had already been spending on the new schools up to the full limit of the special grant, suddenly found themselves burdened with a large number of such schools that it was quite impossible to support. They had to cut their coat according to their cloth, and hence the wholesale closing of Primary Schools which has marked the past two years. The special grant made by Sir A. MacDonnell has been practically, though not explicitly, withdrawn, though in the meantime, relying on the continuance of that grant, a large number of Primary Schools were opened, many of which have now had to be closed. Even now the process is by no means ended, and the closure of Primary Schools in many districts is a mere first instalment, which will have to be carried much further if the Chief Commissioner's rule, that expenditure on education shall not exceed the proceeds of the education cess, fee receipts, subscriptions and one-half of the consolidated grant from Provincial revenues, is to be worked up to (see Resolution No. 3357, dated the 6th May 1899). The decrease in Jubbulpore and Bilaspur may be attributed solely to

famine, and that in Raipur and several other districts partially to the same cause. But in Chanda, Nimar and Damoh, though no doubt the situation has been aggravated by famine, the decrease is not primarily due to it, and would, so long as the special education grant is not restored, have been inevitable in any case.

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

5. The following statement shows the percentage of children, boys and girls, under instruction to the total number of children of school-going age :—

District.	Children of school-going age.	Number of children under instruction.		Percentage.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Jubbulpore	112,221	12,164	11,937	10·8	10·6
Saugor	88,761	7,545	7,173	8·5	8·08
Damoh	48,842	3,593	3,364	7·3	6·9
Mandla	50,906	2,208	2,547	4·3	5·0
Hoshangabad	82,274	7,976	7,961	9·7	9·6
Narsinghpur	55,054	6,181	6,097	11·2	11·07
Nimar	38,023	5,588	5,233	14·7	13·7
Nagpur	113,679	15,541	14,927	13·7	13·1
Chhindwara	61,124	3,358	3,428	5·4	5·6
Seoni	55,615	3,524	3,452	6·3	6·2
Betul	48,479	3,354	2,609	6·9	5·4
Chanda	104,641	7,404	5,665	7·1	5·4
Wardha	60,128	6,210	6,384	10·2	10·6
Balaghat	57,499	4,067	3,319	7·7	5·8
Bhandara	111,427	8,030	7,890	7·2	7·08
Raipur	237,664	13,597	12,331	5·8	5·1
Sambalpur	119,462	4,069	4,681	3·9	3·9
Bilaspur	174,624	10,493	9,023	5·5	5·1
Total ...	1,667,055	125,502	118,021	7·5	7·08
Feudatory States ...	321,297	15,474	15,880	4·8	4·9

Only one district shows any considerable increase, namely, Mandla. This district has not been so severely affected by famine as most, and moreover, what is more pertinent, its schools, being departmental, are directly under Government, and have not suffered from the curtailing of Provincial grants to District Councils. Several districts show from considerable to large decreases. The percentage of children under instruction in Balaghat has sunk from 7·7 to 5·8, in Chanda from 7·1 to 5·4, in Betul from 6·9 to 5·4, and in Nimar from 14·7 to 13·7. There is now a larger percentage of children under instruction in the Feudatory States than in Sambalpur; while the percentage under instruction in Raipur has sunk to an equality with that in Bilaspur and is hardly larger than that in Mandla.

6. The statement required by the Government of India (Home Department Letter No. 7—Education-191, dated the 28th March 1895) is given in Appendix A.

Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.

7. The percentage of scholars of school-going age under instruction according to sex and race or creed is shown in the following table:—

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical. Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age.
	British Territory.			1898-99.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	5	385	916	1	1,307	650	201·07
	Hindus ...	296	19,833	78,713	302	99,144	667,564	14·9
	Muhammadans ...	16	2,427	6,641	28	9,112	22,959	39·7
	Others ...	3	518	7,081	2	7,604	121,638	6·2
	Total ...	320	23,163	93,351	333	117,167	812,811	14·4
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	555	613	...	1,168	579	201·8
	Hindus ...	...	321	5,027	22	5,376	664,498	·8
	Muhammadans ...	...	13	464	1	478	21,621	2·2
	Others ...	...	5	40	...	45	121,067	·03
	Total ...	...	894	6,144	23	7,061	807,765	·8
	Grand Total ...	320	24,057	99,495	356	124,228	1,620,576	7·6
	British Territory.			1899-1900.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	5	644	1,005	...	1,654		254·4
	Hindus ...	252	19,309	72,250	287	92,098		13·8
	Muhammadans ...	17	2,310	6,817	19	9,163		39·9
	Others ...	4	721	6,022	1	6,748		5·5
	Total ...	278	22,984	86,094	307	109,663	As above.	13·4
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	694	510	...	1,204		207·8
	Hindus ...	...	405	4,878	20	5,303		·8
	Muhammadans ...	...	60	368	2	430		1·9
	Others ...	...	8	193	...	201		·1
	Total ...	...	1,167	5,949	22	7,138		·8
	Grand Total ...	278	24,151	92,043	329	116,801		7·2
	Feudatory States.			1898-99.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	...	1	1	...	2	24	8·3
	Hindus ...	...	1,770	10,418	...	12,188	125,182	9·7
	Muhammadans ...	...	143	212	...	355	900	39·4
	Others ...	...	164	2,268	...	2,432	33,517	7·2
	Total ...	...	2,078	12,899	...	14,977	159,623	9·3
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
	Hindus ...	...	...	485	...	485	123,538	·4
	Muhammadans ...	...	...	6	...	6	881	·7
	Others ...	...	...	6	...	6	36,281	0·1
	Total ...	...	...	497	...	497	160,721	·3
	Grand Total ...	...	2,078	13,396	...	15,474	320,344	4·8

	Caste or Race.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age.
	Feudatory States.			1899-1900.				
Males.	Native Christians ...	...	2	1	...	3	24	12·5
	Hindus ...	...	2,105	10,662	...	12,767	125,182	10·2
	Muhammadans ...	...	187	203	...	390	900	43·3
	Others ...	...	162	2,072	...	2,234	33,517	6·8
	Total ...	...	2,456	12,938	...	15,394	159,623	9·6
Females.	Native Christians ...	...	...	2	...	2	21	9·5
	Hindus ...	...	...	460	...	460	123,538	·3
	Muhammadans ...	...	...	4	...	4	881	·4
	Others ...	...	...	20	...	20	36,281	·06
	Total ...	...	...	486	...	486	160,721	·3
	Grand Total ...	...	2,456	13,424	...	15,880	320,344	4·9

The same main features, *viz.*, the increase in Native Christians and Muhammadans under instruction, are apparent in the figures for this year as were commented upon in last year's report. The percentage of Muhammadans in British territory under instruction has not much increased, but it has at least not lost ground, while that of Hindus and "others" has declined from 14·9 to 13·8 and 6·2 to 5·5 respectively. The percentage of Muhammadans in the Feudatories under instruction has risen considerably—from 39·4 to 43·3, but the total numbers are so small as to be of little importance. The percentage of Native Christians under instruction continues to increase largely, and the anomaly noticed last year, *viz.*, that of the percentage being greater than the total, is now even more striking. No doubt this is due, as explained last year, to large additions to the number of children in Mission Orphanages.

Classification of pupils according to wealth and occupation of their parents or guardians.

8. In the table given below pupils are classified according to the wealth and occupation of their parents or guardians:—

Classification of Pupils.		1898-99.	1899-1900.
	British Territory.		
Richer classes		785	645
Middle classes ...	Government service	3,161	3,178
	Private service	2,710	2,917
	Estates	5,315	4,844
	Professions	3,272	2,618
	Trades	3,702	3,751
	Total Middle classes ...	18,160	17,308

Classification of Pupils.		1898-99.	1899-1900.
	British Territory.—(Concld.)		
Poorer classes	Government service	5,887	5,337
	Private service	10,111	9,478
	Agriculture	45,083	39,902
	Trades	12,084	11,108
	Skilled labour	9,219	9,265
	Common labour	14,886	14,977
	Miscellaneous	9,287	10,001
	Total Poorer classes	105,557	100,068
	GRAND TOTAL	125,502	118,021
	Feudatory States.		
Richer classes		85	70
Middle classes	State service	193	147
	Private service	197	241
	Estates	928	923
	Professions	564	246
	Trades	300	391
	Total Middle classes	2,182	1,948
Poorer classes	State service	303	262
	Private service	688	830
	Agriculture	9,301	8,959
	Trades	747	710
	Skilled labour	543	682
	Common labour	1,131	1,562
	Miscellaneous	494	857
	Total Poorer classes	13,207	13,862
	GRAND TOTAL	15,474	15,880

The figures in this table usually present considerable variations, for which it is difficult to account except on the hypothesis, likely enough, of erroneous classification. The three classes here recognized—rich, middle, and poor—are those having incomes over Rs. 5,000, between Rs. 200 and Rs. 5,000, and under Rs. 200 *per annum* respectively. The chief diminution to be noticed is, in the middle classes, under "Professions," and in the poorer classes under "Agriculture." The very large decline in the former is to me inexplicable except on the hypothesis given above. The decline under agriculturists is natural enough under the circumstances of the year and calls for no comment.

Languages learnt by pupils.

9. The arrangement of pupils according to the languages studied is shown below:—

Distribution of Pupils.	Number of Scholars.		Number of Schools.	1898-99. Classical.					1898-99. Vernacular.								1899-1900. Classical.					1899-1900. Vernacular.							
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujerathi.	Bengali.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujerathi.	Bengali.
British Territory.																														
Hindus	104,514	97,401	2,003	8,563	127	877	6	115	127	78,256	36,587	3,111	200	592	4,438	285	39	8,377	177	704	1	95	102	72,681	34,055	3,189	253	970	4,497	277	36
Muhammadans	9,590	9,593																												
Native Christians	2,475	2,858																												
Europeans and Eurasians	1,274	1,220																												
Others	7,649	6,949																												
Total ...	125,502	118,021																												
Feudatory States.																														
Hindus	12,673	13,227	298	290	...	19	...	...	...	9,551	...	...	...	23	5,900	...	...	294	...	16	...	...	...	9,903	...	...	...	40	5,921	...	...
Muhammadans	361	394																												
Native Christians	2	5																												
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...																												
Others	2,438	2,254																												
Total ...	15,474	15,880																												

The languages of chief importance in these Provinces are English, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu and Uriya. The steady, if slow, increase in the number of English learners has received a check, from circumstances which will probably continue to operate in future years. The check is not due to famine. In a large number of towns the utmost limit of accommodation afforded by the Anglo-Vernacular Schools has already been reached. This is true, among High Schools, of Saugor Hoshangabad and Raipur, and among Middle Schools, of Khandwa, Bilaspur, Harda and several more. In these and other schools numbers of intending English learners have to be refused admission. Nor is this all. In many schools the staff is inadequate to cope with increased numbers. So far from proposing to increase their staffs Municipalities are everywhere engaged in reducing them. Two Anglo-Vernacular Schools have been abolished, a number have been reduced, and proposals for further reduction in the case of Hatta, Damoh and Burhanpur are now before me. These reductions are not, mainly, the result of famine, but, as in the case of rural schools, the consequence of reducing Municipal expenditure on Education on the lines imposed by the Chief Commissioner in his Resolution to the Education Report for 1897-1898 (paragraph 6). Thus the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, writes regarding the Anglo-Vernacular School, Damoh :—

"Mr. Thompson says that reduction of expenditure can be effected *if necessary for Municipal solvency*. This, however, is not the object of the present proposals. In several Resolutions the Chief Commissioner has called attention to the extravagant expenditure which many local bodies have been allowed to incur on Education, especially on Secondary Education."

In process of time it is probable that private effort will step in and by establishing private schools, which will be mostly placed on the aided system, relieve the congestion. This has actually occurred in Khandwa, and, when the example set there is followed by the leading native gentlemen in other places, the number of English learners is likely to increase. Until this occurs I see no possibility, from want of accommodation and staff, of any increase. On the contrary, I anticipate a slight decline. Of the other languages the number of Hindi and Marathi learners has declined in almost the same proportion owing to causes already explained. Urdu learners have slightly increased as would be expected from the numbers of Muhammadans at school given in the previous paragraph, while the number of Uriya learners is now stationary, having, it is to be hoped, touched bottom. The above remarks apply to the figures in British territory only. The figures for the Feudatories are almost the same as last year and call for no comment.

Total expenditure upon education and the sources from which it is met.

10. The following table gives the expenditure upon Education for each class of institution for 1899-1900 with the sources from which it is met :—

Serial number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure under each head.	SOURCES FROM WHICH DEFRAYED.									
			ACTUALS.					PERCENTAGES.				
			Government Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other private sources.	Government Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other private sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A.—BRITISH TERRITORY. *1.—Male Education.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Primary Schools. Government	6,977	6,030	...	134	680	133	86·4	...	1·9	9·8	1·9
2	Primary Schools. District Council	1,37,027	14,652	1,09,859	...	11,597	919	10·7	80·2	...	8·4	·7
3	Primary Schools. Municipal	32,355	...	...	26,095	6,197	63	...	...	80·7	19·1	·2
4	Primary Schools. Aided	1,20,276	46,562	26,087	4,687	17,499	25,441	38·7	21·7	3·9	14·5	21·2
5	Primary Schools. Unaided	3,911	...	...	...	713	3,198	...	...	...	18·3	81·7
6	Secondary Schools. Government	35,489	15,712	...	6,633	12,822	322	44·3	...	18·7	36·1	·9
7	Secondary Schools. District Council	51,901	4,882	40,339	...	5,025	1,655	9·4	77·7	...	9·7	3·2
8	Secondary Schools. Municipal	71,329	...	...	54,053	16,320	947	...	...	75·8	22·9	1·3
9	Secondary Schools. Aided	74,459	21,143	58	6,212	22,258	24,788	28·4	·1	8·3	29·9	33·3
10	Secondary Schools. Unaided	24,659	...	...	...	12,560	12,099	...	...	...	50·9	49.1

Serial number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure under each head.	SOURCES FROM WHICH DEFRAYED. — Actuals.					Percentages.				
			Government revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other private sources.	Government Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other private sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	A.—British Territory.—*(Concld.)*											
	I.—Male Education.—(Concld.)											
11	Colleges ... Government ...	29,336	20,643	...	...	5,245	3,448	70·4	...	...	17·9	11·7
12	Colleges ... Aided ...	28,248	3,838	...	1,500	7,302	15,608	12·9	...	5·3	25·9	55·9
13	Training Schools ...	24,530	24,530	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
14	Agricultural Schools ...	4,760	4,760	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
15	Practical Engineering School ...	2,346	2,346	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
16	Drawing Schools ...	300	177	...	123	...	...	59·	...	41·	...	...
17	(*a*) Industrial Schools ...	2,880	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	47·9	...	...	...	52·1
	(*b*) Law Classes ...	3,192	471	...	...	2,721	...	14·8	...	...	85·2	...
18	Scholarships tenable in Primary Schools...	1,080	833	81	...	...	166	77·4	7·5	...	...	15·1
19	Scholarships tenable in Secondary Schools	22,580	8,895	12,085	149	...	1,451	39·4	53·5	·7	...	6·4
20	Scholarships tenable in Colleges ...	3,499	3,407	...	...	...	92	97·3	...	...	...	2·7
21	Scholarships tenable in Technical Schools.	2,895	2,895	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
22	Buildings and furniture for Primary Schools...	29,161	1,308	19,897	1,466	804	5,686	4·4	68·2	5·1	2·7	19·6
23	Buildings and furniture for Secondary Schools	15,626	3,532	2,876	2,327	260	6,631	22·6	18·4	14·9	1·7	42·4
24	Buildings and furniture for Colleges ...	2,500	2,500	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
25	Buildings and furniture for Technical Schools.	766	766	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
26	Total expenditure on Male Education in Primary Schools...	3,00,546	67,244	1,35,946	30,916	36,686	29,754	22·3	45·3	10·3	12·2	9·9
27	Total expenditure on Male Education in Secondary Schools	2,57,837	41,737	8,508	98,787	68,994	39,811	16·2	3·3	38·3	26·8	15·4
28	Total expenditure on Male Education in Colleges ...	57,584	24,481	...	1,500	12,547	19,056	42·5	...	2·6	21·8	33·1
29	Total expenditure on Male Education in Technical Schools.	38,008	33,664	...	123	2,721	1,500	88·6	...	·3	7·2	3·9
	II.—Female Education.											
30	Primary Schools. Government ...	847	757	...	60	...	30	89·4	...	7·1	...	3·5
31	Primary Schools. District Council ...	7,322	8	7,306	...	...	8	·1	99·8	...	...	·1
32	Primary Schools. Municipal ...	8,703	...	...	8,634	...	69	...	...	99·2	...	·8
33	Primary Schools. Aided ...	45,872	12,011	1,084	1,192	5,948	25,637	26·2	2·4	2·6	12·9	55·9
34	Primary Schools. Unaided ...	3,145	...	...	...	360	2,785	...	...	...	11·5	88·5
35	Secondary Schools. District Council ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Secondary Schools. Municipal ...	581	...	...	581	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...
37	Secondary Schools. Aided ...	22,758	7,670	...	894	4,147	10,047	33·7	...	3·9	18·2	44·2
38	Training Schools ...	6,690	6,650	...	...	...	40	99·4	...	...	...	·6
	Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Scholarships tenable in Primary Schools...	657	101	484	72	...	...	15·4	73·7	10·9	...	...
40	Scholarships tenable in Secondary Schools	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...
41	Scholarships tenable in Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Buildings and furniture for Primary Schools...	3,535	337	1,522	297	...	1,379	9·5	43·1	8·4	...	39·0
43	Buildings and furniture for Secondary Schools	7,945	332	118	...	...	7,495	4·2	1·5	...	...	94·3
44	Buildings and furniture for Technical Schools	1,009	1,009	...	...	..	...	100·	...	...	...	...
45	Total expenditure on Female education in Primary Schools...	65,889	12,776	8,390	9,886	6,308	28,529	19·4	12·7	15·1	9·5	43·3
46	Total expenditure on Female education in Secondary Schools	23,339	7,670	...	1,475	4,147	10,047	32·4	...	6·3	17·7	43·6
47	Total expenditure on Female education in Technical Schools	6,690	6,650	...	...	...	40	99·4	...	...	...	·6
	III.—General.											
48	Total Male Education ...	7,32,082	1,91,262	1,79,393	1,35,268	1,22,012	1,04,147	26·2	24·5	18·5	16·6	14·2
49	Total Female Education ...	1,09,090	28,875	10,514	11,756	10,455	47,490	26·5	9·6	10·8	9·6	43·5
50	Direction ...	29,374	29,374	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
51	Inspection ...	80,888	79,390	1,498	...	...	...	98·2	1·8	...	...	...
52	Miscellaneous ...	7,929	6,404	1,525	...	...	...	80·8	19·2	...	...	...
53	Total for Education in British Territory.	9,59,363	3,35,305	1,92,930	1,47,024	1,32,467	1,51,637	34·9	20·2	15·3	13·8	15·8
	B.—Feudatory States.											
	I.—Male Education.											
54	Primary Schools ...	35,236	18,361	13,883	331	560	2,101	52·2	39·4	·9	1·6	5·9
55	Secondary Schools ...	20,304	16,976	1,424	1,021	490	393	83·6	7·0	5·0	2·5	1·9
56	Scholarships tenable in Primary Schools...	28	28	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
57	Scholarships tenable in Secondary Schools	2,671	2,208	...	98	...	365	82·6	...	3·7	...	13·7
58	Scholarships tenable in Colleges ...	784	784	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
59	Scholarships tenable in Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Buildings and furniture ...	19,754	17,172	1,933	181	16	452	86·9	9·8	·9	·1	2·3
61	Total Male Education ...	78,777	55,529	17,240	1,631	1,066	3,311	70·3	22·1	2·1	1·3	4·2
	II.—Female Education.											
62	Primary Schools ...	2,213	1,632	268	313	...	...	73·7	12·1	14·2	...	...
63	Scholarships tenable in Primary Schools...	33	33	...	...	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...
64	Scholarships tenable in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Scholarships tenable in Technical Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Buildings and furniture ...	56	46	...	10	...	...	82·2	...	17·8	...	...
67	Total Female Education ...	2,302	1,711	268	323	...	...	74·3	11·7	14·0	...	...
	III.—General.											
68	Inspection ...	12,681	11,657	1,024	...	...	...	91·9	8·1	...	...	...
69	Miscellaneous ...	3,883	2,294	77	25	466	1,021	59·1	1·9	·6	12·0	26·4
70	Total for Education in Feudatory States.	97,643	71,191	18,609	1,979	1,532	4,332	72·8	19·2	2·1	1·5	4·4

Out of every Rs. 100 spent on Education in British Territory Rs. 34-14-0 are contributed from Provincial revenue, Rs. 20-3-0 from District Funds, Rs. 15-5-0 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 13-13-0 from fees, and Rs. 15-13-0 from other sources. As compared with last year's figures the percentage from Municipal Funds shows a large increase (Rs. 15-5-0 per cent. as compared with Rs. 12 per cent.), while that from District Funds shows a decline from Rs. 22-6-0 to Rs. 20-3-0. Fees, as was to be expected, show a decline in totals from Rs. 1,34,074 to Rs. 1,32,467, or 1·2 per cent. only, a surprisingly small decrease due to the facts that—

(1) fees in Primary Schools had last year not fully recovered from the effects of the last famine, and

(2) fees in all other classes of schools show an increase.

Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met.

11. The following table exhibits the encourgement given to Education by the scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met :—

Scholarships where tenable.	Payable from Provincial Revenues.			Payable from District Council Funds.			Payable from Municipal Funds.			Payable form other sources, chiefly Endowments.		
	Number of scholarships to be awarded every year.	Period for which given.	Total amount of all the scholarships tenable during the year.	Number of scholarships to be awarded every year.	Period for which given.	Total amount of all the scholarships tenable during the year.	Number of scholarships to be awarded every year.	Period for which given.	Total amount of all the scholarships tenable during the year.	Number of scholarships to be awarded every year.	Period for which given.	Total amount of all the scholarships tenable during the year.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
In Arts Colleges—												
Junior	8	2	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Senior	4	2	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1&2	1,134
Graduates	1	2	480	...	...	...	...	...	...			
In High Schools	43	2	8,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	204
In Middle Schools... ...	14	3 & 4	1,764	73	4	14,016	...	...	...	7	4	202
In Primary Schools ...	36	Not fixed.	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Colleges ...	2	3	2,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Science Colleges ...	1	2	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering School ...	4	2	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	120
In Agricultural Schools ...	4	2	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	60
In Medical Schools ...	10	5	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Colleges ...	3	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	240
In Technical Colleges ...	1	2	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	120
In Technical Schools ...	6	4	2,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Sanskrit Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	300
Total ...	136	...	29,028	73	...	14,016	...	...	...	31	...	2,360

As pointed out in last year's report the utility of scholarships is largely due to their affording a link between the lowest Primary Schools and the Colleges and Universities, so that a clever boy can pass up from school to school with little or no expense. Their utility would, however, be very greatly increased if a poverty clause were introduced into the conditions on which they are held. Many cases

have come to my notice of the sons of wealthy pleaders and others holding scholarships which they did not in the least require and which were consequently so much money lost to Government, and so many chances taken from the sons of poor parents, to whom they would have been invaluable. In the case of Arts scholarships a clause is advisable restricting their tenure, except with the special permission of the Inspector-General or where no College of the requisite kind is available, to the Colleges of the Central Provinces. These matters will come up on the revision of the Education Manual and form the subject of separate communication. When these changes are sanctioned, the scholarships in the Central Provinces may be said to be on a sound footing.

Comparative Statement of expenditure.

12. The statistics in this table show the expenditure on all classes of schools in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 and the percentage of expenditure on each class :—

Serial number.	Heads of expenditure and sources from which defrayed.	Annual average for quinquennial periods			Annual figures for years of current quinquennium.			Remarks.
		1882-83 to 1886-87.	1887-88 to 1891-92.	1892-93 to 1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	I.—Actuals of expenditure under each head.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Primary Schools ...	3,33,008	3,26,105	3,42,031	3,80,959	3,74,083	3,66,435	
2	Secondary Schools ...	1,09,085	1,79,730	2,66,221	2,69,445	2,73,322	2,81,176	
3	Colleges ...	22,764	44,135	45,771	50,892	57,532	57,584	
4	Technical Schools ...	31,257	39,718	44,864	48,485	40,994	44,698	
5	Government Schools ...	2,60,102	2,10,935	1,16,452	1,16,959	1,12,909	1,14,467	
6	District Council Schools ...	98,082	1,82,383	2,00,348	2,12,539	2,02,823	1,96,250	
7	Municipal Schools ...	449	11,140	1,09,705	1,13,394	1,11,918	1,12,968	
8	Aided Schools ...	1,29,451	1,78,015	2,55,501	2,78,357	2,87,019	2,94,493	
9	Unaided Schools ...	8,030	7,215	16,881	28,532	31,262	31,715	
10	Scholarships ...	27,304	28,818	27,112	27,897	29,386	30,737	
11	Buildings and furniture ...	54,982	50,226	76,806	49,053	78,615	60,542	
12	Male Education ...	4,49,455	5,28,748	6,23,072	6,60,900	6,49,786	6,53,975	
13	Female Education ...	46,659	60,940	75,815	88,881	96,145	95,918	
14	General Expenditure ...	2,29,661	2,17,026	2,54,467	1,96,361	2,28,605	2,09,470	
15	Total expenditure ...	7,25,775	8,06,714	9,53,354	9,46,142	9,74,536	9,59,363	
	II.—Percentages of the expenditure under each head which were defrayed from the several sources of income.							
16	Primary Schools. Provincial revenue ...	28·1	29·9	22·9	22·1	22·9	23·9	
17	Primary Schools. Local and Municipal funds ...	49·6	43·5	48·3	53·7	45·8	48·5	
18	Primary Schools. Fees ...	10·0	11·9	14·2	9·9	13·2	11·7	
19	Primary Schools. Other private income ...	12·3	14·7	14·6	14·3	18·1	15·9	
20	Secondary Schools. Provincial revenue ...	57·1	35·9	19·1	17·5	18·5	25·4	
21	Secondary Schools. Local and Municipal funds ...	13·8	32·2	44·5	43·7	39·7	30·8	
22	Secondary Schools. Fees ...	16·0	17·7	22·2	22·4	24·8	26·1	
23	Secondary Schools. Other private income ...	13·1	14·2	14·2	16·4	17·0	17·7	
24	Colleges ... Provincial revenue ...	52·7	39·8	33·2	35·3	41·3	42·5	
25	Colleges ... Local and Municipal funds ...	8·8	7·8	3·3	2·9	2·7	2·6	
26	Colleges ... Fees ...	6·7	7·5	19·0	24·5	24·2	21·8	
27	Colleges ... Other private income ...	31·8	44·9	44·5	37·3	31·8	33·1	
28	Technical Schools. Provincial revenue ...	92·1	95·6	92·5	93·8	92·9	90·2	
29	Technical Schools. Local and Municipal funds ...	1·9	1·4	·3	·3	·2	·2	
30	Technical Schools. Fees ...	2·4	2·4	7·1	5·7	5·9	6·1	
31	Technical Schools. Other private income ...	5·6	·6	·1	·2	1·0	3·5	
32	Total expenditure. Provincial revenue ...	39·7	36·8	26·5	26·0	26·6	38·1	
33	Total expenditure. Local and Municipal funds ...	36·9	34·6	40·8	43·2	37·7	32·3	
34	Total expenditure. Fees ...	10·5	12·7	17·1	15·1	17·9	13·8	
35	Total expenditure. Other private income ...	12·9	15·9	15·6		17·8	15·8	

The tendency noted in last year's report, borne out by the figures of three quinquennial periods, for a larger proportion of expenditure to be derived from (1) fees and (2) other private sources has this year received a severe check. Fees in secondary schools have indeed increased, but in all classes of schools their percentage to the total expenditure is now only 14 as compared with just upon 18 last year. Similarly the percentage borne by other private income has fallen from nearly 18 to under 16. Under the circumstances of the year this calls for no comment.

Expenditure upon Education of each Municipality during the year 1899-1900.

13. The expenditure upon Education of each Municipality during the year 1899-1900 is shown in the table given below :—

Serial number.	District.	Municipality.	Income of year excluding "Extraordinary Debt" and opening balance.	Expenditure upon education.	Income from fees credited to the funds.	Contributions and subscriptions for educational purposes from		Net expenditure on education (col. 5 less cols. 6 7, 8.)	Percentages of expenditure on income.	
						Government.	Other sources.		Gross (col. 5 on col. 4).	Net (col. 9 on col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Municipalities with Secondary Schools.							
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Nagpur	Nagpur ...	3,01,792	14,821	...	...	...	14,821	4·9	4·9
2		Ramtek ...	7,544	2,716	377	1,012	...	1,327	36·0	17·5
3		Kalmeshwar ...	3,555	1,535	191	529	...	815	43·1	22·9
4		Khapa ...	6,559	2,092	257	321	...	1,514	31·8	23·0
5		Saoner ...	3,085	1,485	290	...	20	1,175	48·2	38·1
6		Umrer ...	17,314	4,237	752	1,326	...	2,159	24·4	12·4
7		Mowad ...	3,852	675	42	255	...	378	17·5	9·8
8	Bhandara	Bhandara ...	20,042	4,715	1,452	2,425	...	838	23·5	4·2
9		Tumsar ...	4,745	1,180	190	150	...	840	24·8	17·7
10		Paoni ...	4,500	2,052	149	858	...	1,045	45·5	23·2
11	Chanda	Chanda ...	37,589	5,673	1,272	1,864	25	2,512	15·0	6·7
12		Warora ...	28 385	2,558	581	...	...	1,977	9·0	6·9
13	Wardha	Wardha ...	27,541	4,854	1,120	1,100	30	2,604	17·6	9·4
14		Arvi ...	13,916	2,830	582	350	...	1,898	20·3	13·6
15		Deoli ...	2,615	706	89	..	172	445	26·9	17·0
16		Hinganghat ...	34,777	4,907	689	2,000	...	2,218	11·2	6·3
17	Balaghat	Burha ...	3,453	1,957	650	1,100	64	143	56·6	4·1
18		Waraseoni ...	4,091	861	43	...	...	818	21·0	19·9
19		Lalburra ...	2,115	556	65	...	...	491	26·2	23·2
20	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore ...	2,28,459	6,445	183	...	...	6,262	2·8	2·7
21		Sehora ...	4,919	894	71	144	2	677	18·1	13·7
22		Murwara ...	9,261	3,497	571	1,294	...	1,632	37·7	17·6
23	Saugor	Saugor ...	88,758	6,395	329	...	...	6,066	7·2	6·8
24		Rehli ...	3,563	1,137	94	510	...	533	31·9	14·9
25		Deori ...	6,777	1,634	97	...	...	1,537	24·1	22·6
26		Garhakota ...	3,790	1,406	106	741	9	550	37·0	14·5
27		Khurai ...	15,359	2,589	295	107	4	2,183	16·8	14·2

Serial number.	District.	Municipality.	Income of year excluding "Extraordinary Debt" and opening balance.	Expenditure upon education.	Income from fees credited to the funds.	Contribution and subscriptions for educational purposes from		Net expenditure on education (col. 5 less cols. 6, 7, 8).	Percentages of expenditure on income.	
						Government.	Other sources.		Gross (col. 5 on col. 4).	Net (col. 9 on col. 4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Municipalities with Secondary Schools.—(Concld.)							
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
28	Damoh ...	Damoh ...	4,174	3,858	656	1,077	...	2,125	27·2	14·9
29		Hatta ...	4,092	1,823	255	300	370	898	45·5	21·9
30	Seoni ...	Seoni ...	24,514	3,946	779	1,200	...	1,967	14·0	8·0
31	Mandla ...	Mandla ...	6,503	702	...	...	...	702	10·7	10·7
32	Hoshangabad ...	Hoshangabad ...	21,508	1,859	210	...	...	1,649	8·6	7·6
33		Harda ...	9,704	1,925	384	257	18	1,266	19·8	13·0
34		Seoni ...	29,673	3,931	1,163	...	32	2,736	13·2	9·2
35		Sohagpur ...	10,217	1,957	545	435	...	977	19·2	9·6
36	Betul ...	Badnur ...	8,875	3,115	859	2,356	...	100	35·0	...
37		Betul ...	4,274	1,023	111	360	...	552	23·9	12·9
38		Multai ...	2,444	673	67	427	...	179	27·5	7·3
39	Chhindwara ...	Chhindwara ...	11,619	3,330	744	322	227	2,037	28·6	17·5
40		Mohogaon ...	1,318	659	75	200	...	384	50·1	29·1
41		Pandhurna ...	2,397	780	177	220	...	383	32·5	15·9
42		Sausar * ...	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...
43	Narsinghpur ...	Narsinghpur ...	13,270	3,266	1,052	2,208	...	6	24·6	·04
44		Gadarwara ...	37,290	3,002	570	850	...	1,582	8·0	4·2
45		Chhindwara ...	3,424	557	83	36	...	438	16·2	10·7
46	Nimar ...	Khandwa ...	77,999	5,994	1,305	2,000	...	2,389	7·3	3·0
47		Burhanpur ...	48,472	6,640	1,217	...	...	5,423	13·6	11·1
48	Raipur ...	Raipur ...	79,918	8,728	535	...	...	8,193	10·9	10·5
49		Dhamtari ...	2,073	868	116	185	40	527	41·8	25·4
50	Bilaspur ...	Bilaspur ...	32,825	5,542	1,286	1,166	355	2,735	16·9	8·3
51	Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur ...	24,152	1,652	308	...	...	1,344	6·8	5·6
			Municipalities without Secondary Schools.							
52	Hoshangabad ...	Pachmarhi ...	7,641	224	...	224	...	...	2·9	...

* Figures not available.

As pointed out in previous reports the figures present the greatest variations. The Municipality of Badnur has actually run its Anglo-Vernacular School and branches at a profit, having expended upon them less than the total of the Government grant plus fees. Other Municipalities have spent more probably than they could afford, notably Saoner, Mohogaon and (in spite of the abolition of the English department of its school) Dhamtari. It may be impossible to determine a fixed percentage of income which may properly be spent by Municipalities on Education, but the present somewhat haphazard system, which permits such startling variations, can hardly be perpetuated. As an almost invariable rule the smaller Municipalities spend a far larger percentage of their income on Education than do the larger. Thus, while Jubbulpore and Nagpur contribute but 2·7 and 4·9 respectively, there are several small Municipalities contributing from 20 to nearly 40 per cent., and this after excluding sums spent from fees, Government grant, and other sources ear-marked for Education.

Expenditure upon Education of each District Council during the year 1899-1900.

14. The following table shows the expenditure upon Education in each district from District Council Funds :—

Serial number.	District.	Income of year excluding "Extraordinary Debt" and opening balance.	Income of year from local cess.	Income from fees credited to the funds.	Contributions and subscriptions for educational purposes from		Total of columns 4 to 7.	Expenditure upon education.	Excess of column 9 over column 8.	Percentage of column 9 on column 3.
					Government.	Other sources.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Nagpur	61,038	18,724	461	1,777	1,451	22,413	27,700	5,287	45·3
2	Bhandara	33,536	7,733	...	5,000	571	13,304	20,522	7,218	61·2
3	Chanda	25,903	4,233	...	5,625	87	9,945	14,187	4,242	54·7
4	Wardha	34,568	7,392	304	2,500	1,152	11,348	20,250	8,902	58·5
5	Balaghat	15,782	2,905	...	3,500	...	6,405	8,102	1,697	51·3
6	Seoni	31,935	4,257	...	3,750	67	8,074	10,442	2,368	32·6
7	Chhindwara	18,980	5,299	...	1,500	46	6,845	10,263	3,418	54·0
8	Betul	22,749	2,696	...	4,000	...	6,696	6,789	93	29·8
9	Raipur	75,533	12,524	3,157	4,307	1,058	21,046	30,439	9,393	40·3
10	Bilaspur	34,715	6,704	...	4,000	62	10,766	22,341	11,575	59·2
11	Sambalpur	17,878	4,672	...	5,000	1,612	11,284	11,896	612	66·5
12	Jubbulpore	63,390	13,760	...	1,250	384	15,394	17,782	2,388	28·05
13	Saugor	31,686	4,146	...	4,000	...	8,146	16,275	8,129	51·3
14	Damoh	30,170	3,853	...	2,550	...	6,403	10,734	4,331	35·5
15	Nimar	36,825	7,303	...	3,625	400	11,328	11,710	382	31·8
16	Mandla (District Fund) ...	15,164	...	...	2,500	...	2,500	2,740	240	18·06
17	Narsinghpur	46,720	11,411	...	2,000	513	13,924	18,923	4,999	40·5
18	Hoshangabad	60,305	10,708	...	2,750	126	13,584	20,272	6,688	33·6
19	Sironcha (Tahsil) ...	1,812	...	...	375	...	375	810	435	44·7

Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 3357, dated the 6th May 1899 (paragraph 5), declares the proportion of the consolidated Provincial contribution to District Councils available for Education to be one half, and the figures in column 6 in the above table have been calculated accordingly. The table presents considerable variations in the percentage of expenditure on Education by the various District Councils, but the chief excesses of last year (Sambalpur and Chanda) have been removed by the closure of schools. On the other hand, the districts (Bhandara, Saugor, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara) which last year did not spend up to the legitimate limit have all exceeded it this year, in some cases, as in Saugor, owing to large diminution in income, in others owing to actual increase in expenditure. The percentages (excluding Mandla) vary from 28 in Jubbulpore to 66 in Sambalpur, the average being 40·4. In Raipur, Bilaspur and Wardha expenditure will have to be curtailed unless the income of the District Councils rises to its former figure or the Provincial contribution is increased. In the two latter districts the income of the Council has diminished by over 30 per cent. Even allowing for Sir A. MacDonnell's grant of Rs. 50,000, and including it in what may be legitimately spent on Education by District Councils (for which of course there is no authority), the statement in last year's report that "expenditure on Education might be increased by nearly Rs. 20,000 and still be within what seems fair and reasonable" no longer holds good. On the contrary, on the same calculation a reduction of nearly the same amount would have to be made. This is mainly due not to actual increase in expenditure—though this too has its share—but to very large decreases in the income of District Councils.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

15. The cost of educating each pupil is shown below:—

Class of Institution.	Average cost of educating each pupil.									
	Number of schools.		Average number of scholars enrolled.		Average daily attendance.		Total average cost per pupil.		Average cost per pupil to Government.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
British Territory.										
Under Public Management.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts Colleges	1	1	90	83	83	74	329 13 10	353 7 1	222 3 5	248 11 4
Secondary Schools for Boys. Government ...	15	15	1,638	1,686	1,299	1,362	21 5 6	21 0 9	10 8 4	9 5 1
Secondary Schools for Boys. Local Fund and Municipal.	142	140	16,761	16,677	12,631	12,116	7 6 1	7 6 2	1 11 7	1 9 11
Secondary Schools for Girls. Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Local Fund and Municipal.	1	1	77	69	56	42	7 7 11	8 6 8	0 0 9	0 1 7
Primary Schools for Boys. Government ...	27	28	1,498	1,677	1,027	1,165	4 9 5	4 2 7	4 0 3	3 9 6
Primary Schools for Boys. Local Fund and Municipal.	730	726	49,656	48,652	33,078	31,028	3 8 5	3 7 9	0 7 6	0 6 8
Primary Schools for Girls. Government ...	3	3	154	151	88	82	5 4 6	5 9 9	4 11 5	5 0 3
Primary Schools for Girls. Local Fund and Municipal.	64	64	2,716	2,727	1,757	1,760	5 10 6	5 14 0	0 9 3	0 11 3
Special Schools. For Masters ...	4	4	163	159	151	149	139 11 7	154 4 5	139 11 7	154 4 5
Special Schools. For Mistresses ...	1	1	24	23	21	20	304 14 0	290 13 11	300 15 4	289 2 1
Practical Engineering School ...	1	1	43	29	41	27	74 14 6	80 14 4	74 14 6	80 14 4
Agricultural Schools ...	2	2	82	82	72	74	44 11 11	58 0 9	44 11 11	58 0 9
Law Classes	2	2	27	24	14	18	124 7 1	133 0 0	30 3 11	19 10 0
School of Art	1	1	40	40	32	34	7 4 9	7 8 0	4 11 7	4 6 9
Under Private Management.										
Colleges ... Aided ...	2	2	222	202	195	155	125 6 11	139 13 5	17 4 8	19 0 0
Secondary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	40	44	3,812	3,994	3,106	3,245	18 1 2	18 10 3	5 11 8	5 4 8
Secondary Schools for Boys. Unaided ...	10	9	276	292	226	238	84 6 0	84 7 2	...	...
Secondary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	17	22	963	1,138	753	954	22 12 6	19 5 1	5 13 6	6 8 2
Secondary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	874	807	40,229	37,665	29,660	24,478	3 0 5	3 3 1	1 3 4	1 3 10
Primary Schools for Boys. Unaided ...	78	52	3,052	2,181	2,039	1,505	1 5 0	1 12 9	...	...
Primary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	70	65	3,334	3,096	2,276	2,120	13 13 10	14 12 5	3 11 0	3 14 1
Primary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	8	11	291	356	204	269	13 9 10	9 13 3	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	2	17	16	13	13	21 2 10	180 0 0	10 1 10	86 4 0
Total ...	2,094	2,003	125,215	121,019	88,822	80,928	5 15 4	6 3 1	1 13 1	1 8 4
Feudatory States.										
Secondary Schools for Boys ...	25	27	1,918	2,339	1,388	1,724	9 13 4	8 10 10	...	...
Primary Schools. For Boys ...	259	260	12,500	12,612	7,826	8,092	2 7 7	2 12 8	...	...
Primary Schools. For Girls ...	11	11	482	487	302	310	4 3 8	4 8 9	...	...
Total ...	295	298	14,900	15,438	9,516	10,126	4 2 5	5 0 4		

The only variations on last year calling for comment are the following:—

(*a*) The increased cost to Government of educating each pupil in the Government College, Jubbulpore, due to a slight decline in numbers and a slight increase in pay of establishment owing to the pay of the Principal and some of the Professors being incremental.

(*b*) The increased cost to Government in educating lads in Industrial Colleges, due to the grant of Rs. 115 per mensem to the St. Francis de Sales' Industrial School having been paid during the year under report for 10 months, as against only two months in the previous year when it was first sanctioned.

(*c*) The increased cost to Government in connection with the Agricultural Class, occasioned by an increase in expenditure, which, as the class is under the Commissioner of Settlements, has not been reported to this office.

(*d*) The large decrease in cost to Government in educating students in Law, due, in the Jubbulpore Class, to an increase in numbers, and in Nagpur to the collection of large arrears in fees.

Fee receipts.

16. The statistics of fee receipts are given below :—

Class of Institution.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
BRITISH TERRITORY.			
For Boys.			
Colleges ... Government ...	6,325	5,245	
Colleges ... Aided ...	7,613	7,302	
Secondary Schools ... Government ...	9,998	12,822	
Secondary Schools ... Local Fund and Municipal...	21,757	21,354	
Secondary Schools ... Aided ...	20,322	22,258	
Secondary Schools ... Unaided ...	11,234	12,560	
Primary Schools ... Government ...	630	680	
Primary Schools ... Local Fund and Municipal...	20,383	17,794	
Primary Schools ... Aided ...	20,930	17,499	
Primary Schools ... Unaided ...	623	713	
Law Classes	2,423	2,721	
Total ...	1,22,238	1,20,948	
For Girls.			
Secondary Schools ... Aided ...	4,209	4,147	
Secondary Schools ... Unaided ...	..	...	
Primary Schools ... Aided ...	6,112	5,948	
Primary Schools ... Unaided ...	844	360	
Total ...	11,165	10,455	
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c.	671	1,064	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,34,074	1,32,467	
FEUDATORY STATES.			
For Boys.			
Secondary Schools	321	490	
Primary Schools	511	560	
Total ...	832	1,050	
For Girls.			
Secondary Schools	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c.	648	16	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,480	1,066	

In schools in British Territory fees show a falling-off of Rs. 1,607 only, a decline which is surprisingly small as already explained in paragraph 10. The falling-off in fees in the Government College, Jubbulpore, is a mere matter of accounts, five quarters having been included in the previous year and the fee income being correspondingly increased. The increase in fees in Government and aided Secondary Schools is satisfactory. The general decline is entirely due to falling-off under the head of Primary Schools, both rural and urban. In Colleges the fees meet 25 per cent., of the total direct expenditure; in Secondary Schools 24 per cent., and in Primary Schools 11 per cent. In all classes of schools fees amount to 16 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Expenditure as audited by Accounts Department.

17. The usual statement of expenditure as audited by the Accounts Department is given below :—

Heads of expenditure.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure.
1898-99.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	31,100	30,174
Inspection	88,400	80,598
Government Colleges, General	33,700	31,087
Do Schools, do.	83,500	78,423
Do. do. Special	49,900	42,046
Grants-in-aid	62,656	53,653
Payments by results	11,144	8,811
Scholarships	16,600	15,827
Miscellaneous	78,00	6,514
Refunds	200	114
Total	3,85,000	3,47,247
1899-1900.		
Direction	30,900	29,374
Inspection	89,600	79,390
Government Colleges, General	34,200	33,810
Do. Schools, do.	81,800	73,519
Do. do. Special	51,000	39,295
Grants-in-aid	63,900	63,485
Payments by results	16,500	13,003
Scholarships	24,200	16,131
Miscellaneous	7,700	6,404
Refunds	200	52
Total	4,00,000	3,54,463

Results of examinations.

18. The results of examinations for which students of these Provinces appeared are compared in the following table :—

Examination.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
British Territory.			
M. A. Passes	...	4	
B. A. Passes	25	16	
B. Sc.	...	1	
F. A. Passes	63	35	
Matriculation Passes	159	156	
School-Final Examination	18	20	
High Standard of European Schools.	5	6	
Middle School Passes	796	663	
Upper Primary Passes	8,410	7,736	
Lower Primary Passes	11,600	10,998	
School of Art Passes	129	197	
L. M. and S. (Surgery)	3	1	
LL. B. and B. L. Passes	10	4	
Teachers' Certificate Examination	290	280	
Native States.			
Matriculation	...	...	
Middle School	24	20	
Upper Primary	635	767	
Lower Primary	921	1,213	
Teachers' Certificates	54	39	

Results in the higher examinations show a great falling-off, but there is no reason to suppose this is other than temporary. F. A. results, especially in the University of Allahabad, fluctuate in a manner which has recently attracted the attention of the Vice-Chancellor, and the matter has been referred to a committee. It is to this fluctuation that the decline of this year is due. Middle School passes show a considerable decrease. Last year owing to special circumstances examiners were instructed to be lenient, with the result that many unfit students passed. This year there has been a return to normal conditions. The decline in Upper and Lower Primary passes was only to be expected. The increase in passes by these standards in the Feudatories is gratifying.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Inspector-General of Education.

19. Mr. Thompson assumed charge of the Department from Mr. Monro on 6th April 1899. From that date until the close of the year he was in uninterrupted charge, combining with the post of Inspector-General that of Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, from October 2nd to the 14th November. During the year Mr. Thompson inspected 1 College, 13 High Schools, 19 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, the Training Institution, Nagpur, and the Normal Schools, Jubbulpore and Raipur, as well as the principal schools for Europeans. The usual cold-weather tour could not be carried out in full as it was supposed that Mr. Monro would return in December. Previous to that date the most important schools on the line of railway had been inspected, and subsequently Mr. Thompson found it possible to see a number of Primary Schools in the Seoni, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore and Damoh Districts.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

20. The work done by Inspectors of Schools is shown in the following table:—

Name of Inspector.	Circle,	Miles travelled.		Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		By Rail.	By Road.			
Mr. Hira Lal, B. A. ...	Eastern Circle ...	1,442	650	105	118	
„ A. C. Datta, B. A. ...	Do. ...	496	853	159	134	
„ A. P. Mitchell ...	Southern Circle ...	2,692	1,004	197	216	
„ G. Thompson, B. A. ...	Northern Circle ...	...	15	3	3	
„ H. Sharp, M. A. ...	Do. ...	1,901	187	87	136	
„ G. Thompson, B. A. (Officiating Inspector-General of Education, in charge of the Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties).	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	
„ A. C. Sells, M. A. ...	Do. ...	379	674	108	121	
„ Hira Lal, B. A. ...	Feudatory States ...	916	549	69	21	
„ Ganpat Lal Chowbe ...	Do. ...	1,037	1,457	161	114	

The Southern Circle, alone of the three circles, was held uninterruptedly throughout the year by one officer. Mr A. P. Mitchell spent 197 days on tour, travelled 1,004 miles by road and 2,692 by rail, and made 216 inspections. The long railway journeys are due to the fact that Mr. Mitchell is also Inspector of European Schools and has to travel in that capacity to Central India as well as throughout the Provinces. Every district in the circle was visited except Betul.

The Northern Circle was held by three officers during the year, Messrs. Thompson, Sharp and Sells, who between them made 260 inspections,—a very large number considering that for six of the busiest weeks of the year the post of Inspector was held by Mr. Thompson in addition to his duties as Inspector-General. The bulk of the work fell on Mr. Sharp, who made 136 inspections including most of the big Anglo-Vernacular Schools on the line of railway and at head-quarters. The districts of Hoshangabad and Nimar could not be visited.

The Eastern Circle was held by Messrs. Hira Lal and A. C. Datta, whose respective terms of office were almost equal. In all 252 inspections were made and 264 days spent away from head-quarters. With regard to the work of Inspectors of Schools, I can only repeat the remark of my predecessor in last year's report, that it is carried on with efficiency and deserves to be acknowledged.

Work of Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

21. The statement in Appendix B gives details of the work of Deputy Inspectors. Taking 240 inspections and at least the same number of days spent on tour as a fair average for the year's work of any one man, it will be seen that it is exceeded in both respects by the Deputy Inspectors of Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Damoh, Hoshangabad (two incumbents), Narsinghpur (two incumbents) and Bilaspur, and by the Joint Deputy Inspectors, Murwara (two incumbents), Ramtek (three incumbents), Tirora and Bilaspur, and the Sub-Deputy Inspector, Harda. The Deputy Inspector, Nimar, would also have exceeded the figures had he included in his returns a number of schools which he found closed owing to cholera or famine and which, as he had to visit them, he was entitled to include. The Deputy Inspectors of Seoni, Saugor and Jubbulpore, were deficient in the number of days spent on tour. Work in the Mandla and Betul Districts was also deficient, but this was due to the unavoidable transfers of officers, caused generally by deputations on famine duty. There are other Deputy Inspectors, *viz.*, those of Chanda (two incumbents), Chhindwara, Balaghat and Sambalpur, who have spent an adequate number of days on tour, but who have been prevented from completing an average number of inspections simply by the nature of their charge, which is unusually large or wild with schools at long intervals.

From the above analysis it will be seen that the quantity of work done by subordinate inspecting officers is usually adequate and in many cases large. This is notably the case in Nagpur and, in a less degree, in Bhandara. Of the quality of the work I cannot this year speak from personal experience. Inspectors of Schools speak favourably of it, and considering the difficulties and exposures of a Deputy Inspector's life, I think they do well. Those who deserve special mention are the following:—

Mr. Sheo Prasad Pande, Nagpur (now Chhindwara).
„ Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai, Chhindwara (now Nagpur).
„ Govind Rao Bapat (Bhandara).
„ Nago Yadao Rao (Wardha).
Rai Sahib Kripa Shankar (Narsinghpur).
Mr. Hanuman Prasad (Damoh).
„ Govind Rao Bobde (Nimar).
„ Gulab Singh (Sambalpur).
„ Jeorakhan Lal (Bilaspur).
„ Moolchand (Joint Deputy Inspector, Bilaspur, now Murwara).

Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies.

22. The Extra-Departmental controlling agencies are:—

1. District Councils and Local Boards.
2. Municipal Committees.
3. District officers and their subordinates.
4. School Committees.

District Councils.

23. The educational work of the District Council is considered briefly, district by district, in the following paragraphs. It will here suffice to state that as a rule the work of these bodies is efficient, and that they take a keen interest in advancing education within their limits. Indeed, so keen has this interest been in past years, coupled no doubt with considerable laxity in financial control, that it has produced great financial embarrassment aggravated greatly by large diminutions in income due to famine, and in certain cases by a reduction in the contribution from Provincial revenues. Local Boards, so far as their educational work is concerned, are little more than a name.

24. *Nagpur.*—The number of schools is 150 containing 9,305 scholars, being a decrease of 2 and 341 respectively. Attendance is almost stationary. Fee receipts have declined from Rs. 4,009 to Rs. 3,811, a smaller decrease than was anticipated. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have increased from 446 to 478 and from 719 to 730 respectively. Only 4 candidates from Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools obtained teachers' certificates,—a very inadequate result. Little has been done during the year towards providing

combined system schools with trained masters. Last year of 33 such schools, 21 were in charge of uncertificated men; this year there are still 20 uncertificated teachers. Regarding the supply of school-houses the Inspector writes:—

"The District Council schools are generally well found in buildings and appliances. The want of school buildings for combined system schools is difficult to meet owing to the want of funds, but two new buildings have this year been finished from funds previously collected."

The Council is reported to pay attention to suggestions of the Department and to transact its business with despatch.

25. *Wardha.*—The number of schools is the same as last year, while there has been an increase in scholars of 121 and in attendance of 41. Fees have decreased by Rs. 349. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have increased from 301 to 319 and from 432 to 489 respectively. Of 8 Vernacular Middle Schools in the district, 3 are provided with Training Classes and from these only 4 lads qualified for certificates. This is distinctly unsatisfactory. As a result, out of 41 combined system schools, no less than 28 are in charge of uncertificated masters. Either the Vernacular Middle Schools must be reduced to the Primary grade or they must be made to take their proper place in the scheme of Vernacular Education. Little could be done in the way of providing houses for combined system schools (though they are admittedly in great need of buildings) owing to want of funds, Wardha being one of the districts in which expenditure on education is largely in excess of the authorized limits. The work of the Council is favourably reported on.

26. *Chanda.*—The number of schools in this district has been reduced from 121 to 89, the reduction being almost entirely among the combined system schools. The number of children under instruction has decreased from 6,500 to 4,700, and the percentage to all children of school-going age from 6·2 to 4·4. Attendance has also declined from 63 to 60 per cent. Fees stand at Rs. 762 as against Rs. 894 last year. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have declined from 284 and 482 to 217 and 361 respectively. Only two lads obtained teachers' certificates from the Training Classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools, and the fact that the Deputy Inspector does not even put forth any excuse for so miserable a result, shows that he does not appreciate the place of these schools in the scheme of Vernacular Education. Combined system schools are probably worse in this district than any other. Out of a total of 57, 27 were closed during the year under report. Of the remaining 30 only 7 are Upper Primary, and only these 7 possess certificated masters. Nothing is said in either the district or circle reports about the provision of school-houses, so it may be inferred that, for combined system schools, it does not exist. A small part of the money saved by the closure of these schools has been utilized in raising the fixed pay of the certificated masters of the remainder to the rates sanctioned in Article 118, Education Manual. This reform was urgently needed. The services of the Sub-Inspector were at the same time dispensed with, the inspection of the smaller number of schools being within the capacity of a Deputy Inspector, assisted by the Inspecting Master, Sironcha. The circle report is silent on the work of the District Council, but the district report states that the Council and Department have worked in "thorough harmony."

27. *Bhandara.*—The number of schools and scholars has decreased from 141 to 136 and from 7,565 to 7,446 respectively. The decline is, however, little more than nominal, attendance having slightly increased. Fee receipts declined from Rs. 875 to Rs. 695. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have remained stationary. Five lads obtained teachers' certificates, and one passed the new Vernacular Middle School Examination. This result is better than that obtained last year. Nothing is said in either the district or circle report about the provision of certificated teachers in combined system schools, and it may, therefore, I fear, be taken to be inadequate. Regarding the supply of houses, the Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"Thirteen combined system schools have been provided with houses during the year, and now only 18 out of 71 have no buildings."

Of the total of Rs. 2,447 spent in this way, Rs. 1,818 were contributed by the Council and the balance raised by local subscriptions. On the whole, Education may be said to have stood the strain of famine well in this district. The relations of inspecting officers with the District Council are reported by the Deputy Inspector to have "remained harmonical" during the year, and the general work of the Council deserves commendation.

28. *Chhindwara.*—The number of schools and scholars has remained stationary, while attendance has very slightly increased. Fee receipts have declined from Rs. 1,113 to Rs. 933. Upper Primary passes show an increase of 25, and Lower Primary a decrease of 55. Four candidates from Training Classes obtained teachers' certificates. In view of the fact that none were successful last year this may be considered satisfactory as a first instalment. The Vernacular Middle Schools of the district are, however, not well managed and changes will have to be made. There are only 16 combined system schools in this district. Nothing is said in either the district or circle report about the provision of certificated teachers. Six combined system schools are still without buildings, though local subscriptions aggregating Rs. 1,214 were raised and forwarded to the District Council, in one case nearly two years, and in others over 15 months ago. The Council has apparently appropriated these sums, but, so far as my information goes, has given up to date absolutely no return for them. This is an old complaint against local bodies, and I am sorry to observe it still has force. The bad effect of action such as this on education in general, and subscriptions in particular, needs no comment. School gardens, which used to be a special feature of this district and of Bhandara, have been in many cases destroyed by the drought.

29. *Balaghat.*—Schools have decreased by 7; scholars by 763; attendance by 506 and fee-collections by Rs. 448. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards show very large decreases, *viz.*, from 249 to 110 and from 309 to 153 respectively. Three lads from Training Classes obtained teachers' certificates. No mention is made in the circle report about the provision of certificated teachers for combined system schools. Regarding buildings the Inspector of Schools writes:—

"Owing to want of funds but little has been done in the way of repairing the present buildings and supplying houses to those combined system schools which are without them."

The same officer has some pertinent remarks on the general and very marked decline in all educational statistics visible in this district:—

"The children attending our schools mostly belong to the poorer classes, and the staple grain is rice. Hence the effects of the famine and drought are more quickly apparent in the educational statistics of this district than in others."

30. *Seoni.*—Of this district the Inspector of Schools writes:—

"Except in the rice-producing tracts the crops do not seem to have suffered very greatly from the scanty rainfall."

Whether due to this or other causes, education does not show any considerable decline. Schools, scholars and attendance have remained practically stationary. Fee receipts have decreased by about one rupee in eight, and Upper and Lower Primary passes show a slight decrease by 27 and 19 respectively. Training classes in Middle Schools have on the other hand done much better and show a record of 9 teachers' certificates obtained. Of the 18 combined system schools no less than 15 are under certificated teachers, and the remainder can be provided with qualified teachers from the district this year. Only 5 schools are without houses of their own. The work of the Council deserves commendation.

31. *Betul.*—This district has been very severely affected by famine and drought, and relief-works filled earlier here than elsewhere. For many months there has been an average of 100,000 persons in receipt of relief, or about 30 per cent. of the total population. Bearing these facts in mind the decline in educational statistics is not surprising. Schools and scholars have declined by 9 and

749 respectively; attendance has shrunk from 1,836 to 1,473, or from 61 to 54 per cent., and fee-collections from Rs. 935 to Rs. 731. Passes in the Upper and Lower Primary standards were 138 and 182 against 221 and 212 respectively last year. Four lads obtained teachers' certificates from the two Training Classes in the district, but of 24 combined system schools 9 only are in charge of qualified masters. Even this small number is a great improvement over that of last year (two). Only 4 schools are without houses. The action and opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, detailed below, in his own words, are fully endorsed by me:—

"Efforts have been made during the year to lessen the unpopularity of the schools by prohibiting the employment of kotwars in bringing children to school, by substituting the fee system for the *pseudo*-voluntary subscription system in result-aided schools and by improving the quality of the teachers. I think the success of these schools depends more largely on the ability of the master and his attitude towards the parents of school-going children than anything else. I would hazard the opinion that it would be desirable to close some of the existing schools and set funds at liberty to improve the pay of masters from the balance so that a better class of man could be secured."

32. *Jubbulpore.*—Schools and scholars have declined from 156 and 8,782 to 152 and 8,594 respectively, but attendance has improved by over 300, or from 66 to 68 per cent. Fees have declined from Rs. 2,525 to Rs. 2,155. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards have declined from 604 and 666 to 500 and 538 respectively. The Training Classes passed 12 students in the examination for teachers' certificates,—a satisfactory result. In spite of this, however, the Inspector of Schools reports that there are still 8 combined system schools in charge of uncertificated men in addition to two uncertificated assistants in Council schools. All these are in the Murwara range and will be replaced as circumstances permit. All Board and combined system schools are reported to be well housed. The Inspector of Schools writes of the Council as follows:—

"The work of the Council deserves commendation. They have been obliged to practise economy, but have managed to do so without allowing education to suffer."

The Department is much indebted to Mr. Robertson, the Deputy Commissioner, for his sympathy and active assistance.

33. *Narsinghpur.*—Of this district the Inspector of Schools writes:—

"There is a decrease of 4 schools and 145 scholars, but attendance has been more than maintained. The number of Upper and Lower Primary passes was 464 and 406 against 398 and 495 respectively last year. The existing Training Classes more than meet the requirements of the district, as all but 6 result-aided schools are under certificated men."

With three exceptions combined system schools are reported to have houses of their own, and subscriptions are in hand for providing houses for these three. Two new houses are needed for Board schools, while 7 others require extensive repairs. The former are being provided. Owing to financial pressure the Council had to regulate their expenditure with great care and to refuse the payment of customary prizes as well as repairs to combined system school buildings. Their general attitude is, however, reported to have been satisfactory, and in many respects this is a model district.

34. *Saugor.*—Schools have increased by one, but scholars have decreased by 236, and attendance has declined from 66 to 65 per cent. Upper and Lower Primary passes both show a small decrease. Of Training Classes the Inspector of Schools writes:—

"The training classes attached to Board Middle Schools are again a failure, but the Middle Schools in the minor Municipalities have succeeded in passing by the teachers' certificate standard 13 students against 9 last year, and one obtained the Vernacular Middle School certificate."

There is a slight improvement among the masters of combined system schools, 25 out of 35 now holding certificates against 22 last year. Of these 35 schools, only 11 have their own houses, but 20 others are said to meet in places not unsuitable, *viz.*, the verandahs of malguzars' houses. This shows some improvement over last year. Three Council schools are reported to have no

houses and three more to need extensive repairs, but the Council, owing to an enormous diminution in their income, had to cut down their building grants from Rs. 2,967 to Rs. 1,449. It is no doubt owing to the same cause that the Council have not yet built a house at Sanai for the combined system school of that place, though subscriptions towards that purpose were paid over to the Council four years ago. This inaction of the Council is hardly consistent with common honesty. Either the money should have been spent as intended, with a further contribution from the Council, or it should have been refunded. The appointment of a Sub-Deputy Inspector has lightened the work of the Deputy Inspector and the delegation of certain powers by the Council to Local Boards will, it is hoped, prevent the delays complained of in last year's report.

35. *Damoh.*—Schools have declined by 12 and scholars by 394, or 13 per cent. The percentage of attendance has, however, slightly improved. Upper Primary passes are less by 27, but Lower Primary passes slightly more numerous than in the previous year. Four lads obtained teachers' certificates from the Training Classes of this district, and as all but 3 combined system schools are now under certificated masters, one such class has been closed. Two combined system schools are under construction, and when these are completed, all will be suitably accommodated. The Inspector of Schools speaks in terms of commendation of the work of the Council, under Mr. Anant Lal as President, which is certainly deserved. The closure of 12 schools has been the misfortune, not the fault, of the Council.

36. *Hoshangabad.*—Of this district the Inspector of Schools writes :—

"This is the only district in the circle in which the statistics of schools within the limits of the District Council have not declined. The number of schools is maintained, scholars have increased by 14, and attendance is 65 per cent. against 64 per cent. last year."

Lower and Upper Primary passes, however, decreased from 509 and 354 to 315 and 286 respectively, a decrease attributed by the Deputy Inspector to stricter examination rather than to any extraneous cause. Training Classes on the other hand much increased in efficiency and turned out 12 lads who obtained certificates as against 4 last year. Good progress has been made in providing certificated teachers for combined system schools. Out of 40 such schools only 7 are now in charge of unqualified men, against 12 last year. Board schools are reported to be adequately housed, but combined system schools had, as a rule, neither proper accommodation nor furniture. As the Council owing to financial exigencies was unable to sanction any money for construction, this state of affairs must continue for at least another year. The relations of the Department with the Council are reported to be cordial.

37. *Nimar.*—In this district 15 schools have been closed, and the number of scholars has declined by 9 per cent. The small and struggling schools having been selected for closure it is not surprising to find the percentage of attendance in the remainder to have increased from 64 to 67 per cent. Upper and Lower Primary passes have both slightly increased, and for the first time in the history of the district, two new Training Classes have passed two lads in the teachers' certificate examination. The proportion of uncertificated to certificated masters in combined system schools is gradually decreasing, being now 1 to 2, *viz.*, 12 out of 35. The improvement in the Vernacular Middle Schools and the greater care of combined system schools are to the credit of the Deputy Inspector. Out of 37 combined system schools 12 are, however, still without suitable accommodation, and as the grant for construction and repairs during the year was cut down from Rs. 2,637 to Rs. 998, it is impossible as yet to provide it. The work of the Council deserves commendation.

38. *Mandla.*—In this district there is no Council, the schools being for the most part directly under the Department. Statistics are favourable. Schools have increased by 2, scholars from 1,837 to 2,161, and passes by the Lower and Upper Primary standards by 28 and 34 respectively. The percentage of attendance has improved from 51 to 54 per cent., being, however, still much lower than

in other districts owing largely to the nature of the country. The one Training Class in the district turned out but a single certificated teacher during the year. Of combined system schools the Inspector writes as follows:—

"Half the number of combined system schools are in charge of uncertificated men since the local Training Class cannot meet the demand, and it has been found impossible to induce qualified men from other districts to take up service in Mandla on the small pay which can be offered under the rules, since fee collections and grants do not sufficiently supplement the fixed pay. . . Of the 37 combined system schools 27 have houses of their own, of which two are unsuitable. Of the remaining 10 two have got fair accommodation."

39. *Raipur.*—The statistics for this district are exceedingly unfavourable, a fact not at all surprising considering that for several months in the year nearly one-third of the total population was in receipt of relief. Schools have declined from 168 to 165, scholars from 12,433 to 11,153, and average attendance from 8,218 to 4,742. The attendance which last year was complained of as unduly low at 59 per cent., has this year actually sunk to 42 per cent., a figure far below that of any other district either in or out of British territory. Fees have decreased from Rs. 5,647 to Rs. 3,283. Upper and Lower Primary passes show a very large falling-off, from 950 to 378 and 1,134 to 509 respectively. No boy passed the Vernacular Middle School examination though six appeared, and only one boy was sent up from the Training Classes of the district for a teachers' certificate, and he was unsuccessful. No reference is made to this total failure of the Vernacular Middle Schools by the Deputy Inspector in his report. Of 26 combined system schools 16 only have certificated teachers, but with two exceptions all have buildings, which in the majority of cases are good. Doubtless the small percentage of children of school-going age under instruction in this district (4·5) is due, as already explained in paragraph 4, to want of funds owing to which the Council had last year to close 57 schools. It is also true that the miserable percentage of attendance this year is due to famine. Something too must be attributed to the "Salary-Results" system on which so many schools in this district are worked and which is certainly not favourable for large Middle Schools. The expediency of the continuance of the system, at least in the case of Middle Schools, is open to question and is now under consideration. I cannot, however, acquit the Deputy Inspector of mismanagement, which forms the subject of separate correspondence. On this subject the Inspector of Schools writes:—

"Schools have suffered from mismanagement which has little to do with external distress. . . The result has been the ruin of more schools than one."

40. *Bilaspur.*—In last year's report mention was made of the very gratifying improvement in all the educational statistics of this district. This year the ground then recovered has been in large part maintained. Schools and scholars it is true have declined from 145 and 10,120 to 141 and 8,518 repectively. On the other hand attendance is only less by 134, showing that the decline in children under instruction is largely nominal. Fees have shrunk by Rs. 414, or about 10 per cent., not at all a big sum under the circumstances. Lower and Upper Primary passes have both increased by 62 and 48 respectively. The re-organization of Training Classes alluded to in last year's report has borne excellent fruit, and no less than 18 candidates passed the Vernacular Middle School and Teachers' Certificate Examinations during the year. Nothing is said in either the circle or district report about the provision of certificated masters for combined system schools. Of 49 such schools all but 8 are said to be adequately housed. Female education continues to make very satisfactory progress. Schools, scholars and attendance have all increased by some 30 per cent., and passes by Primary standards correspond. Bilaspur is one of the districts spending largely on education in excess of the authorized limits, and proposals are now before me for a reduction of the expenditure by the closure of schools. In view, however, of the very small percentage of children under instruction (4), and in pursuance of orders from the Administration every effort is being made to tide over the crisis, and it is hoped that such a step as the closure of schools may not be imperative. The work of the Council, under Mr N. N. De as President, with Mr. V. M. Kelkar as Secretary, deserves commendation.

41. *Sambalpur.*—Schools and scholars are stationary, but attendance has declined from 3,958 to 2,539. This decrease is, however, merely nominal, owing to the fact that the attendance shown in the last report included that in the schools since abolished. The real decline in existing schools is only 138, and the percentage of attendance stands steady at 64. Fee receipts have shrunk by Rs. 199. Upper and Lower Primary passes both show a large diminution, from 336 and 493 to 263 and 370 respectively. The Vernacular Middle Schools in this district are the best in the Provinces, and together show 2 passes by the Vernacular Middle School Examination, and 19 Teachers' Certificates; a very good result. No mention is made in the circle or district report of the supply of certificated masters to combined system schools, but it is to be presumed that all are in charge of qualified men, as many such were thrown out of employment by the closing of schools last year. All the schools in the district are said to be suitably housed. The worst feature of the year was the great irregularity with which the masters received their pay, and this is attributed by the Council to want of funds. The general management of the Council is reported to have been satisfactory.

Remarks on the Income and Expenditure of District Councils.

42. In the Resolution on the Report on Education for the year 1897-98, it was intimated that the Chief Commissioner "would be "glad to see in future reports the figures (of income and "expenditure) discussed with direct reference to the pro-"gress made in enforcing the accepted policy" (*i. e.*, the limitation of the expenditure of District Councils on Education to school cess, fees, subscriptions and one-half of the total Provincial contribution). It will be convenient here to discuss the figures. As already stated in paragraph 14, all District Councils have spent up to the full limit allowed by the accepted policy and, in many cases, a great deal more. The largest excesses are Bilaspur (Rs. 11,575), Raipur (Rs. 9,393), Wardha (Rs. 8,902), Saugor (Rs. 8,129), Bhandara (Rs. 7,218), Hoshangabad (Rs. 6,688) and Nagpur (Rs. 5,287). In all these cases the excess is over Rs. 5,000, and in Narsinghpur it is Rs. 4,999. In the following districts the excess is under Rs. 1,000, *viz.*: Betul (Rs. 93), Sambalpur (Rs. 612) and Nimar (Rs. 382). In Mandla and Sironcha, the excess is also very small, but as these districts have no Councils, they are omitted. In considering the question whether the "accepted policy" of the Administration is being carried out, it would, however, be unfair to take these figures as criteria. It is true they all show excess, but unless it can be shown that such excess is due to increased expenditure it cannot, I submit, be taken as indicating non-compliance with the orders of the Administration. The amount which District Councils may legitimately spend on Education has been declared to be limited to the proceeds of fees, subscriptions, school cess and half the Provincial contribution. Fees in rural schools are a negligeable quantity as they are in no case credited to District Funds, but spent locally by school committees. Subscriptions except in the towns do not exist. It therefore follows that the Council expenditure is really limited to the school cess and half the Provincial contribution. The former of these, in a year like the present, shows in most districts an enormous diminution, and in the absence of any increase in the Provincial contribution, it follows that if the District Councils are to keep within the prescribed limit, their expenditure upon Education must show a corresponding decrease. In Bilaspur the school cess realized, in round figures, Rs. 6,000 less than in the previous year. The diminution in school cess in the other districts named was Saugor Rs. 12,000, Wardha Rs. 6,000, Narsinghpur Rs. 5,000, Nagpur Rs. 3,000, Bhandara Rs. 6,000, Raipur Rs. 7,000 and Hoshangabad Rs. 7,000. To keep within the sanctioned limits it would thus be necessary for District Councils to reduce their expenditure in the current year by the above amounts. Next year, however, the school cess may recover, and in a year or two, reach its normal figure. To make expenditure on Education fluctuate with the school cess seems inadvisable. The loss in cess one year may be regained the next, but a school closed is rarely re-opened and even if re-opened, it takes years to recover lost ground. Moreover, the bulk of expenditure on Education is, and must be, constant. Reductions may be made in prizes, rewards to teachers and the provision for buildings and apparatus, but salaries—by far the heaviest item—must continue to be paid or the schools closed. Yet if the Council is to be strictly tied down in their expenditure to the sources above mentioned, schools will have to be closed each year, when there is a substantial drop in school cess.

It seems better, therefore, in those cases where excess of expenditure on Education is due to diminished income of the Council, there being no reason to suppose such diminution to be other than temporary, to keep the schools open. I would at any rate submit this view for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner. The total expenditure on Education by District Councils was Rs. 12,000 less than in the previous year, but as the school cess diminished by Rs. 74,000, the excess in expenditure largely increased. The only way this could have been avoided would have been by a wholesale closing of schools, all incidental expenditure having already been reduced to the lowest point.

Municipal Committees.

43. The comparative figures for schools inside Municipal limits is given in Appendix C. Omitting girls' schools, 23 Municipalities have half their boys of school-going age under instruction. The highest percentages are Narsinghpur 92, Seoni-Malwa 83, Mandla 82, Bilaspur 73 and Bhandara 72. The high place of Mandla in the list is of course due to the existence of the Jaganath Aided School in the town. The most backward Municipalities of any importance are Sambalpur and Seoni-Chhapara, with 25 per cent. of boys under instruction.

The general management of their schools by Municipal Committees is reported to be good, and between them and the Department, there exists complete harmony and co-operation.

Tahsildars.

44. The inspections performed by these officers are shown in Appendix D. In a year like the present their work in other directions has been so onerous that it would be unreasonable to expect from them the usual number of school visits. As a whole, Inspectors report favourably on their work, and the few exceptions have been brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners. The following are deserving of special commendation :—

Mr. Dhundiraj Janardan, of Hinganghat.
„ Amrit Ramchandra Bambawale, of Warora.
„ Muhammad Takkie, of Baihar.
„ Mian Bhai, of Seoni-Chhappara.
„ Jairam Ganesh, of Khandwa.
„ Krishnarao Anterkar, B.A., of Mandla.
„ Ibrar Hussain, of Sihora.
„ Sunder Lal, of Saugor.
Mr. Laxman Ganesh Nakhre, of Murwara.
„ Khan Saheb Muhammad Ahfaz-ul-Rahim, of Jubbulpore.
„ Shankar Rao, of Janjgir.
„ Durga Prasad (late Naib-Tahsildar), of Janjgir.
„ Muhammad Ismail, of Mungeli.
„ Sher Muhammad Khan, of Dhamtari.
„ Bishambhar Nath, of Bargarh.
„ Ramchandra Daji, of Bargarh.

School Committees.

45. There is nothing to add on this subject to what was said in last year's report. As a general rule these committees are useful, especially as giving to the village a sense of *quasi*-ownership in its school. The extent of their usefulness naturally depends on the "sir punch," who, if he is a man of influence and position, can do much good, and also on the general conditions of the district. In some backward districts committees are either frightened at or ignorant of their responsibility, or being opposed to Education, deliberately obstructive. This, however, is rare, and as a whole committees may be said to play a most important if humble part in the scheme of rural Education.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges.

46. The statistics of colleges are shown in the following statement :—

Colleges.	Number of Colleges.	Number of students.	Average number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Expenditure (Direct.)					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
1898-99.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	83	90	83	19,951	...	6,325	3,412	29,688	329 13 10	221 10 10	4	26
Aided ...	2	214	222	195	3,831	1,500	7,613	14,893	27,844	125 6 9	17 4 8	21	37
Total ...	3	297	312	278	23,789	1,500	13,938	18,305	57,532	184 6 4	76 3 11	25	63
1899-1900.													
Government ...	1	83	83	74	20,643	...	5,245	3,448	29,336	353 7 2	248 11 4	2	10
Aided ...	2	177	202	155	3,838	1,500	7,302	15,608	28,248	139 13 5	19 0 0	14	25
Total ...	3	260	285	229	24,481	1,500	12,547	19,056	57,584	202 0 9	85 14 4	16	35

The figures show an all-round decline which, however, in every case is susceptible of explanation. The average number enrolled and the average attendance decreased from 312 and 278 to 285 and 229 respectively. Fee receipts shrank from Rs. 13,938, to Rs. 12,547, and the cost to Government rose from Rs. 76 per student to Rs. 86. Passes in the Intermediate Examination and that for degrees sank from 63 and 25 to 35 and 16 respectively. The decline has been shared in more or less by all the three colleges in the Provinces, and is explained under the various heads in the following paragraphs.

Government College, Jubbulpore.

47. The statistics of the college are given in the following table :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1898-99 ...	83	90	83	92	19,951	...	3,412	6,325	29,688	329 15 10	221 10 10	4	26
1899-1900 ...	83	83	74	89	20,643	...	3,448	5,245	29,336	353 7 2	248 11 4	2	10

Though the number enrolled on the 31st March was the same (83) as on the same date of 1899, the average number enrolled fell from 90 to 83. The decline in attendance is nominal, being due to stricter marking, absence for a portion of the day forfeiting half a day's attendance. The decline in fees is also, as explained in paragraph 16, merely a matter of accounts. Expenditure from Provincial revenue has slightly increased, an increase due to the incremental pay of the Principal and some Professors, and this, together with the smaller number of students, accounts for the rise in cost to Government of educating each student from Rs. 221-10-10 to Rs. 248-11-4, a figure which, however, is far below that of the larger Government colleges in other Provinces.

I was myself in charge of the college throughout the year. Changes in the staff were limited to the Professors of Persian and Mathematics, but the latter was changed thrice within a few months of the examination for degrees, with the most disastrous results. Of five candidates for the B. A. degree one only was successful. Every student failed in mathematics, the one successful candidate not having offered the subject. Of two candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science one was successful. This is the first occasion on which students have been sent up for this examination. There were 10 passes in the Intermediate Examination

out of 32 sent up, against 26 out of 46 last year, or a variation in percentage of passes from 56 to 31. In the report on the college I commented on this as follows :—

"I do not attribute the results to any particular failure in teaching so much as to variations in standard of the examiners. This is a subject which is attracting much attention and was specially alluded to by the Vice-Chancellor in his Convocation address. The number of passes from this college in the Intermediate Examination in the past four years has varied as follows :—25, 10, 26, 10. Other colleges tell the same tale, and the Syndicate have, at my instance, appointed a committee to consider the question."

That the failure this year is due to a fluctuation in the standard of examiners is conclusively proved by the results of other colleges. Though passing only 10 candidates, the college stands sixth on a list of 17 colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University. As the matter has been fully dealt with by Mr. Thompson in the special report recently submitted to the Government of India, it calls for no further treatment here.

The really unsatisfactory feature of the college lies, not in the results of examinations, which, even in a disastrous year like the present, are up to the average of the University, and which as a rule are considerably above it, but in the small numbers reading in the B. A. classes, which, it is to be remembered, are confined to mathematics and science. This, as mentioned in last year's report, is due first to the natural bias of native students towards a literary course, and second to the general belief that the literary course is distinctly easier, a belief borne out by the larger percentage of passes among students offering it. In spite of this, however, the number of students taking up the science course in the F. A. classes, in which both courses are taught, is steadily increasing. On this point I have written in the college report :—

"Last year of 32 new students 24 offered science; this year of 30 new students 25 have taken science. This movement has of course its effect on the 2nd year class. In Jany. 1899 the numbers appearing for the Intermediate Examination in the literary and scientific courses were exactly equal—*viz.*, 23 in each. In the year under review the numbers were 12 and 20 respectively, while in the coming year, if all the students at present in the class appear, the numbers will be 12 and 29 respectively. This promises in future years an augmentation in the numbers reading in the degree classes (which are exclusively scientific). It remains to be seen how the revolutionary changes recently introduced by the Allahabad University will affect the study of science. By these changes all students reading science will be compelled to take the B. Sc. degree, while at the same time the course in Mathematics will be greatly stiffened, and a paper on English added to the list of subjects. It is greatly to be feared that the new regulations will retard, if they do not entirely upset, the recent remarkable growth in the number of students reading science. They do not come into effect until the year 1907 and have not received, as yet, the Chancellor's sanction, and a discussion of their possible consequences is therefore premature. I fear, however, that if sanctioned, while closing our B. A. classes, they will not increase those for the B. Sc. and that, consequently, our degree classes will be practically non-existent, unless we return to the Calcutta University."

This is a matter on which I am in communication with the Syndicate.

The meeting of the Jubbulpore Field Games Association was this year held for the last time in the compound of the college. Next year the meeting will be held on the new ground. The meeting was distinguished by the presence of the Bishop of Calcutta, who very kindly consented to give away the prizes. The competition was thrown open to all Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Northern Circle, and the Fuller Challenge Shield was won for the second year in succession by the Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore. The college is much handicapped in sports by the absence of a gymnasium, though during the year I have had some apparatus erected in the open.

The appointment of the Principal as a Fellow of the University has been of the greatest use to the college, and I have been enabled in my capacity as Fellow to call attention to various points deserving notice, especially the date of examinations, the fluctuation in results, and, most important, the proposed alteration in the B. A. Examination already alluded to.

Of the Viceroy's visit to the college I wrote as follows :—

"His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to pay the college the distinction of a visit on November 22nd. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the outgoing and incoming

Chief Commissioners, arrived at the college at 4 o'clock and listened to a Sanskrit ode composed in his honor by Mr. K. C. Dutta. After the Professors and other gentlemen had been presented to him, His Excellency walked through the Physical and Chemical Laboratories, remarking on the excellence of the class rooms, but noticing the need for a central hall for examinations and other college purposes. This hall, estimates for which have already been drawn up, it is hoped, may be provided when the cessation of famine releases funds for that purpose."

Hislop College.

48. The figures are given below:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1898-99 ...	120	130	107	82	3,238	...	9,498	3,846	16,582	127 8 10	24 14 6	14	11
1899-1900 ...	112	124	95	77	3,238	...	9,530	3,908	16,676	134 7 9	26 1 9	6	16

The average number enrolled and average attendance both show a decline, but fees slightly rose. In consequence of smaller numbers the total cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government rose, but the latter is still very small for the results shown. Six candidates obtained the B. A. degree out of 19, against 14 out of 32 last year. F. A. results show an improvement, 16 out of 41 against 11 out of 46. The prevalence of plague in the city again had a disturbing effect on college work. The college hostels were full during the year and were well managed.

Morris College.

49. The figures are tabulated below:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Municipal.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1898-99 ...	94	92	88	96	600	1,500	5,395	3,767	11,262	122 6 7	6 8 4	6	22
1899-1900 ...	65	78	60	77	600	1,500	6,078	3,394	11,572	148 5 8	7 11 1	8	9

The average number enrolled and average attendance show a large falling-off, from 92 and 88 to 78 and 60 respectively. This is attributable to the prevalence of plague in the city. Fees show only a small reduction, and as endowments have increased the cost of educating each pupil has not increased so much as would otherwise have been the case. The total cost of educating each pupil has risen from Rs. 122 to Rs. 148 and cost to Government from Rs. 6-8-4 to Rs. 7-11-1. The latter is a very low figure indeed. Of 16 candidates who sat in the examination for the B. A. degree 8 were successful, giving the same percentage as last year. One student took honours in Philosophy and two in Mathematics. Of the 31 candidates in the F. A. Examination only 9 passed, against 22 out of 49 last year. As the college had to be closed for some time owing to plague, there is nothing remarkable in these figures. One candidate appeared for and passed the M. A. Examination.

On the general condition of the aided colleges I am unable to report. Colleges do not find a place in the Circle Reports, as they are not subject to inspection by Inspectors of Schools. It has not hitherto been the custom for the Principals to submit annual reports to this office, but I am asking them to do so in future. The cost of the aided colleges to Government, especially of the Morris College, is very low, and the results in examinations in normal years are adequate. It is, however, advisable in my opinion to have a record of their progress in other directions, and a short report containing a brief summary of the year's progress would not entail more than a few hours' work on the Principals.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

50. The comparative statement of secondary schools is shown in the following table:—

Secondary Schools for Boys.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance, High Standard, School-Final, or Middle School Examination.	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance, High Standard, School-Final, or Middle School Examination.
BRITISH TERRITORY.						
Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.						
Government	4	200	37	4	243	39
Aided	9	572	104	9	508	104
Unaided	5	144	22	5	135	22
Total ...	18	916	163	18	886	165
Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools.						
Government ... English ..	6	1,010	150	7	1,000	113
Government ... Vernacular ...	5	460	...	4	413	...
Local Fund and Municipal ... English ...	30	3,192	348	29	3,242	315
Local Fund and Municipal ... Vernacular ...	112	14,398	...	111	13,760	5
Aided ... English ...	19	1,776	227	20	1,758	146
Aided ... Vernacular ...	12	1,490	...	15	2,011	...
Unaided .. English ...	5	120	14	4	114	23
Unaided .. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools. English ...	60	6,098	739	60	6,114	597
Total Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	129	16,348	...	130	16,184	5
Total High and Middle Schools ...	207	23,362	...	208	23,184	...
FEUDATORY STATES.						
Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary Departments of High and Middle Schools. English ...	10	290	24	9	294	22
Lower Secondary Departments of High and Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	15	1,788	...	18	2,162	...
Total ...	25	2,078	24	27	2,456	22

Upper Secondary Education (High Schools) shows almost precisely the same figures as for last year. Lower Secondary Education (Middle Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools, both English and Vernacular) shows an increase of 1 in schools and a decline of 178 in scholars. The number of passes in the Middle School Examination fell from 739 to 597, a fall which has been already explained in paragraph 18. There has unfortunately been a tendency, of late years, as pointed out in last year's report, to make the conditions of the Middle School Examination easier. This year's figures merely mark a return to former conditions. The whole question of the Middle School Examination deserves consideration and forms the subject of a separate report. I advise reform in the direction of (i) the reduction of the number of subjects, (ii) the separation of purely vernacular subjects from those involving a knowledge of English in the language papers. The first reform would reduce the possibilities of "cram"; the latter would prevent boys from passing the examination in language, as at present, entirely on the strength of their vernacular. The Middle School Examination is especially intended to be an elementary test in English and opens the door to higher English Education. It is in a high degree anomalous that boys should be able to pass it, as they do now in numbers, without even an elementary knowledge of English. The anomaly is moreover exceedingly harmful. It renders a Middle School certificate practically worthless, and it crowds our High Schools with numbers of boys quite unfitted for them. This important subject will be considered (on the lines indicated by Mr. Thompson in his special report recently submitted) immediately on the conclusion of this report. The figures given for Vernacular Middle Schools are misleading, as they include their Primary Departments. It is too late to change them in the present year, but the change will be effected before next year's report. Only 5 candidates passed the new Vernacular Middle School Examination. This examination is the same as that for Teachers' Certificates, Primary Grade, 2nd class, minus the paper on class management and the practical teaching. It is hoped that by giving Vernacular Middle Schools something to work up to, the new examination will improve them, but it is too early as yet to judge of its success.

In the Feudatory States, the number of English learners and passes by the Middle School Examination remain practically unchanged.

List of Secondary Schools.

51. The list of Secondary Schools is given in Appendix E.

Statistics of High Schools.

52. The statistics of High Schools (including their High Departments only) are given in the following table:—

Name of School.	Average number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Number of candidates sent up for Entrance or School-Final Examination.		Number of candidates passed.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
					Rs.	Rs.				
Government High Schools.										
High School, Saugor ...	72	83	47	68	1,215	2,212	14	25	11	16
Do., Hoshangabad ...	50	70	48	63	1,214	2,011	20	23	16	18
Do., Raipur ...	62	84	47	71	1,152	2,162	19	32	7	11
Do., Sambalpur ...	16	26	13	21	291	679	6	7	3	4

Name of School.	Average number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Number of candidates sent up for Entrance or School-Final Examination.		Number of candidates passed.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
					Rs.	Rs.				
Aided High Schools.										
Free Church Institution, Nagpur ...	151	189	139	125	2,185	2,960	65	57	26	30
Neill City High School, Nagpur ...	219	208	197	150	2,812	2,590	82	80	40	31
Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore..	73	78	46	67	740	1,471	16	29	5	10
Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore..	81	94	67	81	1,618	1,833	43	38	22	12
Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.	16	31	15	27	238	602	8	13	3	6
Unaided High Schools.										
R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur ...	25	17	22	13	359	302	16	7	1	...
High School, Sitabaldi ...	36	38	32	28	563	605	15	16	9	7
Jubilee High School, Chanda ...	25	29	18	24	539	600	7	10	1	4
High School, Khandwa ...	45	66	46	54	460	1,446	23	24	10	8
Friends' Mission High School, Hoshangabad.	13	20	10	16	68	147	10	14	1	3

Government High Schools show a most remarkable advance. Numbers, attendance, and especially fees have increased very largely, the latter having more than doubled in Sambalpur and nearly so in Raipur. Passes by public examinations have increased from 37 to 49. Aided High Schools show a slight falling-off in attendance and passes (89 against 96), but fees show almost as large an increase as in the schools under Government. This is especially noticeable in Jubbulpore, where the fees collected at the Anjuman School have more than doubled and those at the Church Mission High School very nearly so. Two of the unaided High Schools (Chanda and Khandwa) are the production of the last few years and both are doing well, the latter having recently been put on the aided basis. One—that of the Friends' Mission at Hoshangabad—will cease to exist from April 1901, the Mission considering with reason that the outlay on the school might bring in more return if spent in other directions. The R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur, is in a thoroughly bad way, and the managers would be wise to close it. The number of passes from the five unaided schools is the same as last year, *viz.*, 22.

High School, Saugor.

53. Of this school the Inspector writes:—

"The statistics of this institution are very favourable and have improved in all respects. In the Entrance Examination, 13 pupils were successful out of 17 sent up, but only 3 out of 8 passed the School-Final. This latter examination is said to be unpopular in the school, owing to the time that the students are kept from home; it is suggested that Saugor should, in future, be made an examination centre. Accommodation is suitable, but insufficient, since the library and verandah have to be used as class-rooms. Preliminary steps have now been taken to limit the number of pupils. The want of a suitable boarding-house is keenly felt, the present one being insanitary and incommodious, as has so often been remarked. Physical education, in the absence of a separate instructor, is only fair. The usual inter-school sports have not been held for want of sufficient funds, but the committee subscribed to send a team to compete at the Jubbulpore Athletic Tournament. The school is a large one, well taught and managed, except that the Circle Inspector at his visit to the school noticed great laxity in maintaining discipline. The committee, under Mr. Gopal Datta Joshi as Vice-President, continues to take great interest in the school."

The weak points of the school are, as indicated by the Inspector, the want of proper boarding accommodation and overcrowding. It is to this that the laxity of discipline referred to is due. Overcrowding has been very properly stopped by the Inspector, but the committee has in pursuance of a very short-sighted

policy, taken objection to the Inspector's action. The committee should imitate the action of the people of Khandwa, who on finding the existing school too cramped, established another of their own. At least, the committee may rest assured that overcrowding cannot be tolerated, and that in the present state of Primary Education, it is in the highest degree improbable that any further money will be set aside for Higher Education. The school has been well managed by the Head Master, Mr. Nanak Chand, B. A.

Government High School, Hoshangabad.

54. On this school the Inspector writes :—

"The school continues to maintain its name as a progressive and highly successful institution. In view of overcrowding the numbers have been limited to suit the accommodation and teaching staff, and in the High Department the maximum, *i. e.*, 75, was reached on April 10th. The results of the university examinations were excellent, and very creditable to Mr. Kanhaya Lal Guru; 12 out of 16 passed the Entrance Examination, and the number of passes at the School-Final has doubled, showing the growing popularity of the science course. Physical training is good, though capable of much improvement. A team of boys from this school competed at the Jubbulpore Field Games Association Tournament with some success. The tone and discipline are good. A boarding-house can hardly be said to exist, and it is very doubtful when the old hospital, intended for the purpose some years ago, will be vacated. The very satisfactory state of the school testifies to the excellence of its managing committee."

I have nothing to add to the above, except that I am informed by the Deputy Commissioner that the old hospital will be handed over to the school for use as a hostel by the end of the year. The money requisite for the necessary alterations has been provided for in the list of Minor Works, and I hope, therefore, that the school will soon possess an adequate boarding-house. Mr. Kanhaya Lal Guru, M. A., Head Master, deserves great credit for his general management. Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri, Pandit Jagannath Parshad, and Seth Munna Lal have as usual been of the greatest assistance.

High School, Raipur.

55. The statistics of this school show a remarkable increase in every direction. Unfortunately the accommodation and staff cannot keep pace with the growing numbers, which will have to be limited. The greatest immediate want is a boarding-house, which is especially necessary for this school, attended as it is by boys from two districts besides all the Hindi-speaking Feudatories of Chhattisgarh, but, under present circumstances, it is well-nigh impossible to provide one. A fountain in honour of Mr. Thompson was built by public subscription during the year in the school compound. The general management of the school is creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Amrit Lal, B. A.

High School, Sambalpur.

56. This is a small High School, dependent entirely upon its own Middle Department, and is the only school of its kind that does not suffer from overcrowding. The statistics give evidence of satisfactory expansion. Here again there is great need of a good boarding-house, which has been frequently budgeted for and as frequently cut out.

Upper Secondary Department of the Hislop College, Nagpur.

57. Attendance has slightly declined, but fees have increased by nearly Rs. 500 and passes in the Entrance Examination risen from 26 to 30. Owing to its excellent buildings and healthy situation this institution has felt the effects of plague less than others.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

58. This institution shows again a considerable further decline over that of last year, a fact attributed by the Inspector to plague. So far as this decline is confined to numbers, it is not a matter for regret, as accommodation had long ceased to be adequate and the large classes had grown unmanageable.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

59. Of this school the Inspector writes :—

"This school has almost doubled its fee income, and the number of scholars and the attendance have also improved. At the Matriculation Examination 9 students passed against 5 last year, but the instruction of the School-Final class continues defective, as

only 1 out of 11 passed. The managers are alive to the overcrowded state of the building and intend to provide additional rooms as soon as funds permit. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of a graduate. The new hostel, erected at a cost of Rs. 6,000, has been pronounced one of the best in the Central Provinces, only surpassed by the hostel of the Hislop College, Nagpur; but as the number of boarders exceeds the accommodation available therein, the managers are obliged to continue to use the old boarding-house in the compound in addition. Physical education continues to receive great attention, and the school carried off the Fuller Challenge Shield for the second year in succession at the last meeting of the Jubbulpore Field Games Association. The school is popular."

I have nothing to add to the above, except the remark that the manager has applied for a building grant which, I hope, it may be possible to include in next year's budget.

Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.

60. The Inspector's remarks on this school are given below :—

"Attendance has improved and a larger income has been raised from fees. Instruction, as tested by the University results, has not been efficient, and the School-Final results are disappointing. This may be attributed to the many changes in the staff during the year, and to the continued ill-health of the late Head Master, who ultimately died in December last. The classes are overcrowded and the accommodation, as often remarked, is altogether unsuitable. A boarding-house has been rented. The school, with its Middle Department, costs nothing to the Society; on the other hand, the receipts from grants and fees exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 481, as the posts of the Head Master and 1st Assistant remained vacant for nearly three months. In view of these facts, the absence of a suitable building is far from creditable to the Sabha. For want of a play-ground physical instruction cannot be properly attended to."

The remarks of the Inspector on the neglect of this school by the Sabha are endorsed, and if arrangements are not made for a properly qualified staff and suitable accommodation within a reasonable time, the Chief Commissioner will be asked to reduce the grant. The circumstances under which the Sabha actually made a profit on the school were of course extraordinary, but for years past the Sabha, while taking great credit to themselves for fostering education, have done the minimum of work. I do not understand this, as their President, Rao Bahadur Bihari Lal Khazanchi, is a most public-spirited citizen. I regret the death of Mr. Bose after a connection with the school extending over 28 years.

Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

61. The statistics of this institution show great improvement, and instruction has also improved. Accommodation is good, but a play-ground and boarding-house are both wanting. In spite of this, however, physical training receives attention, and the school stood second at the meeting of the Field Games Association at Jubbulpore last November.

Results of the Middle School Examination in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

62. In Appendix F will be found a list of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, including the Middle Departments of High Schools, with their successes in the Middle School Examination. The total number of passes has fallen from 731 to 597 under circumstances already explained and not at all to be regretted. Setting aside the Middle Departments of High Schools, whose state may be fairly inferred from the condition of their High Departments, a brief summary is given below of the condition of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the three circles.

In the Northern Circle the specially backward Municipalities with less than 50 per cent. of the boys of school-going age under instruction are Murwara, Hatta, Gadarwara, Harda, Saugor, and Burhanpur. Narsinghpur, as last year, is the most advanced. Burhanpur is a good school, labouring under the disadvantage of four vernaculars, but numbers have already outpaced accommodation and have had to be limited to 170. Khandwa is one of the most progressive schools in the Provinces, but here also numbers have had to be limited to 200. Harda is a well-managed school showing good results, but accommodation is inadequate. Gadarwara is a poor school, overcrowded through the presence of a branch school in the verandahs. Narsinghpur has greatly improved of late years

and now occupies a high place. Accommodation would be sufficient if the Municipality could provide a separate building for the Main Branch School. Murwara and Damoh are the only two schools with adequate accommodation either for scholars or boarders. The latter is probably the best taught school in the Provinces, and the present Head Master has done excellent work. Of the 2nd Grade Middle Schools, Khurai has greatly improved, and Hatta, as usual, comes out well. Seoni-Malwa and Sohagpur are both fair. Of late years, several schools have been reduced, and proposals for the reduction of three more are now before me. In Burhanpur the proposals consist of a reduction of pay only; in Damoh of a reduction both of pay and staff; while in Hatta an annual reduction of some Rs. 200 is called for. The letter of the Commissioner regarding Damoh has already been quoted in paragraph 9, from which it will be seen that in that case, at least, the reduction is not necessary for Municipal solvency. The reduction in Hatta is unquestionably called for. The percentage of income spent by the three Municipalities on Education, after deducting fees and other income ear-marked for the purpose, is in Hatta 22, Damoh 15, and Burhanpur 11. In Narsinghpur, where the staff was reduced three years ago, the percentage of income, not ear-marked for the purpose, spent by the Municipality on education is now only ·04.

Of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the Southern Circle, the Inspector writes as follows :—

"They are decidedly the most efficient class of schools we possess. . . The famine has not adversely affected their general prosperity, though the continued financial stringency of all local bodies has prevented most of them from expanding to receive the increased numbers of pupils desiring admission. This is conspicuously the case at Kamptee, Wardha, Bhandara, and Chanda . . . The increase in attendance and fee receipts is universal, and results of the examination generally satisfactory. The 2nd Grade Middle School, Khapa, which has not been successful, was closed at the end of the year."

Of the 8 schools under private management, the Inspector writes:—

"The Catholic Schools at Kamptee and Nagpur . . . are excellently managed. The other schools except the Seoni Mission School present a great contrast to our well-managed Municipal schools. They are miserably housed and overcrowded."

In the Eastern Circle, there is but the one Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Bilaspur in addition to two unaided Middle Schools, on which reports are not available. The school is not in good order, accommodation and staff have until recently been both inadequate. An additional room has now been added and another is in contemplation. An extra master has been added to the staff, and the qualifications of the remainder are being gradually improved.

Of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, generally it may be said they are both popular and well managed. The faults visible in them are mostly what are inseparable from establishments which are under-paid and over crowded. Overcrowding can be stopped, but unless Municipalities are prepared to increase accommodation, only by way of limiting numbers. On this subject I cordially agree with the remarks of Mr. Thompson in last year's report, paragraph 63. In the case of the Government High Schools, Government has done all that can be expected of it, or that in view of its responsibilities to Primary Education is admissible. They are good schools, thoroughly equipped for a certain number of pupils and serving as model schools of their kind. When pupils have reached the limit of accommodation, their numbers must be restricted, and private enterprise be called upon to furnish the excess demand. With Middle Schools it is different and it may be reasonably doubted whether there is at present any ground for the hope that private enterprise can supply the place of Municipal support.

There are in all 2,321 boys reading in Vernacular Middle Schools, and not 18,346 as shown in the tables, the latter figure including boys in the Primary Departments.* As a whole Vernacular Middle Schools, though much improved of late years, are only moderately successful, and many Deputy Inspectors appear to have a very erroneous idea of their responsibility in connection with them. Until all combined system schools have been supplied with certificated masters from the Vernacular Middle Schools, they cannot be said to have fulfilled their function in the scheme of Vernacular Education.

SECTION B.—*Primary Education (Boys).*

63. The following table shows the comparative statistics of Primary Education :—

Primary Education.

Primary Schools for boys only.	1898-99.											1899-1900.										
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.			Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		
				Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources including Municipal contributions.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.					Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources including Municipal contributions.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
BRITISH TERRITORY.																						
Under Public Management.																						
Government ...	27	1,542	1,027	6,012	...	630	234	6,876	4 7 4	0 7 5		28	1,712	1,165	6,030	...	680	267	6,977	4 1 2	3 8 4	
Local Fund and Municipal ...	730	50,039	33,078	23,338	1,03,006	20,383	28,356	1,75,083	3 7 11	1 3 10		726	47,816	31,028	20,252	1,09,859	17,794	41,477	1,69,382	3 8 8	0 6 9	
Under Private Management.																						
Aided ...	874	39,290	29,660	48,644	20,672	20,930	31,551	1,21,797	3 1 7	1 3 10		807	34,921	24,478	46,562	26,087	17,499	30,128	1,20,276	3 7 1	1 5 4	
Unaided ...	78	2,859	2,039	...	...	623	3,388	4,011	1 6 5	...		52	2,016	1,505	...	...	713	3,198	3,911	1 14 10	...	
Total British Territory ...	1,709	93,730	65,804	77,994	1,23,678	42,566	63,529	3,07,767	3 4 6	0 12 11		1,613	86,465	58,176	72,844	1,35,946	36,686	55,070	3,00,546	3 7 7	0 13 6	
Native States ...	259	12,899	7,826	...	...	511	30,466	30,977	2 6 5	1 7 2		260	12,938	8,092	...	...	56 0	34,676	35,236	2 11 7	1 7 3	

In 1898-99, there were 1,709 Primary Schools for boys, attended by 93,730 pupils, with an average attendance of 65,804. In the year under report, there were only 1,613 schools with 86,465 pupils and an average attendance of 58,176. Fees declined from Rs. 42,566 in 1898-99 to Rs. 36,686. The above summary shows clearly enough the nature of the year under review. Schools, scholars, attendance and fees have declined by 5, 8, 12 and 14 per cent. respectively. The reduction in schools is almost entirely in those under private management and especially in those on the combined system basis. This has been already dwelt upon in treating of the various districts (see paragraphs 24 to 41). On this subject the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, writes as follows: –

"It will be noted that it is only schools under private management that have actually been closed. The number of District Council schools is maintained, though they share in the general falling-off in numbers, attendance, and fee collections. Of course since the commencement of the famine, the chief efforts of the Department were directed to holding the schools together and to seeing that those who were able to attend were properly taught, and no new departure of any sort was attempted. A very large number of Primary-School masters were placed in charge of relief kitchens, which made a heavy demand on their time, but in no case, I think, so much as to prevent them giving at least three hours' instruction as required for the compulsory subjects. In most districts an allowance of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 was given to masters in charge of kitchens, and this enabled many masters of combined and result-aided schools, whose pay was much reduced by the loss of subscriptions and result-grants, to remain at their posts and keep the schools together. Since the rural curriculum with its provision for "half-timers" was introduced, the succession of bad seasons and the policy of restricting local fund expenditure on Education have obliterated any effect that the rural curriculum may have had in improving attendance by rendering our schools more popular. Further changes with this object have been sanctioned, and the new curriculum came into force at the close of the year under report. The measures adopted to improve and extend agricultural instruction have been steadily carried out, and now most of the masters in District Council schools have been trained. In some districts combined masters are now sent to the Agricultural Class owing to the fact that suitable untrained masters in District Council Schools are not available. The intense scarcity of water has destroyed most of the gardens attached to schools, so that practical instruction has been much impeded. Physical instruction continues to improve, and I think the general physique of the children is steadily improving. It is noteworthy that the famine has not affected the physique of the children in the schools, and I have not during my tour noticed any unusual emaciation among them."

The above holds good *mutatis mutandis* for all three circles. With reference to the changes introduced at the instance of the committee that met at Jubbulpore in March 1899, and which were fully explained in last year's report, it will suffice here to state that as they only took effect from April 1st of this year, it is, at present, quite impossible to judge of their results. The efforts of the Department are at present concentrated rather on keeping schools together than on introducing changes. A report has, however, been asked for from Inspectors of Schools as to the working of the new curricula, and Deputy Inspectors have been instructed as to their introduction. A good deal of work will be necessitated to give full effect to the decisions of the Jubbulpore Committee. Amongst other things new text-books on Arithmetic and probably Geography are required, while patwaris' village maps will have to be traced for explanation to the children. A matter causing some difficulty is the supply of globes to village schools. Owing to the high prices asked by Munshi Newal Kishore, the globes will probably have to be made locally. The greatest care will have to be exercised in the coming cold-weather tour by Inspectors to see that the subordinate inspecting staff fully understand the nature of the changes introduced, especially in the rules for grant examination. This is work which can only be done by careful inspection *in situ* and by personally accompanying the Deputy Inspectors through their districts. In the report for next year, it should be possible to give a full and interesting account of the results.

Statement of Primary Schools.

64. The statement showing the Primary Schools for boys and girls is given in Appendix G.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations are given below:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Upper Primary Passes—		
Northern Circle	3,128	3,338
Southern „	3,175	2,897
Eastern „	1,976	1,406
Total ...	8,279	7,641
Lower Primary Passes—		
Northern Circle	4,321	4,089
Southern „	4,408	4,121
Eastern „	2,606	1,897
Total ...	11,335	10,107
Feudatory States—		
Upper Primary Passes	635	763
Lower „ „	1,021	1,213
Total ...	1,656	1,976

These figures show the amount of ground which has been lost—most no doubt only temporarily, but some, it is to be feared, permanently—through the closing of schools.

Nearly every master in Board schools and a certain number in combined system schools is now in possession of an agricultural certificate obtained after six months' study in the Agricultural Class, Nagpur. The teaching of this important subject, now taught from lessons incorporated in the Vernacular Readers, may, therefore, be expected to improve. Simple appliances for experiments exist in all Board schools. Practical illustrations are often afforded by the school gardens.

In regard to houses and appliances I can but repeat the remark in last year's report that Board schools are generally well off in both respects. Combined system schools have been treated of district by district in paragraphs 24 to 41, but it is, I fear, true of them as a whole that they are lamentably deficient in apparatus and in, perhaps, 50 per cent. of cases inadequately housed. There are, of course, exceptional districts, such as Narsinghpur, where they are much better off. Teacher's conferences, the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate, could not, as a rule, be held owing to famine.

Education in Feudatory States.

65. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is shown in the following table:—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Raigarh ...	1,486	168,525	19	19	1,226	1,231	...	5	...	...	
Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	18	18	1,271	1,279	...	8	...	...	
Patna ...	2,399	332,197	30	30	1,802	1,739	...	...	...	63	
Kalahandi ...	3,745	326,295	38	38	1,389	1,450	...	61	...	...	
Karwardha ...	798	91,813	16	17	839	988	1	149	...	...	
Khairagarh ...	931	181,184	15	17	1,155	1,290	2	135	...	...	
Rajnandgaon ...	871	183,866	27	27	1,530	1,574	...	44	...	...	
Rairakhol ...	833	20,335	7	7	317	327	...	10	...	...	
Sonepur ...	906	195,245	21	22	1,029	1,078	1	49	...	...	
Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	58	55	2,627	2,374	...	...	3	253	
Chhuikhadan ...	154	36,288	7	7	407	435	...	28	...	...	
Total ...	25,725	1,929,842	256	257	13,592	13,765	1	173	...	...	
Sakti ...	138	25,374	6	2	210	83	...	...	4	127	
Total ...	25,863	1,955,216	262	259	13,802	13,848	...	46	3	...	
Bamra ...	1,988	104,367	20	22	640	713	2	73	...	...	
Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	13	13	1,032	1,125	...	93	...	...	
Total ...	3,417	186,746	33	35	1,672	1,838	2	166	...	...	
Grand Total ...	29,280	2,141,962	295	294	15,474	15,686	...	212	1	...	

Of the 14 Feudatory States 11 are under the inspection of the Agency Inspector, Mr. Ganpat Lal Chaubey, whose work during the year deserves acknowledgment. Of the remaining three, one, Sakti, is under the Deputy Inspector, Bilaspur; another, Bamra, has its own department of public instruction, and the third, Kanker, is under the inspection of the Diwan. The 11 States under the Agency Inspector show good progress, considering the special circumstances of the year, and emerge one to the good in schools and 73 in pupils. The only individual States showing a decline are Bastar and Patna, and in the latter it is very small. The most advanced States are still Rairakhol and Sarangarh, which are much above the average for districts in British Territory with over 10 per cent. of children of school-going age under instruction. This, it must be remembered, includes girls. The percentage of boys at school would be almost double. The most backward is still Kalahandi with 2·9. The average for the 11 States is 4·7. or above that in the district of Sambalpur.

Of the remaining three States, Sakti shows a decline of four schools and 127 pupils, while in both Bamra and Kanker, there has been a slight increase.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.

Statistics of Training Schools.

66. The statistics of Training Institutions are given in the following statement :—

Name of Institution.	Number of Students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Training Class for Teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary Grades, Nagpur.	16	10	9	11	15	14	14	13	8,041	9,635	178 11 0	214 1 9
Normal Schools for Men — Nagpur ...	32	31	23	27	30	31	28	29				
Normal Schools for Men — Jubbulpore ..	77	72	45	46	72	73	66	67	9,364	9,609	130 0 11	131 10 1
Normal Schools for Men — Raipur ...	34	30	25	23	36	31	33	29	4,815	4,703	133 12 0	151 8 6
Total ...	159	143	102	107	153	149	141	138	22,220	23,947	145 3 8	160 11 6
Normal School for Women, Jubbulpore.	23	22	2	5	24	23	21	20	7,317	6,690	304 14 0	290 13 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	182	165	104	112	177	172	162	158	29,537	30,637	166 13 10	178 1 11

The subject of Training Institutions for teachers is one that occupies a considerable space in the special report recently submitted by Mr. Thompson for the consideration of the Government of India. In these Provinces there are three such institutions for males and one for females, that at Nagpur having both a secondary and primary side. During the year 172 teachers were undergoing training, of whom 23 were females. Of this number 112, including 5 females, were either promoted to a higher grade or obtained certificates. Of the 107 males

11 were trained as secondary teachers and 96 as primary. A considerable number of the above were subsequently sent to the Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur, for further training before being drafted off to the various schools. The majority of masters in Secondary Schools and almost without exception the whole body of teachers in Board Primary Schools are now trained teachers, and in addition a number possess additional certificates in science, drawing and agriculture. So far, therefore, as the supply of trained teachers to Board schools, both Secondary and Primary, is concerned, our Training Classes may be said to be fully adequate. It is in the supply to combined system schools that they have so far failed. It is almost impossible, under present conditions, to get a trained teacher to accept a post in a school of this class. Nor is this surprising when the fixed pay is but Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 and little can be expected from grant owing to paucity of numbers or attendance. Moreover, a teacher trained in our Normal Schools is an unnecessarily expensive article to supply to every little combined system school. To supply these schools with teachers Training Classes have therefore been opened in selected Vernacular Middle Schools which send up candidates for certificates on equal terms with the Normal Schools, a bonus of Rs. 10 on each successful candidate being given to the Head Master. Under this system 84 lads obtained certificates during the year, many of whom were drafted off to combined system schools. The progress in supplying such schools with certificated masters if slow is steady, and in four districts of the Northern Circle is practically complete. In the Southern and Eastern Circles matters were not so advanced, though the recent closure of schools in Raipur and Sambalpur should have ensured the masters of all the remainder being certificated. Much remains to be done in the Southern Circle, Nagpur and Wardha being two of the most backward districts. The failure to look after the Training Classes in those districts is not creditable to the Deputy Inspectors, and the Inspector of Schools has been requested to give this matter more attention.

Nagpur Training Institution.

67. The average number on the rolls in the Secondary Department of this institution was 14, of whom 11 obtained certificates. In the Primary Department out of 31 enrolled 27 obtained certificates or were promoted to a higher grade. These results are very satisfactory. Mr. Thompson, in his special report, to which frequent allusion has been made, strongly advocates the transfer of the Secondary Department to Jubbulpore and the removal of the Primary Department from its present position at Takli into the City. The first change would prevent Secondary Education from falling entirely into the hands of the Marathas as it at present threatens to do, and the second would secure a good practising school. I entirely agree with Mr. Thompson on both points, and am submitting a separate report on the readjustment of staff and expenditure necessitated. The management of Mr. Venayek Rao, who has officiated throughout the year for Mr. Spence, has been very creditable.

Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

68. This school supplies teachers to all the Hindi-speaking districts outside Chhattisgarh. The average number of students on the rolls during the year was 73, of whom 46 were either promoted to a higher grade or received certificates. The failures were nearly all in the paper on language (Hindi), which, as pointed out by the Officiating Superintendent, is certainly curious, as the Hindi spoken and written in the Northern Circle is the purest in the Provinces, and the paper is one therefore in which students have usually the least difficulty. Eight students were husbands of women in the Female Normal School. Mr. Thompson was not satisfied with the practical teaching at his examination in October. Otherwise there is no fault to find, and the management of Mr. Muhammad Khan has been as careful and conscientious as I have always been led to expect from this officer.

Normal School, Raipur.

69. This school supplies teachers for the Hindi-speaking districts of Chhattisgarh and contains also a small class of Uriya masters from Sambalpur under training in Hindi. Out of an average of 31 students on the rolls 23 were either promoted to a higher grade or obtained certificates during the year. The Inspector of Schools speaks in high terms of the management of the Officiating Head Master, Mr. Bhadai Lal.

All the Training Schools have excellent boarding-houses, and in the Primary departments all students other than husbands of female students are boarders. The discipline of these institutions under the monitorial system is excellent.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

70. Out of an average number of 23 students on the rolls 5 obtained certificates as against 2 last year. The results of the practising school have also improved *pari passu* with the Normal classes, there being 4 Upper Primary passes against none last year. The difficulties of the institution lie, first, in the small number of recruits of fit age and qualifications, and, second, in the early age at which the Upper Primary Examination is usually passed. A girl after passing that examination at 12 or 13 has to wait three or four years before being of fit age to be admitted into the school, with the result that she is frequently found to have forgotten all she knew. On the small numbers the Inspector of Schools writes:—

"Of the 13 Hindi-speaking districts only 7 are represented in the institution, and of these 7, 4 only, *viz.*, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Saugor, can be considered as good feeders."

The house hired for the school in the city is not suitable, but want of funds has hitherto prevented any change. The boarding-house with 7 boarders under the personal supervision of the Lady Superintendent is admirable, but there are frequent complaints of its surroundings. The difficulties against which Miss Ross has to contend are serious and well-nigh inseparable from female education in this country, and credit is due to her for the improvement since last year.

Uriya Teachers.

71. Besides the small class in the Normal School, Raipur, already mentioned, in which instruction is given in Hindi, there exist two local Training Classes in the Vernacular Middle Schools of Bargarh and Remenda, in each of which a small number of students is trained in Uriya. Bargarh is by far the best vernacular school in the Provinces and is a model school of its kind, with an admirable boarding-house.

Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools.

72. There were in all 63 Taining Classes in the Provinces which turned out during the year 84 certificated teachers. I have already said all that is necessary on this subject.

Section B.—Technical Education.

Drawing.

73. There is nothing to add to what was written on this subject in last year's report. Drawing is taught in all High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) that possess teachers with certificates of the Bombay School of Art. It is also taught in such Primary Schools as have qualified masters. At the last examination for the first or lowest grade certificate of the Bombay School of Art, 600 candidates appeared, of whom 193 obtained certificates. There were besides 949 lads who took up the subject in the Middle School Examination, of whom 429 were successful. Teachers who pass more than 10 pupils in the examination of the Bombay School of Art obtain a bonus of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 according to the grades of certificate they hold. In the last examination the bonus was earned by and paid to the Drawing Masters at the following institutions :—

(1) Government High School, Hoshangabad.

(2) Neill City High School, Nagpur.

(3) First Grade Middle School, Bhandara.

(4) High School, Raipur.

(5) First Grade Middle School, Kamptee.

(6) Do. do. Hinganghat.

(7) High School, Saugor.

It would also have been paid to the Drawing Master, Training Institution, Nagpur, but for the discovery of a disgraceful fraud which has resulted in his dismissal from the Department.

Law Classes.

74. The statistics of Law Classes are given below :—

Name of Institution.	Number of pupils on 31st March.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.		Local and Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Cost of educating each pupil.		Number appeared.		Number passed.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
							Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Law Class, Jubbulpore.	16	15	10	14	8	12	480	289	...	...	713	911	7	...	1,200	1,200	120 0 0	85 11 5	12	...	3	...
Law Class, Nagpur.	9	6	17	10	6	6	335	182	...	...	1,710	1,810	115	...	2,160	1,992	127 0 0	199 3 2	22	22	7	4
Total ...	25	21	27	24	14	18	815	471	...	...	2,423	2,721	122	...	3,360	3,192	124 7 0	133 0 0	34	22	10	4

Of the Law Class, Jubbulpore, the Principal writes as follows :—

"The only important feature . . . . is the increase in the average number enrolled during the year. This is due to certain old students having been compelled to join the class by the new regulation insisting on a B. A. qualification, and two years' subsequent attendance for appearance at the LL. B. Examination. All the other changes in statistics depend on this one; thus the average number enrolled having increased, carries with it an increase in attendance, also in fees and a consequent diminution in expenditure from Provincial Revenues, and consequently a smaller cost to Government in educating each student. Owing to the new regulations, no candidates could appear for the examination in the year under review."

I am not at all satisfied with the management of the Law Class, Nagpur. Fees have been allowed to run into arrears, and attendance is extremely slack. I have issued stringent orders regarding the arrears of fees, which will either result in their realization or effectually prevent defaulters from continuing their legal studies. Bad attendance affects mainly the absentees themselves.

Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.

75. The statistics of this institution are given below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil.	Candidates for certificates.	Candidates passed.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1898-1899 ...	44	43	41	3,221	74 14 6	27	15
1899-1900 ...	29	29	27	2,346	80 14 4	...	...

Of this class the Principal writes as follows :—

"The numbers show a large fall. This is due first to the refusal to re-admit certain old and unprofitable students; second, to deliberate policy in reducing the number of new admissions as the classes had grown beyond the size possible for two Professors adequately

to instruct. This diminution in numbers would have led to a large increase in the cost to Government of each pupil, had it not been for the fact that the expenditure from Provincial Revenues was very largely curtailed owing to the closing of the classes last November and the placing of Mr. Datey and Mr. Murat Singh on famine-relief works. In normal years a considerable increase in the cost to Government of educating each pupil must be expected. In the year under review no examinations in the Engineering classes were held, owing to the break up of the classes last November. Examinations will be held after the classes re-form; it is hoped the Junior class will re-form at the end of June."

This hope has not been realized owing to the continuance of the Professors on famine duty. The Assistant Professor should, however, return before the end of July. The class is admirably managed by Mr. Datey.

Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

76. The Agricultural Class is divided into (*a*) the Agricultural Class proper, and (*b*) the Normal Class. The first entails a two years' course, one year in the Junior and another in the Senior class. The Senior class consists of 10 and the Junior of 13 students. The best student was awarded a scholarship to the College of Science at Poona. The increase in popularity and status of the class is proved by the improved standing of the new students. Of the 13 in the Junior class three are F. A.'s and all the remainder, with only one exception, Matriculates.

Normal Agricultural Class.

77. The Normal Agricultural Class gives an elementary training in agriculture to masters of Primary Schools. The course extends over six months only, and there are two sessions in each year. In the year under report of 119 students all but three appeared in the examination and 110 passed. The cost of training each student was Rs. 20. There is a good boarding-house attached to the institution, and the year's work is very creditable to the Principal, Mr. R. S. Joshi, and his assistants.

Medical Instruction.

78. Students from the Central Provinces studying medicine have to attend Medical Schools and Colleges in other Provinces. The encouragement for the study of this subject in the shape of scholarships is ample. There are at the present moment 10 students with scholarships from these Provinces studying in the Medical Colleges of Bombay, Lahore and Calcutta, as well as 35 students under training in the Patna Medical School as Hospital Assistants. Nine students qualified during the year as Hospital Assistants. There are also four females under training in the Agra Medical School and three more studying in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with a view to join the Medical School, Agra.

Technical Studentships.

79. Two stipendiary students are studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Besides these 4 stipendiary students were studying in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop at Jubbulpore. All of them have now left the workshop. One has been employed in the Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur, and another is reported to have gone to the Hyderabad State for employment, the whereabouts of the remaining two being unknown. One student with a Government scholarship is now studying in the Thomason Engineering College, Roorki, and is reported to be making good progress.

Industries taught in Orphanages.

80. There are in all 40 orphanages in the Provinces, of which 20 are in the Northern, 12 in the Southern, and 8 in the Eastern Circle. The total amount paid in grant to these institutions is Rs. 15,020, some of it being from the famine fund. In the orphanages for girls cookery, needlework, and training as teachers are the principal subjects of instruction beyond the three R's. In orphanages for boys all the ordinary avocations of life are taught. These institutions are, I believe, doing an immense amount of good, and if the remainder may be judged from those that I have seen in Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, their management is excellent.

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Statistics of Girls' Schools.

81. The statistics of girls' schools are shown in the following table :—

Statistics of Girls' Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure. Provincial		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
British Territory.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools	18	23	1,035	1,295	1,040	1,207	809	996	5,640	7,677	16,872	15,662	22,512	23,339
Primary Schools—														
Departmental Schools, Vernacular.	3	3	163	161	154	151	88	82	726	757	87	90	813	847
Local Fund and Municipal Schools, Vernacular.	64	64	2,828	2,761	2,716	2,727	1,757	1,760	1,582	1,990	13,778	14,035	15,360	16,025
Aided ... English ...	7	7	470	475	471	467	377	376	6,230	5,778	10,951	12,376	17,181	18,154
Aided ... Vernacular ...	63	58	2,899	2,651	2,863	2,629	1,899	1,744	6,069	6,233	22,930	21,485	28,999	27,718
Unaided ... English ...	2	1	67	33	64	32	56	27	...	...	2,909	1,214	2,909	1,214
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	6	10	254	376	227	324	148	242	...	...	1,054	* 1,931	1,054	1,931
Total Primary Schools ...	145	143	6,681	6,457	6,495	6,330	4,325	4,231	14,607	14,758	51,709	51,131	66,316	65,889
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	163	166	7,716	7,752	7,535	7,537	5,134	5,227	20,247	22,435	68,581	66,793	88,828	89,228
Feudatory States.														
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	11	11	497	486	482	487	302	310	1,551	1,632	487	581	2,038	2,213
Total ...	11	11	497	486	482	487	302	310	1,551	1,632	487	581	2,038	2,213

The figures for all classes of girls' schools, both in British Territory and the Feudatories, are almost the same as for last year. There is an increase in Secondary Schools due to the raising of 4 Primary Schools in the Northern Circle to the Middle grade, and a corresponding increase in pupils under secondary instruction. Otherwise there is little change to record. It still, I fear, remains true, as mentioned in last year's report, that progress is only found in aided schools conducted by recognized societies. Fortunately it can be added that progress in such schools is very marked, and also that their number increases year by year. In the Northern Circle the most prominent are those conducted by the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, the Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad, and the American Mission, Jubbulpore. Of these the Inspector writes :—

"Of the 13 schools managed by the Zenana Mission in Jubbulpore (and its environs) 7 are of the Middle and 6 of the Primary grade. The number of scholars has increased from 568 to 622 and attendance has improved. All have suitable houses and competent teachers. Besides the pupils in these schools 380 women are taught in their own homes. The Orphanage Girls' Schools conducted by the ladies of the Society of Friends' at Hoshangabad and by Miss Hyde of the American Mission, Jubbulpore, are also very successful The former is the biggest girls' school in the circle, containing 306 pupils."

I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my sense of the immense loss to female education involved in the withdrawal of Miss Branch—I trust only temporarily—from active work in connection with the Church of England Zenana Schools of Jubbulpore. The soundness of her work and the excellence of her system will, however, I believe, continue to bear fruit under her successors.

The same tale is told by the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, where the best schools—I was almost writing the only good ones—are the fruit of Missionary effort, notably those of the Free Church Mission, Nagpur. In the Eastern Circle the Missionary Girls' School at Bilaspur conducted by Mrs. Lohr deserves special mention. Of non-Missionary schools the Middle School at Khurai has long been very successful and is certainly the best in the Provinces. The new Girls' School, Bhandara, is also doing well.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

SECTION A.—Europeans and Eurasians.

Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

82. The statistics of these schools are given in the annexed form :—

Name of Institution.	Number of boys.		Number of girls.		Total.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Passes.										Monthly Grant.
											Matriculation.		Final or High Standard.		Middle School.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Rs.
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur...	218	237	...	...	218	237	247	238	213	212	5	5	1	3	17	12	41	23	33	28	420
Bishop's School, Nagpur... ...	68	68	62	39	130	107	119	122	96	101	2	2	...	...	3	1	17	10	11	14	250
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore ...	133	125	...	...	133	125	124	122	108	108	...	...	1	...	9	10	17	10	14	23	175
St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee ...	18	17	119	114	137	131	132	130	109	103	...	1	1	...	2	2	13	9	3	15	220
Do. do., Nagpur ...	37	30	136	137	173	167	166	161	139	131	...	1	1	...	3	8	11	11	27	20	190
Do. do., Jubbulpore ...	20	19	113	112	133	131	146	137	117	128	...	...	...	2	6	6	5	8	31	45	275
Christ Church Girls' School, do. ...	13	...	77	78	90	78	93	70	73	56	...	...	...	1	3	4	11	6	24	...	170
Do. Boys' School, do. ...	32	39	...	...	32	39	34	37	27	29	...	...	1	...	3	4	5	...	9	6	115
Railway School, Harda	28	22	11	11	39	33	34	36	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	25
Do., Bilaspur ...	7	7	11	5	18	12	24	14	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	20
Do., Dongargarh ...	14	10	18	11	32	21	25	25	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	3	20
Loretto Convent School, Saugor ...	5	11	23	20	28	31	28	31	28	25	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	...	2	45
Convent School, Khandwa ...	13	16	20	28	33	44	29	41	22	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	25
Do., Harda (Unaided) ...	17	21	17	12	34	33	35	32	34	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	31	20
Railway School, Khandwa ...	7	...	7	...	14	...	25	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Closed
Industrial School attached to the St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.	16	10	...	...	16	10	17	16	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Total ...	646	632	614	567	1,260	1,199	1,278	1,212	1,052	1,028	7	9	5	6	47	49	131	91	165	218	2,065

The number of institutions has decreased by 1, owing to the closure of the Khandwa Railway School since the removal of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway offices from Khandwa to Mhow. Numbers and attendance both show a decrease due to the removal of the Head-quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Nagpur to Calcutta. In public examinations there has been a small increase in the High and Middle standards, but there is a heavy falling-off in passes by the Primary standard, a decline due, in the opinion of the Inspector of European Schools, partly to the transfer of the Head-quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway referred to above and partly to an outbreak of measles in Jubbulpore. Of the industrial schools started last year in connection with the St. Francis de Sales' School for boys and the St. Joseph's Convent School for girls, Nagpur, the Inspector writes hopefully.

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

83. The number of boys in this school is maintained, but the average attendance has declined from 226 to 212. Of these, 136 are boarders, the arrangements for whom are very satisfactory. The discipline and physique of the boys, especially of the boarders, is good. Results of public examinations, though not reaching the unusually high level of last year, are satisfactory. The industrial classes, for the up-keep of which a Government grant of Rs. 115 per mensem has been sanctioned, contain 18 boys of whom half learn carpentry and half iron work. Twelve boys in addition attend the classes thrice a week. The work turned out by these lads is reported by the Inspector to be "unusually good." Physical exercises based on Sandow's method are regularly practised. The general management of the school is highly creditable to the Principal, Father Coppel, and his staff.

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

84. Numbers in this institution show a decline, but attendance has increased by 5. The results of public examinations are not up to the usual level, a fact attributed by the Inspector to the change of Head Master during the year.

St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.

85. Of this school the Inspector writes :—

"Numbers and attendance are much the same as last year, but the results at the Middle and Primary Scholarship Examinations are not quite so good. This is probably due to the outbreak of measles at the beginning of the year, which interfered a good deal with school work. There are 93 boarders, and the arrangements for their health and comfort are good. As in the Nagpur school, great attention is paid to physical education and the physique of the boys is very good."

I can personally vouch for the excellence of the boarding arrangements which I had the pleasure of seeing in April. Thirty-three cadets qualified for grant in "D" Company, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, and about the same number turned out on General's inspection on March 1st. The value of such training on the physique and general bearing of the boys can hardly be exaggerated, and the number of cadets from the school for which capitation grant is sanctioned has been recently increased from 18 to 35.

St. Joseph's Convent, Kamptee.

86. Of this school the Inspector writes as follows :—

"Numbers and attendance have declined by 6. The number of passes at the Middle School Examination were the same as last year, but only 9 passed the Primary against 13 last year. The buildings and appointments of the school are excellent, and the arrangements for the 100 boarders very satisfactory. The kindergarten is very well attended and popular, and the singing and needlework of the girls are very good."

St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur.

87. Numbers and attendance both show a slight falling-off, but results in public examinations of the Middle and Primary standards were very good. Accommodation has been increased since last year, but even now is hardly adequate. Unlike other schools of its class this is entirely a day-school. On the industrial classes started in connection with this school the Inspector has some interesting remarks :—

"There are in all 43 students in the industrial department, of whom 12 are not regular pupils of the Convent, but consist of old pupils or girls who have discontinued their general

studies. The remaining 31 are ordinary pupils who receive industrial training in addition to the general course. The pupils are taught advanced needlework, dress-making, type-writing and cookery. The progress in each branch at my visits was decidedly promising."

St. Joseph's Convent, Jubbulpore.

88. On this school the Inspector's report is as follows:—

"The numbers have decreased by two, but the average attendance has increased by 11. The results of the examination show considerable improvement on last year. Two passed the High standard, and of six sent up to the Middle and eight to the Primary standard not a single candidate failed. The buildings are large and spacious, and the arrangements for the health and comfort of the 80 boarders are excellent. Needlework and kindergarten are excellently taught, but more attention should be given to calesthenics."

Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore.

89. This is a much smaller school than the large institutions in Nagpur and Kamptee, and numbers are reported to have further declined during the year. The results of public examinations in the High and Middle departments were better than last year, but the number of passes by the Primary standard fell off from 11 to 6. This was due to an outbreak of measles to which allusion has already been made. The management of Miss Donaldson, the Head Mistress, and of Miss Coserat who officiated for her are reported by the Inspector to have been good.

Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore.

90. The report on this school is not satisfactory, though allowance must be made for the outbreak of measles which caused the school to be closed for three weeks. Four boys passed by the Middle standard against 3 last year, but there was a general failure in the Primary department. Buildings and accommodation are good, and attention is said by the Inspector to be paid to physical instruction. So far however as this side of school life has come under my own notice, I cannot confirm the Inspector's remark. Hardly any boys turned out for parade with D. Company, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, during the drill season, and the Head Master was himself a conspicuous absentee.

Loretto Convent, Saugor.

91. This is a very small school with 22 boarders, the accommodation for whom has been much improved during the year. There were 2 and 3 passes by the Middle and Primary standards respectively against 1 and 7 last year.

SECTION B.—Muhammadans and Aborigines.

Muhammadans.

92. The following table shows the progress of education among Muhammadans:—

Year.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total population.	Percentage of Muhammadans to urban population.	Public Institutions.		Private Institutions.		Total.	
			Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.	Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage to total pupils.
British Territory.								
1898-99	2·7	16·5	9,590	7·6	...	...	9,590	7·6
1899-1900	2·7	16·5	9,593	8·1	...	...	9,593	8·1
Native States.								
1898-99	·5	6·5	361	2·3	...	...	361	2·3
1899-1900	·5	6·5	394	2·5	...	...	394	2·5

The extent to which Muhammadans avail themselves of education may be n at a glance from the above. While their percentage to the total population British Territory is but 2·7, the percentage of their children under instruction to total number of children reading in school is 8·1. The figures for the Feudaies tell the same tale.

Aborigines.

93. The following table shows the progress of education amongst the aborigines:—

Year.	Male population.	Female population.	Total population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of girls of school-going age.	Number of children of school-going age.	Number of boys in school.	Number of girls in school.	Total number of boys and girls in school.	Percentage of boys.	Percentage of girls.	Total percentage.
British Territory.												
1898-99	785,202	806,947	1,592,149	117,780	121,042	238,822	3,360	21	3,381	2·8	·02	1·4
1899-1900	As above		1,592,149	117,780	As above		3,596	7	3 603	3·0	·006	1·5
Native States.												
1898-99	247,906	241,666	489,572	37,186	36,250	73,436	151	...	151	·4	...	·2
1899-1900	As above		489,572	37,186	As above		106	...	106	·3	...	·15

The figures for schools in British Territory show a slight increase over those of last year, and the percentage has risen from 2·8 to 3. The figures in the Feudatories are so small as to call for no comments.

In future reports it would, I think, be well to avoid dumping down Muhammadans and aborigines under one section. A separate section should be given to Muhammadans if only for sentimental reasons.

Section C.—Native Chiefs.

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

94. The statistics of the Rajkumar College are as follows:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Average monthly number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fee collections.	Total expenditure.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
1898-99 ...	1	27	27	21	8,662	13,148	486 15 5	
1899-1900.	1	24	24	22	9,315	14,179	590 12 8	

The hope held out in last year's report that numbers would increase has unhappily not been fulfilled, there being three fewer pupils than in the preceding year. Attendance has however improved from 21 out of 27 to 22 out of 24, and is now excellent. Fee collections have also increased. Expenditure has increased,

and, owing partly to this and partly to smaller numbers, the cost of educating each boy has risen from Rs. 486 to Rs. 590. The following remarks recorded on his inspection of the institution by Mr. Thompson, then Officiating Inspector-General of Education, give a clear idea of the value of the institution :—

"Systematic study, careful preparation, under competent guidance have resulted in the steady progress of all . . . . . In the evening I saw the boys at football and cricket. I imagine the boys are perhaps fonder of games than study . . . . the arrangements for both are complete. The external arrangements and the internal economy of the Rajkumar College are in my opinion very complete. They have greatly improved during the past year, and the institution is now, thanks to the devotion of the Principal to his work, as near perfection as can reasonably be expected."

CHAPTER VIII.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Preparation and distribution of Text-books.

95. The progress made under this head during the year is as follows :—

(1) The 4th and 5th revised Hindi Readers have been printed off and are now in use.

(2) Marathi and Hindi translations of the book on "School Management" have been printed.

(3) Uriya and Urdu copies have been printed and issued.

(4) Modi 3rd Reader is under preparation.

(5) Uriya and Telugu copies of the book on "Deshi-kasarat" have been published.

(6) The Uriya 3rd and 4th Readers are still in the Press.

(7) The 5th Marathi Reader is under preparation.

(8) Maps of the Central Provinces in Hindi and Marathi are being prepared.

(9) The preparation of globes in Nagri character is under consideration.

The distribution of books is carried on by the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore of Lucknow by means of depôts. Hitherto there have been two depôts, at Nagpur and Jubbulpore respectively ; a third has lately been added, at Raipur. In some cases Deputy Inspectors indent directly on these depôts for books and supply them to their schools by post or hand. In other cases sub-depôts are established in convenient places in the district whence village masters can obtain books direct for themselves. A commission of 10 per cent. is allowed by Munshi Newal Kishore on cash payment, in order to obtain which Deputy Inspectors are given permanent advances by District Councils. The distribution of books is generally as satisfactory as the exceedingly dilatory nature of Munshi Newal Kishore's work permits. I regret to have to reiterate the complaints of Mr. Thompson on the conduct of business by this firm. I have invariably found them exceedingly slow, and exceedingly inaccurate, with a marked tendency to disobey the instructions of the Department. In the current year the introduction of the revised Readers has been retarded owing to their bad work. The Marathi work of the Press is exceptionally bad ; but the printing in Hindi is also both slow and inaccurate. Unhappily the Department is bound by contract to the firm.

Text-Book Committees.

96. The Government of India have recently called for rules governing Text-Book Committees, which have accordingly been drafted and are now before the Chief Commissioner. The rules drawn up in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India will necessitate a further revision of these Committees beyond that alluded to in

paragraph 3 as having been already accomplished in the year under review. On the whole the Committees in these Provinces have followed the lines laid down by the Education Commission, the reforms now necessitated being rather in *personnel* than in constitution. The following is the list of books sanctioned during the year :—

I.—LIBRARY BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

1. "Child's Arithmetic," by a Teacher of the Pogose School, Dacca.

HINDI.

1. "Bihari Vihar," by Mr. Ambika Datta Vyas, S. A., Sanskrit Lecturer, Patna College, Bankipur.

MARATHI.

1. "History of Modern India," by G. S. Sardesai.
2. "Anandashrama," by Amrit Sakharam Vanikar.
3. "Metrical History of Ahalya Bai," by Govind Eknath Gosavi.
4. "Upper Primary Karitan Object Lessons," by Gopal Jiwaji Kelker.
5. "Lower Primary Karitan Object Lessons," by Gopal Jiwaji Kelker.
6. "Madhyapradeshacha Bhugol," by Gopal Jiwaji Kelker.
7. "Laghu Vyakaran," by Gopal Jiwaji Kelker.
8. "Lower Primary Ganit," by Gopal Jiwaji Kelker.

II.—AS PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.

HINDI.

1. "Nibandha Mala Darsha," by Pandit Ganga Parshad Agnihotri.
2. "Euclid's Elements," by Babu Atmaram, B. A.
3. "Arithmetic," in Parts I—VI, by Babu Atmaram, B. A.
4. "Mensuration" for Vernacular Middle Schools, by Pandit Ram Ratan Lal, Deputy Collector, Bijnor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5. "Mensuration" for Village Schools, by Pandit Ram Ratan Lal, Deputy Collector, Bijnor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
6. "Arithmetic" in four parts, by Babu Jadav Chandra Chakrawarti, Professor of Mathematics, M. A. O. College, Alligarh.

MARATHI.

1. A book on "Cricket," by Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Gogte, B. A., 1st Assistant Master, High School, Miraj.
2. A book on the "Art of Swimming," by Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Gogte, B. A., 1st Assistant Master, High School, Miraj.
3. "Atma Sikshana," by Mr. Datto K. Damley, Ellichpur, Berar.
4. "Life of Akbar" published by B. S. Vaidya & Co., Bombay.
5. "Atmonnati," by Mr. Ramchandra Sakharam Chitaley, Poona.
6. "Satbodhmandir," by Mr. S. R. Hatwalne of Poona.
7. "Akbar, or Rise of Moghul Empire," by B. S. Vaidya.
8. "Life of the Prince of Wales," by Mr. Shanker Madhao Uchandekar, Akola.
9. "Life of Sir Salar Jung," by Mr. Jairam Gopal Shringarpurey, late Schoolmaster, Amraoti.
10. "A Story of a Grateful Slave," by Mr. Vinayak Vishnu Sathey, Satara.

URDU.

1. "Tahsil-ul-Quawaid," Parts I and II, by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.
2. "Quawid Urdu," Part III, by Mirza Nazir Ali Beg.
3. "Quawid Urdu," Part IV, by Munshi Mohomed Asham.
4. "Tahrir-ul-Uqledus," by Babu Atmaram, B. A.
5. "Arithmetic" in 4 parts, by Babu Jadav Chandra Chakrawarti, Professor of Mathematics, M. A. O. College, Alligarh.
6. "Arithmetic for Beginners," by Jadav Chandra Chakrawarti, Professor of Mathematics, M. A. O. College, Alligarh.

URIYA.

(*Poetry*).

1. "Tulsi Stavak," by Radhanath Rai.
2. "Kedar Gouri," by Radhanath Rai.
3. "Utkal Lakshmi," by Gangadhar Meher.
4. "Chhandamala," by Madusudan Rao.
5. "Kabita Sangraha," by Lala Ram Narain.
6. "Alankar Bodhodaya," by Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K. C. I. E., Chief of Bamra.
7. "Shrimadbhagwatgita," by Trilochana Misra, late Deputy Inspector of Schools.
8. "Amod" (an Uriya Poem), by Rai Bahadur Lal Nripraj Singh, Zamindar of Barpali.

(*Prose.*)

9. "Raghubansa," by Bichhand Patnaik.
10. "Chaturth Path," by Sitanath.
11. "Victoria Charit," by Nilomony Bidyaratna.
12. "Sarwasar Vyakaran," by Nimai Charan.
13. "Bhasha Darsha," by Prabhakar Vidyaratna.
14. "History of Orissa," by Pyari Mohan Acharya.
15. "Bharat Itihas," by Ramchandra Birabor Harischandra Moheendra Bahadur Chief of Talchar.
16. "Abhidhan Bandhu," by Madhusudan Rai.
17. "Bhugol Path," by Sitanath Rai.
18. "Padarth Bigyan," by Jogesh Chandra Rai.
19. "Utkal Abhidhan," by Jagannath Rai.
20. "Uriya Pocket Edition Dictionary," by Jagannath Rai.
21. "Prakritic Bhugol," by Sitanath Rai.
22. "Sharir Raksha, or Hygiene," by Sitanath Rai.
23. "Pati Ganit," by Umeschandra Basu.
24. "Sulabha Parimiti," by Sitanath Rai.
25. "Vividha Prabandha," by Biswanath Kar.

CHAPTER IX.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED.

97. With reference to Government of India Home Department (Books) letter No. 613, dated Simla, the 21st April 1900, regarding the preparation of the Annual Reports on books and publications registered under Act XXV of 1867, it may be remarked that, during the year, 61 publications were registered in

different languages—7 in English, 37 in Hindi, and 9 in Marathi, the others being bi-lingual publications. Of the 7 books in English, 3 come under the head of Law, 2 under Science (Natural and other), the remaining two being miscellaneous. The works under Science were keys to the Physics and Chemistry Primers, those under Miscellaneous being of no importance. The 37 publications in Hindi were classified as follows :—Eight under Language, 15 under Poetry, 3 under Religion, 2 under Law, 2 under Science (Mathematical and Natural), one under Medicine and one under Drama, and 5 Miscellaneous. The works under Language were almost all glossaries of words occurring is the Reading-books of school series, those under Science being multiplication tables and a book on the principles of botany. Of the 5 miscellaneous works, one represented the present state of India with reference to the cow, the others being of no importance. Of the remaining Hindi books, some were religious and devotional books, the others on various subjects of little importance. Of the 9 Marathi publications, 6 were dramas and one (miscellaneous) was a Marathi production of the English work on self-culture. The remaining two were under Law and Poetry respectively. Of the bi-lingual publications, 4 were under Language, 2 under Religion, 1 under Poetry and 1 Miscellaneous. Of the total 61 publications, 18 were educational, the remaining being non-educational. In fact no publication of sufficient interest and merit, such as is alluded to in the letter quoted above, was registered during the year.

CHAPTER X.

MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Museums.

98. The Museum at Nagpur is not under the management of the Department. The number of visitors at the Raipur Museum during the year under report was 96,154 as against 96,922 in 1898-99.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

99. The number of literary and philanthrophic societies is 49 against 48 in 1898-99. The following may be added to the list of societies given in the last report :—

(1) Napier Library, Bhandara.

(2) Bengal-Nagpur Railway Institute, Bilaspur.

CHAPTER XI.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT DESERVE MENTION.

Societies and Individuals.

100. Shortly after the close of the year under report Mr. Thompson, Officiating Inspector-General of Education, retired. It does not rest with me to estimate the value of Mr. Thompson's services to the Department and through it to the Administration during the 30 years he worked in these Provinces. It would, I believe, be difficult to over-estimate it. As a colleague I may, however, be allowed to bear my testimony to his intimate knowledge of the people and the country, his unwearying industry, and the help afforded by his precept and example to myself and others whose work began under his immediate supervision. There is nobody in the Department whose retirement has been more deplored during the past dozen years. It is a pleasure to his colleagues to know that his services have been appreciated at their proper worth both by the people and the Administration, and that in the higher pension conferred upon him, he has received at once a substantial and gratifying token of that appreciation.

The following societies and individuals deserve mention :—

(1) The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur, and the Revd. Father Coppel.
(2) The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Revds. D. Whitton and A. Robertson.
(3) The Church Mission Society, Jubbulpore.
(4) The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.
(5) The Ladies of the Convent of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore.
(6) The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small and Miss Brown.
(7) The Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad.
(8) The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
(9) Hitkarini Sabha, Jubbulpore.

Revenue Officers.

101. Among the Extra-Assistant Commissioners who assisted education during the year, the following deserve mention :—

(1) Mr. Gopal Dutta Joshi, B. A., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Saugor.
(2) ,, Anant Lal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Damoh.
(3) ,, W. J. Bagley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Harda.
(4) Rao Sahib Thakur Ganga Singh, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Saugor.
(5) Mr. Narayan Subaji Shergarpawar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur.
(6) ,, Ganpat Rao Gokhley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur.
(7) ,, Gangadhar Sitaram, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Balaghat.

Tahsildars.

102. The work of Tahsildars has already been reviewed in paragraph 44 above.

Private persons and members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards.

103. The following private gentlemen, members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards, have been conspicuously active in promoting education during the year :—

(1) The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C. I. E., Nagpur.
(2) Dr. Prentie, Civil Surgeon, Bhandara.
(3) Seth Narsing Das, Chhindwara.
(4) Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Gadkari, of Dhapewara (Nagpur).
(5) ,, Krishna Rao Daftari, of Parseoni (Nagpur).
(6) ,, Mahipat Rao, Zamindar of Hatta (Balaghat).
(7) ,, Rao Saheb Bhujang Rao, Zamindar of Ahiri (Chanda).
(8) ,, Rao Saheb Narayan Rao, Chairman, District Council, Wardha.
(9) ,, Seth Bachhraj, Wardha.
(10) ,, Krishna Rao Deshpande of Mul (Chanda).
(11) ,, Rai Bahadur Ballabhdass, President, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore.
(12) Rai Sahib Devi Prasad Choudhri, Jubbulpore.
(13) Pandit Sheodin Ram, of Panagar.
(14) The Rev. P. F. Warren, M. A., Jubbulpore.
(15) Pandit Raghunath Rao, President, District Council, Jubbulpore.
(16) Rai Bahadur Kalidas Choudhri, Hoshangabad.
(17) Mr. Madho Rao, of Chhegaon (Hoshangabad).

(18) Mr. Motiram, of Piparia (Hoshangabad).
(19) ,, Gulab Singh, Hospital Assistant, Hoshangabad.
(20) ,, H. Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, Khandwa.
(21) ,, Damodar Rao Sohni, B. A., Khandwa.
(22) Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskute, Burhanpur.
(23) Mr. Govind Rao Mandloi, Khandwa.
(24) Thakur Ram Singh, of Jaswari (Nimar).
(25) Thakur Man Singh, of Piparia (Narsinghpur).
(26) Choudhri Holkar Singh, of Latgaon (Narsinghpur).
(27) Choudhri Parmanand, of Chawarpatha (Narsinghpur).
(28) Mr. Sheo Prasad Rasia, of Imjhira (Narsinghpur).
(29) Khan Bahadur Imdad Ali, Damoh.
(30) Pandit Ram Gopal Misra, Damoh.
(31) Pandit Bindraban Choubey, Damoh.
(32) Rai Bahadur Lachmichand, Damoh.
(33) Rai Bahadur Lala Nandkishore, Saugor.
(34) Pandit Balmukund Purohit, Saugor.
(35) Munim Ghibur Chand, of Bara (Saugor).
(36) Mr. G. D. Oswell, Principal Rajkumar College, Raipur.
(37) Rai Bahadur Bhuthnath De, Raipur.
(38) Mr. A. H. Morris, President, District Council, Raipur.
(39) ,, H. S. Gour, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary, District Council, Raipur.
(40) ,, N. N. De, Barrister-at-Law, President, District Council, and Secretary, Municipal Committee, Bilaspur.
(41) ,, Muhammad Wazir Khan, Secretary, School Board (District Council), Bilaspur.
(42) ,, Sarat Chandra Mitra, Secretary, School Board (Municipal Committee), Bilaspur.
(43) ,, Ganpatgiri, President, School Committee, Bilaspur.
(44) ,, Jogendra Nath Sen, President, Municipal Committee, Sambalpur.
(45) ,, Rai Bahadur Lal Nripraj Singh, Zamindar of Barpali (Sambalpur).
(46) ,, Pandit Damodar Das, Muafidar, Bargarh (Sambalpur).
(47) ,, Banchhabhat Panda, Local Board Member, Tempersora (Sambalpur).
(48) ,, Padmalochan Panda, District Council Member, Rampilla (Sambalpur.
(49) ,, Mansaram Gontia, P. Katapali (Sambalpur).
(50) ,, Mukteshwar Purohit, Kulabira (Sambalpur).
(51) Thakur Raghuraj Singh, Zamindar of Pandaria (Bilaspur).
(52) Thakur Newaz Singh, Zamindar of Champa (Bilaspur).
(53) Pandit Yadonath Bhogra, Malguzar of Sheorinarayan (Bilaspur).
(54) Lal Brij Raj Singh Deo, Zamindar of Khariar (Raipur).
(55) Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, of Rajim (Raipur).
(56) Mr. Baburao Dani, District Council Member, Raipur.
(57) ,, Gulam Ali, Drug (Raipur).
(58) Pandit Hemdhar Diwan, President, School Committee, Rewah (Raipur).
(58) Mr. Umrao Singh, Local Board Member, Raipur.
(60) ,, Jagdeo Pitambar, Malguzar of Bimbhori (Raipur).
(61) ,, Dhansingh Rao, Local Board Member, Thuha (Raipur).

Inspectors of Schools; Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

104. The work of these officers has already been mentioned in paragraph 20.

Principals, Professors and Head Masters.

105. The Heads of Institutions, Professors and Teachers who deserve mention are the following :—

(1) The Principal and Professors, Government College, Jubbulpore.
(2) The Rev. D. Whitton, Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur.
(3) Mr. Kesheo Gopal Tamhan, M. A., Principal, Morris College, Nagpur.
(4) „ Krishnaji Hari Datey, B. A., L. C. E., Superintendent, Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.
(5) „ Vinayak Rao, Officiating Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
(6) „ Muhammad Khan, Officiating Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.
(7) „ Bhadai Lal, Officiating Head Master, Normal School, Raipur.
(8) „ Kanhaya Lal Guru, Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.
(9) „ Nanak Chand, Head Master, High School, Saugor.
(10) „ Amrit Lal, Officiating Head Master, High School, Raipur.
(11) „ Kesheo Rao Joshi, Head Master, Neill City High School, Nagpur.
(12) „ R. S. Joshi, Principal, Agricultural Class, Nagpur.
(13) „ Raja Ram Pande, Head Master, Middle School, Kamptee.
(14) Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
(15) Mr. Lakshman Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Harda.
(16) „ Ranchhori Lal, Head Master, Middle School, Damoh.
(17) „ Venkat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Khandwa.
(18) „ Nathu Ram, Head Master, Middle School, Narsinghpur.
(19) Miss Small, Lady Superintendent, Mission Girls' Schools, Nagpur.
(20) Mr. Dinkar Krishna Saole, Head Master, Middle School, Bhandara.
(21) „ Keshao Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Badnur.
(22) „ Ramchandra Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.
(23) „ Yeshwant Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Seoni-Chhappara.
(24) „ G. D. Oswell, Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur.
(25) „ Dashrathi Panigrahi, Head Master, High School, Sambalpur.
(26) Mrs. Lohr, Lady Superintendent, Mission Girls' School, Chanta (Bilaspur.)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

COLIN H. BROWNING,

Officiating Inspector-General of Education,

Central Provinces.

TABLES.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1899-1900.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
86,501 29,435 Total 115,936	Towns. British Territory ... 52 Native States ... 6 Total ... 58	Males. British Territory ... 5,397,806 Native States ... 1,089,009 Total ... 6,486,315	Institutions. For Males	3	2	235	1,873	4	6	2,123	...	...	2,123	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 4·74	
			For Females	...	...	23	154	1	...	178	...	...	178	·39	
			Total ..	3	2	258	2,027	5	6	2,301	...	...	2,301	5·14	
British Territory Native States	Villages. British Territory 34,303 Native States 10,401 Total ... 44,704 GRAND TOTAL. 44,762	Females. British Territory ... 5,386,990 Native States ... 1,071,500 Total ... 6,458,490 GRAND TOTAL ... 12,944,805	Scholars. Males ..	260	21	25,310	96,890	153	164	122,798	...	...	122,798	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 12·35	
			Females ...	...	...	1,625	9,456	22	...	11,103	...	...	11,103	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·12	
			Total ...	260	21	26,935	106,346	175	164	133,901	...	...	133,901	6·8	

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For Males	57,584	3,192	2,78,141	3,35,782	24,530	10,286	7,09,515
For Females	...	...	23,339	68,102	6,690	...	98,131
Total ...	57,584	3,192	3,01,480	4,03,884	31,220	10,286	8,07,646
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	6·72	·12	19·68	23·98	8·54	2·37	61·41
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	17·97	64·21	...	...	82·18
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·76	...	54·13	38·92	...	·14	94·95
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·45	·30	28·52	38·21	2·95	·97	76·40
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	248 11 4	19 10 0	9 5 1	3 11 5	171 5 1	48 3 9	22 0 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	3 15 0	0 1 8	...	0 13 0	1 14 2
Total Cost ...	357 7 1	133 0 0	21 0 8	4 4 5	171 8 7	49 0 9	30 5 3
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 7 0	0 5 7	...	...	9 5 11
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	3 9 10	2 13 1	...	...	2 15 9
Total Cost ...	...	...	4 9 6	3 7 7	...	...	3 11 6
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	3 15 6	0 12 4	...	...	1 14 10
Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	8 12 11	2 11 1	...	...	3 13 10
Total Cost ...	...	...	12 13 1	4 2 9	...	...	7 5 2
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	7 4 1	1 7 7	...	...	2 6 3
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 0 8	1 2 8	...	...	1 1 10
Total Cost ...	...	...	8 10 10	2 13 8	...	...	3 11 10
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	19 0 0	...	5 9 9	1 6 11	...	86 4 0	1 14 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	7 6 9	...	1 6 4	0 13 2	...	...	0 13 11
Total Cost ...	139 13 5	...	18 15 1	4 1 2	...	180 0 0	5 12 4
Unaided Institutions	...	...	84 7 2	2 12 6	...	...	11 3 4
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	85 14 4	19 10 0	2 11 8	0 13 8	171 5 1	51 14 9	1 10 3
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	5 4 2	...	3 4 10	1 9 11	...	0 11 9	1 15 2
Total Cost ...	202 0 9	133 0 0	11 8 1	3 10 11	171 8 7	61 9 5	5 14 8

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscella-neous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	29,374	94,569	33,502	6,394	11,413	11,753	2,36,005	9,45,520	
...	...	...	751	11,758	787	59	13,355	1,11,486	
...	29,374	93,569	34,253	68,152	12,200	11,812	2,49,360	10,57,006	
...	8·04	21·73	4·41	1·34	1·33	1·74	38·59	100·00	
...	...	·67	5·62	9·40	1·46	·67	17·82	100·00	
...	...	...	·29	4·05	·71	...	5·05	100·00	
...	2·78	8·85	3·24	6·45	1·16	1·12	23·60	100·00	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — ARTS COLLEGES.								
English	1	83	83	74	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law	2	21	24	18	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	104	107	92	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys... High Schools	4	243	263	223	...	...	...	...
For Boys... Middle Schools. English	7	1,000	990	822	29	3,242	2,882	2,436
For Boys... Middle Schools. Vernacular	4	413	433	317	111	13,760	13,795	9,680
For Girls... High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	59	69	42
Total	15	1,656	1,686	1,362	141	17,061	16,746	12,159
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys	28	1,712	1,677	1,165	726	47,816	48,652	31,028
For Girls	3	161	151	82	64	2,761	2,727	1,760
Total	31	1,873	1,828	1,247	790	50,577	51,379	32,788
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
Training Schools for Masters	4	153	159	149	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	1	22	23	20	...	...	...	...
School of Art	1	40	40	34	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	29	29	27	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	2	85	82	74	...	...	...	...
Total	9	329	333	304	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	58	3,962	3,954	3,005	931	67,638	68,125	44,946

TABLE III.

Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	177	202	155	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	177	202	155	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	508	636	483	5	135	170	135
9	294	302	224	20	1,758	1,642	1,301	4	114	122	103
18	2,162	2,037	1,500	15	2,011	1,716	1,461	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	29	30	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	122	124	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	1,085	984	807	...	...	...	...
27	2,456	2,339	1,724	66	5,513	5,132	4,199	9	249	292	238
260	12,938	12,612	8,092	807	34,921	37,665	24,478	52	2,016	2,181	1,505
11	486	487	310	65	3,126	3,096	2,120	11	409	356	269
271	13,424	13,099	8,402	872	38,047	40,761	26,598	63	2,425	2,537	1,774
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	16	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	2	10	16	13	...	...	...	...
298	15,880	15,438	10,126	942	43,747	46,111	30,965	72	2,674	2,829	2,012

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

	Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.		
				English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
		22	23	24	25	26
University Education.	**ARTS COLLEGES.**					
	English	3	260	260	172	71
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.					
	Law	2	21	21	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	281	281	172	71
School Education, General.	**SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**					
	For Boys... High Schools	18	886	886	699	208
	For Boys... Middle Schools. English ...	69	6,408	6,408	154	6,280
	For Boys... Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	148	18,346	...	...	18,346
	For Girls... High Schools	4	29	29	...	26
	For Girls... Middle Schools. English ...	7	122	122	...	112
	For Girls... Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	12	1,144	...	...	1,144
	Total ...	258	26,935	7,445	853	26,116
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	1,873	99,403	359	58	99,034
	For Girls	154	6,943	515	...	6,435
	Total ...	2,027	106,346	874	58	105,469
School Education, Special.	**SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.**					
	Training Schools for Masters	4	153	10	...	143
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	22	...	...	22
	School of Art	1	40	...	...	40
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	29	29	...	...
	Industrial Schools	2	10	10	...	...
	Other Schools...	2	85	22	...	63
	Total ...	11	339	71	..	268
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. ...	2,301	133,901	8,671	1,083	131,924
Private Institutions.	1.—Advanced, teaching—					
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,301	133,901	8,671	1,083	131,924

TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.—(Concld.)

Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	5	234	15	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	2	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	5	252	17	4	...	...	
29	10	763	76	8	...	...	
171	85	5,287	817	48	...	...	
...	551	15,364	1,604	827	330	...	
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99	21	2	...	...	...	...	
...	673	403	60	8	...	...	
328	1,340	21,819	2,557	891	330	...	
371	1,006	82,912	7,020	8,094	2,637	...	
508	512	5,338	372	213	...	124	
879	1,518	88,250	7,392	8,307	2,637	124	
...	...	145	8	...	...	...	
...	...	20	2	...	...	...	
...	...	35	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	28	1	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	79	5	1	...	...	
10	...	307	21	1	...	...	
1,220	2,863	110,628	9,987	9,203	2,967	124	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,220	2,863	110,628	9,987	9,203	2,967	124	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC

	Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by the Department.						
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.							
	English	20,643	...	...	5,245	...	3,448	29,336
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
	Law	471	...	...	2,721	...	...	3,192
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,114	...	...	7,966	...	3,448	32,528
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
	For Boys. High Schools	3,731	...	1,684	7,064	15	67	12,561
	For Boys. Middle Schools. English	10,585	...	4,853	5,640	46	38	21,162
	For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	1,396	...	96	118	...	156	1,766
	For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,712	...	6,633	12,822	61	261	35,489
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	For Boys	6,030	...	134	680	133	...	6,977
	For Girls	757	...	60	...	30	...	847
	Total ..	6,787	...	194	680	163	...	7,824
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	24,530	...	...	...	...	...	24,530
	Training Schools for Mistresses	6,650	...	...	...	...	40	6,690
	School of Arts	177	...	123	...	...	...	300
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,346	...	...	...	...	...	2,346
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	4,760	...	...	...	...	...	4,760
	Total ...	38,463	...	123	..	...	40	38,626
	Buildings	1,826	...	431	...	...	32	2,289
	Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	3,086	...	84	...	...	...	3,170
	Total ...	4,912	...	512	...	...	32	5,559
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	86,988	...	7,465	21,468	224	3,781	1,19,926

TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by the Municipal and Local Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds] raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,765	1,895	23,657	15,384	1,361	409	61,471	9,264	704	645	136	...	...	10,749
8,281	38,444	8,232	5,970	264	568	61,759	7,712	720	376	354	...	393	9,555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	574	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,053	40,339	32,463	21,354	1,625	977	1,23,811	16,976	1,424	1,021	490	...	393	20,304
20,252	1,09,859	20,495	17,794	740	242	1,69,382	18,361	13,883	331	560	367	1,734	35,236
1,990	7,306	6,652	...	541	26	16,025	1,632	268	313	...	...	...	2,213
22,242	1,17,165	27,147	17,794	791	268	1,85,407	19,993	14,151	644	560	367	1,734	37,449
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	19,381	3,024	444	632	885	24,376	15,575	1,500	33	...	290	104	17,502
28	3,118	519	52	32	5	3,754	1,643	433	158	16	31	27	2,308
38	22,499	3,543	496	664	890	28,130	17,218	1,933	191	16	321	131	19,810
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,333	1,80,003	63,153	39,644	3,080	2,135	3,37,348	54,187	17,508	1,856	1,066	688	2,258	77,563

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.			PUBLIC						
			UNDER PRIVATE						
			Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.						
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.								
	English		3,838	...	1,500	7,302	...	15,608	28,248
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,838	...	1,500	7,302	...	15,608	28,248
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys	High Schools	7,174	...	2,308	10,916	1,584	7,357	29,339
		Middle Schools. English	11,075	...	3,904	10,458	2,321	9,216	36,974
		Middle Schools. Vernacular	2,894	58	...	884	1,640	2,670	8,146
	For Girls	High Schools	1,309	...	150	900	15	1,185	3,559
		Middle Schools. English	3,635	...	300	2,956	265	3,511	10,667
		Middle Schools. Vernacular	2,726	...	444	291	4,444	627	8,532
		Total	28,813	58	7,106	26,405	10,269	24,566	97,217
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys		46,562	26,087	4,687	17,499	8,134	17,307	1,20,276
	For Girls		15,011	1,084	1,192	5,948	2,415	23,222	45,872
		Total	58,573	27,171	5,879	23,447	10,549	40,529	1,66,148
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Arts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools		1,380	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,880
	Other Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,880
Buildings			3,086	1,732	...	396	2,972	14,737	22,923
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)			1,778	182	2	102	23	777	2,864
		Total	4,864	1,914	2	498	2,995	15,514	25,787
University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			97,468	29,143	14,487	57,652	23,813	97,717	3,20,280

TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.—(Concld.)

INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						Remarks.
MANAGEMENT.										
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	24,481	...	1,500	12,547	19,056	57,584	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	471	...	...	2,721	...	3,192	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	24,952	...	1,500	15,268	10,056	60,776	
3,100	3,180	494	6,774	10,905	...	3,992	21,080	12,697	48,674	
9,460	1,779	6,646	17,885	40,425	1,895	32,414	41,078	32,429	1,48,241	
...	...	...	...	12,571	38,502	8,328	7,326	14,499	81,226	
...	...	...	...	1,309	...	150	900	1,200	3,559	
...	...	...	...	3,635	...	300	2,956	3,776	10,667	
...	...	...	...	2,733	...	1,018	291	5,071	9,113	
12,560	4,959	7,140	24,659	71,578	40,397	46,202	73,631	66,672	3,01,480	
713	696	2,502	3,911	72,844	1,35,946	25,316	37,246	64,430	3,35,782	
360	1,083	1,702	3,145	14,758	8,390	7,904	6,308	30,742	68,102	
1,073	1,779	4,204	7,056	87,602	1,44,336	33,220	43,554	95,172	4,03,884	
...	...	...	...	24,530	...	...	...	...	24,530	
...	...	...	...	6,650	...	...	...	40	6,690	
...	...	...	...	177	...	123	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,346	...	...	...	...	2,346	
...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	2,880	
...	...	...	...	4,760	...	...	...	...	4,760	
...	...	...	...	39,843	...	123	...	1,540	41,506	
70	600	392	1,062	4,922	21,113	3,455	910	37,752	68,152	
...	...	104	104	4,892	3,300	605	170	3,233	12,200	
70	600	496	1,166	9,814	24,413	4,060	1,080	40,985	80,352	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	29,374	...	...	...	...	29,374	
...	...	...	...	79,390	1,498	...	...	12,681	93,569	
...	...	...	...	3,407	...	...	...	876	4,283	
...	...	...	...	2,369	...	...	...	...	2,369	
...	...	...	...	8,895	12,085	175	...	4,122	25,277	
...	...	...	...	934	565	72	...	277	1,798	
...	...	...	...	526	...	...	...	...	526	
...	...	...	...	6,404	1,525	...	...	3,833	11,812	
...	...	...	...	1,31,299	15,673	247	...	21,789	1,69,008	
13,703	7,338	11,840	32,881	3,65,088	2,24,819	85,352	1,33,533	2,48,214	10,57,006	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	Departmental	English	11	1,243	243	...	243	1,000	...	1,000
		Vernacular	4	413	...	...	...	86	...	86
	Local Fund	English	2	147	...	...	...	147	...	147
		Vernacular	93	10,981	...	...	...	1,429	11	1,440
	Municipal	English	27	3,095	...	...	...	3,095	...	3,095
		Vernacular	18	2,779	...	...	...	354	...	354
	Native States	English	9	294	...	...	...	240	...	240
		Vernacular	18	2,162	...	...	...	247	...	247
	Aided	English	29	2,266	508	...	508	1,758	...	1,758
		Vernacular	15	2,011	...	...	...	137	...	137
	Unaided	English	9	249	135	...	135	114	...	114
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		235	25,640	886	...	886	8,607	11	8,618
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	59	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	11	151	...	29	29	...	122	122
		Vernacular	11	1,085	...	...	...	...	52	52
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		23	1,295	...	29	29	...	179	179
Total Secondary Schools			258	26,935	886	29	915	8,607	190	8,797
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	Departmental		28	1,712	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		645	39,720	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		81	8,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		260	12,938	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		807	34,921	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		52	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1,873	99,403	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental		3	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		34	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		30	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		11	486	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		65	4,126	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		11	409	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		154	6,943	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			2,027	106,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,285	1,33,281	886	29	915	8,607	190	8,797

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1899-1900.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	...	1,243
52	...	52	153	...	153	122	...	122	413	...	413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
1,487	25	1,512	4,357	78	4,435	3,498	96	3,594	10,771	210	10,981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,095	...	3,095
384	...	384	1,298	...	1,298	743	...	743	2,779	...	2,779
39	...	39	15	...	15	...	...	...	294	...	294
282	...	282	1,022	8	1,030	588	15	603	2,139	23	2,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	...	2,266
209	...	209	840	12	852	728	85	813	1,914	97	2,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,453	25	2,478	7,685	98	7,783	5,679	196	5,875	25,310	330	25,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	10	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	59	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
...	93	93	...	402	402	...	538	538	...	1,085	1,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	103	103	...	424	424	...	560	560	...	1 295	1,295
2,453	128	2,581	7,685	522	8,207	5,679	756	6,435	25,310	1,625	26,935
349	...	349	848	..	848	515	...	515	1,712	...	1,712
5,874	101	5,975	17,461	412	17,873	15,084	788	15 872	38,419	1,301	39,720
1,644	...	1,644	4,454	...	4,454	1,998	...	1,998	8,096	...	8,096
1,259	51	1,310	6,371	360	6,731	4,518	379	4,897	12,148	790	12,938
5,134	52	5,186	15,193	135	15,328	14,087	320	14,407	34,414	507	34,921
86	...	86	696	15	711	1,195	24	1,219	1,977	39	2,016
14,346	204	14,550	45,023	922	45,945	37,397	1,511	38,908	96,766	2,637	99,403
.	10	10	...	47	47	...	104	104	...	161	161
...	131	131	...	579	579	...	696	696	...	1,406	1,406
...	69	69	...	572	572	...	714	714	...	1,355	1,355
...	46	46	...	251	251	...	189	189	...	486	486
19	295	314	58	1,199	1,257	26	1.529	1 555	103	3,023	3,126
...	...	...	21	74	95	...	314	314	21	388	409
19	551	570	79	2,722	2,801	26	3,546	3,572	124	6,819	6,943
14,365	755	15,120	45,102	3,644	48,746	37,423	5,057	42,480	96,890	9,456	106,346
16,818	883	17,701	52,787	4,166	56,953	43,102	5,813	48,915	122,200	11,081	133,281

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	7	35	...	...	42
3. B. Sc.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	3	...	4	34	82	...	1	117
4. Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law—									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22
Medicine—									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1899-1900.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	* 4	4	...	...	4	...	...	* Central Provinces Students passed the M. A. Examination from Colleges outside the Provinces.
1	14	...	...	15	...	1	13	1	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	26	...	...	36	1	...	33	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
† 4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	† Besides these 8 have passed the Provincial Law Certificate Examination.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	‡ 1	1	1	...	...	...	...	‡ Central Provinces Student passed from the Lahore Medical College.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—(*Concld.*)									
Engineering—									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—									
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys...	4	9	3	16	50	253	26	11	340
Matriculation ... ... Girls...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	3
Upper Secondary Examination ...	3	11	1	15	27	45	4	...	76
Middle School Examination ... Boys...	36	20	10	66	647	310	45	111	1,113
Middle School Examination ... Girls...	...	6	...	6	...	37	...	...	37
Upper Primary Examination. Boys...	873	529	214	1,616	7,359	2,890	1,185	23	11,457
Upper Primary Examination. Girls...	44	41	6	91	193	209	34	1	437
Lower Primary Examination Boys...	896	708	255	1,859	8,308	4,191	1,789	4	14,292
Lower Primary Examination Girls...	64	55	13	132	330	350	138	...	818
Public Service Certificate Examination. Boys...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Public Service Certificate Examination. Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	18	33
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	54	...	7	61	397	...	55	151	603
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses Lower ...	2	1	...	3	11	3	...	3	17
3. School of Art Examination ...	50	11	2	63	490	121	9	21	641
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
8. Examination in Agriculture ...	2	...	...	2	138	...	...	...	138
9. Vernacular Middle School Examination	13	...	1	14	38	...	3	2	43

TABLE VI.—(Concld.)

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1899-1900.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	103	6	11	154	5	2	131	15	1	
...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
15	10	1	...	*26	6	...	17	3	...	* Includes 20 passes in the School Final Examination.
459	147	25	26	657	27	2	554	70	4	
...	25	...	...	25	22	3	...	...	...	
5,361	2,012	781	13	8,167	42	39	7,125	698	263	
138	157	30	3	328	48	32	234	11	3	
6,549	3,051	1,233	4	10,837	96	82	9,180	958	521	
283	323	95	...	701	106	58	509	19	9	
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	7	18	...	1	14	3	...	
118	...	40	50	308	...	...	297	11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	2	...	1	11	...	3	8	...	...	
168	25	4	...	197	...	...	184	13	...	
...	...	...	9	†9	...	...	8	1	...	† Central Provinces Students passed from the Temple Medical School, Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	‡1	...	...	1	...	...	‡ Central Provinces Student passed from the Veterinary School, Ajmere.
127	...	...	...	127	...	...	118	9	...	
5	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by—		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education.														
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.														
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	2	147	135	105	...	1,895	...	569	881	...	3,345	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	93	10,981	11,025	7,608	4,882	38,444	...	4,456	233	541	48,556	...	...	58
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	95	11,128	11,160	7,713	4,882	40,339	...	5,025	1,114	541	51,901	...	...	58
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	645	39,720	40,163	24,069	14,652	1,09,859	...	11,597	728	191	1,37,027	...	...	26,087
For Girls	34	1,406	1,380	916	8	7,306	...	...	2	6	7,322	...	...	1,084
Total	679	41,126	41,543	24,985	14,660	1,17,165	...	11,597	730	197	1,44,349	...	...	27,171
School Education, Special.														
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	19,381	...	444	632	885	21,342	...	...	1,732
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	3,118	...	52	32	5	3,207	...	...	182
Total	...	...	...	...	...	22,499	...	496	664	890	24,549	...	...	1,914
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	774	52,254	52,703	32,698	19,542	1,80,003	...	17,118	2,508	1,628	2,20,799	...	...	29,143

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by—				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,684	...	2,308	3,992	3,992
1,895	27	3,095	2,747	2,231	18,765	23,657	...	14,815	480	409	58,126	4,853	...	3,904	32,414	34,309
38,502	18	2,779	2,770	2,072	3,399	8,232	...	1,514	31	27	13,203	96	...	...	8,328	46,830
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
...	1	59	69	42	7	574	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	444	1,018	1,018
40,397	46	5,933	5,586	4,345	22,171	32,463	...	16,329	511	436	71,910	6,633	...	7,106	46,202	86,599
1,35,946	81	8,096	8,489	6,959	5,600	20,495	...	6,197	12	51	32,355	134	...	4,687	25,316	161,262
8,390	30	1,355	1,347	844	1,982	6,652	...	...	49	20	8,703	60	...	1,192	7,904	61,294
1,44,336	111	9,451	9,836	7,803	7,582	27,147	...	6,197	61	71	41,058	194	...	5,879	33,220	1,77,556
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	123	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	123	123
21,113	...	...	...	...	10	3,024	...	...	...	...	3,034	431	...	...	3,455	24,568
3,300	...	...	...	...	28	519	...	...	...	...	547	84	...	2	605	3,905
24,413	...	...	...	...	38	3,543	...	...	...	...	3,581	515	...	2	4,060	38,473
1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	12,260
565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525
15,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	15,920
2,24,819	157	15,384	15,422	12,148	29,791	63,153	...	22,526	572	507	1,16,549	7,465	...	14,487	85,352	3,10,171

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1899-1900.

FOR MALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.—Managed by Government	12	337	29	54	...	254	Rs. 2,472	Rs. 19	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,491	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards ...	15	192	...	133	59	...	81	446	715	...	1,242	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	13	428	38	194	185	11	9,050	300	8,437	11,780	29,567	
4.—Unaided	2	137	5	33	97	2	...	...	3,180	1,862	5,042	

FOR FEMALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.—Managed by Government	1	5	...	...	...	5	Rs. 1,265	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,265	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	4	210	...	87	123	...	2,640	...	3,946	1,614	*12,601	* Includes Rs. 4,401 being the expenditure on the Saugor Convent School, details of which are not available.
4.—Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.					
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions... For Males	...	17,187	15,005	2,880	35,072	926	50	1,484	2,460	37,532	
Institutions... For Females	...	13,316	19,368	...	32,684	35	2,300	60	2,395	35,079	
Total ...	...	30,503	34,373	2,880	67,756	961	2,350	1,544	4,855	72,611	
(a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 11 to Total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions ...	...	40·5	43·1	5·2	88·8	3·6	2·1	5·5	11·2	100	
(b) Do. do. to Municipal expenditure	...	47·7	52·2	...	100	...	...	...	...	100	
(c) Do. do. Total expenditure .	...	42·0	47·3	4·0	93·3	1·3	3·3	2·1	6·7	100	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—											
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues.	...	32 10 3	13 13 3	86 4 0	20 5 3						
Aided Institutions. Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	3 14 10	1 11 3	...	2 5 5						
Total ...	...	92 2 5	39 12 1	180 0 0	56 6 3						
Unaided Institutions	...	...	37 15 0	...	37 15 0						
Total ...	...	92 2 5	39 11 9	180 0 0	56 2 2						

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING			Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.													
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*									
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys ... High Schools ...	4	28	26	33	...	...	...	...	4	28	28	25	5	
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	4	166	167	151	...	...	...	...	4	166	166	148	44	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	4	29	30	27	...	...	...	...	4	29	29	...	26	
For Girls ... Middle Schools ...	6	99	98	96	...	...	...	...	6	99	99	...	89	
Total ...	18	322	331	307	...	...	...	...	18	322	322	173	164	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	6	359	366	305	...	...	...	...	6	359	359	...	...	
For Girls	7	475	467	376	1	33	32	27	8	508	508	...	...	
Total ...	13	834	833	681	1	33	32	27	14	867	867	...	...	Girls in Boys' schools, 55.
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.														
Industrial Schools	2	10	16	13	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	...	...	Boys in Girls' schools, 124.
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...	33	1,166	1,180	1,001	1	33	32	27	34	1,199	1,199	173	164	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										Total of Expenditure from—				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Under Private Management.															
	Aided by the Department.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenue.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	Provincial Revenue.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH.																
For Boys. ... High Schools ...	2,317	283	1,760	1,229	1,619	7,208	...	...	...	...	2,317	283	1,760	2,848	7,208	
Middle Schools ...	3,693	567	2,505	1,364	1,850	9,979	...	...	...	...	3,693	567	2,505	3,214	9,979	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	1,309	150	900	15	1,185	3,559	...	...	...	...	1,309	150	900	1,200	3,559	
Middle Schools ...	3,435	300	2,956	265	2,751	9,757	...	...	...	...	3,485	300	2,956	3,016	9,757	
Total ...	10,804	1,300	8,121	2,873	7,405	30,503	...	...	...	...	10,804	1,300	8,121	10,278	30,503	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys ...	5,740	1,070	3,565	2,361	2,269	15,005	...	...	...	...	5,740	1,070	3,565	4,630	15,005	
For Girls ...	5,778	350	5,769	828	5,629	18,154	60	60	794	1,214	5,778	350	6,129	7,111	19,368	
Total ...	11,518	1,420	9,334	2,989	7,898	33,159	360	60	794	1,214	11,518	1,420	9,694	11,741	34,373	
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																
Technical Schools ...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	2,880	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,500	2,880	
Total ...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	2,880	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,500	2,880	
Scholarship in Secondary Schools ...	341	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	...	...	341	...	...	...	341	
„ Primary „ ...	620	...	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	...	620	...	...	...	620	
Buildings	550	...	...	1,800	...	2,350	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	1,800	2,350	
Furniture	1,474	...	...	...	70	1,544	...	...	...	...	1,474	...	...	70	1,544	
Total ...	2,985	...	...	1,800	70	4,855	...	...	...	...	2,985	...	...	1,870	4,855	
Total Expenditure on European Institutions.	26,687	2,720	17,455	7,662	16,873	71,397	360	60	794	1,214	26,687	2,720	17,815	25,389	72,611	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official year 1899-1900.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys... Aided	8	194	28	...	28	166	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	194
For Boys... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	194	28	...	28	166	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	194
For Girls... Aided	10	128	...	29	29	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	128
For Girls... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	128	...	29	29	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	128
Total Secondary Schools	18	322	28	29	57	166	99	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	128	322
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys... Aided	6	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	24	133	195	28	223	...	3	3	304	55	359
For Boys... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	24	133	195	28	223	...	3	3	304	55	359
For Girls... Aided	7	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	145	164	58	191	249	26	36	62	103	372	475
For Girls... Unaided	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	33	...	...	...	21	12	33
Total	8	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	145	164	79	203	282	26	36	62	124	384	508
Total Primary Schools	14	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	169	297	274	231	505	26	39	65	428	439	867
GRAND TOTAL	32	1,189	28	29	57	166	99	265	128	169	297	274	231	505	26	39	65	622	567	1,189

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

General and Statistical Summary for the preparation of Maps.

Group.	Districts.	Population.	Number of children of school-going age.	1898-99.					1899-1900.				
				Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of students in Colleges and Special Schools.	Number of boys in Secondary Stage.	Number of boys in Primary Stage.	Number of girls under instruction.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of scholars in Colleges and Special Schools.	Number of boys in Secondary Stage.	Number of boys in Primary Stage.	Number of girls under instruction.
I. The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor	591,743	88,761	7,545	...	617	5,685	1,243	7,173	...	562	5,484	1,127
	Damoh	325,613	48,842	3,593	...	230	3,057	306	3,364	...	229	2,864	271
	Jubbulpore...	748,146	112,221	12,164	243	932	9,134	1,855	11,937	221	971	8,866	1,879
	Narsinghpur	367,026	55,054	6,181	...	397	5,243	541	6,097	...	395	5,229	473
	Hoshangabad	548,494	82,274	7,976	...	622	6,873	481	8,155	...	649	6,939	567
	Total ...	2,581,022	387,152	37,459	243	2,798	29,992	4,426	36,726	221	2,806	29,382	4,317
	Percentage ...	...	...	9·6	...	1·4	15·2	2·3	9·5	...	1·4	15·2	2·2
II. The Satpuda Range.	Nimar	253,486	38,023	5,588	...	467	4,941	180	5,233	...	528	4,537	168
	Betul	323,196	48,479	3,354	...	144	3,160	50	2,609	...	142	2,421	46
	Chhindwara	407,494	61,124	3,358	...	224	2,974	160	3,428	...	220	3,064	144
	Seoni	370,767	55,615	3,524	...	195	3,100	229	3,452	...	199	3,034	219
	Balaghat	383,331	57,499	4,067	...	142	3,795	130	3,319	...	127	3,096	96
	Mandla	339,373	50,903	2,208	...	125	1,893	190	2,547	...	163	2,208	176
	Total ...	2,077,647	311,646	22,099	...	1,297	19,863	939	20,588	...	1,379	18,360	849
	Percentage ...	...	...	7·1	...	·8	12·7	·6	7·1	...	·9	11·7	·5

III. The Maratha Country.	Wardha	...	...	400,854	60,128	6,210	39	564	5,444	163	6,384	40	559	5,625	160
	Nagpur	...	...	757,862	113,679	15,541	368	2,422	11,525	1,226	14,927	319	2,276	11,090	1,242
	Bhandara	...	...	742,850	111,427	8,030	...	316	7,501	213	7,890	...	316	7,374	200
	Chanda	...	...	697,610	104,641	7,404	...	451	6,753	200	5,665	...	503	4,996	166
			Total	2,592,176	389,875	37,185	407	3,753	31,223	1,802	34,866	359	3,654	29,085	1,768
			Percentage	...	...	9·5	...	1·9	15·9	·9	8·9	...	1·8	14·8	·8
IV. The Chhattisgarh Country.	Raipur	...	...	2,379,028	356,854	20,348	34	801	17,579	1,934	19,129	30	793	16,556	1,750
	Bilaspur	..	...	1,281,345	192,205	11,542	...	272	10,594	676	10,094	...	280	8,837	977
	Sambalpur	...	...	2,026,587	303,988	12,343	10	537	10,414	1,382	12,498	10	581	10,487	1,420
			Total	5,686,900	853,047	44,233	44	1,610	38,587	3,992	41,721	40	1,654	35,880	4,147
			Percentage	...	...	5·1	...	·4	9·1	·9	4·9	...	·4	8·4	·9
			Grand Total	12,944,805	1,941,720	140,976	694	9,458	119,665	11,159	133,901	620	9,493	112,707	11,081
			Percentage	...	...	7·3	...	1·0	12·3	1·1	6·9	...	·9	11·6	1·1

APPENDIX B.

Work Statement of Deputy Inspectors.

District or Range.	Name.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district.	Miles travelled by rail.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
	Southern Circle.	Rs. a. p.			Acres.				
Nagpur Range ...	Mr. Sheo Prasad Pande, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	313	50		40	2,086	272	Two days on leave.
Ramtek Range ...	,, Babu Rao Sarwate, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	20	6		...	118	5	The post was vacant for 62 days.
	,, Pandurang Laxman Kolte, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.) ...	50 0 0	192	10	3,843	36	1,369	191	
Bhandara Range...	,, Raghunath Rao Thakur, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.) ...	50 0 0	50	21		74	315	46	Four days on leave.
Tirora Range ...	,, Govind Raghunath Bapat, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	239	74		72	2,155	283	Two do.
	,, Bhasker Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	194	38	2,182	1,042	1,318	162	The post was vacant for 5 days.
	,, Sadasheo Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	50 0 0	121	3		410	734	94	Four days on leave.
Chanda ...	,, Maruti Ganesh, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	171	23		...	1,209	104	One day on leave.
	,, Kesheo Rao Purohit, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	76 3 2	124	33	10,749	...	999	99	Post vacant for 13 days.
Sironchi Range ...	,, P. Krishnaya, Deputy Inspector	* 50 0 0	104	261		...	1,032	77	*Annual payment.
Wardha ...	,, Nago Yadao Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	266	91	2,428	405	1,805	245	Eight days on leave.
Balaghat ...	Sheikh Lal Muhammad, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	256	61	3,146	...	1,877	197	Seven do.
	Syed Rahamat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	6	35		...	58	6	
Seoni ...	Mr. Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	...	34	3,198	...	...	...	
	,, Babu Rao, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	80 0 0	220	111		...	1,807	192	
Chhindwara ...	,, Gopal Sitaram, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	299	36	4,630	...	2,319	206	Thirty days on leave.
Betul ..	,, Munna Lal, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	80 0 0	165	85		...	1,567	154	Fifteen do.
	,, Kesheo Rao, Deputy Inspector (Offg.) (Head Master, M. S., Badnur). ...		...	51		...	...	...	In charge of the current duties.
	,, Munna Lal Hazari, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	66 3 2	24	3	3,824	...	218	21	
	,, Madhao Rao Kher, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	66 3 2	21	1		...	156	18	

	Northern Circle.												
Mandla ...	Sheikh Lal Muhammad, Deputy Inspector	100	0	0	8	13	5,056	...	70	5			
	Mr. Gajadhar Prasad (Educational Clerk)		...		...	33		...	...	...	In charge of the current duties.		
	Syed Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125	0	0	155	80		...	1,281	141			
	Mr. Madhao Rao Kher, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	66	3	2	68	8	...	...	615	51			
Damoh ...	,, Hanuman Parshad, Deputy Inspector	80	0	0	280	78	2,831	243	2,194	261	Seven days on leave.		
Hoshangabad ...	,, Madheo Rao Kher, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	66	3	2	162	56	4,594	563	761	143			
	,, Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector	150	0	0	116	31		768	620	116			
Harda Range ...	,, Harprasad Dube, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30	0	0	285	75		1,614	1,457	232	Five days on leave.		
Saugor ...	,, Gopal Parmanand, Deputy Inspector	100	0	0	217	113	4,007	663	1,416	233	Thirty-five days on leave. Mr. Durga Shunker was in charge.		
Rehli Range ...	,, Durga Shunker, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30	0	0	165	38		73	1,006	135	Post vacant for 41 days.		
	,, Baji Rao, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30	0	0	108	6		...	730	97	Seven days on leave.		
Narsinghpur ...	,, Raghunath Sadasheo Thakur, Deputy Inspector (Offg.) ...	66	8	0	49	49	1,916	332	175	37			
	,, Rai Sahib Kripa Shunker, Deputy Inspector	200	0	0	204	56		489	1,283	228	Seven days on leave.		
Jubbulpore Range...	,, Jayadeo Dixit, Deputy Inspector	150	0	0	223	136	3,948	558	1,916	286	Six days on leave.		
Murwara Range ...	,, N. R. Bhatt, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	50	0	0	276	53		2,882	1,741	246	Twenty-nine days on leave.		
	,, B. G. Bhate, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	50	0	0	4	3		36	18	1			
Nimar ...	,, Govind Rao Bobde, Deputy Inspector	125	0	0	279	80	3,357	1,284	1,199	231	Six days on leave.		
	Eastern Circle.												
Raipur Range ...	Mr. Jayalal, Deputy Inspector	80	0	0	248	116	15,109	263	2,125	206	One day on leave.		
	,, Baji Rao, Sub-Deputy Inspector	30	0	0	139	60		84	1,177	112	Fifteen days on leave. Post vacant from 1st November 1899.		
Drug Range ...	,, Kesheo Ramchandra, Joint Deputy Inspector	60	0	0	118	49		640	404	97	Thirty-one days on leave.		
	,, Kanhaya Lal, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	50	0	0	147	7		33	920	123			
	,, Madhao Rao Kher, Joint Deputy Inspector (Offg.) ...	50	0	0	9	4		...	115	8			
Bilaspur ..	,, Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector	125	0	0	268	97	8,341	947	2,057	264			
	,, Mulchand, Joint Deputy Inspector (Sub. *pro tem.*) ..	50	0	0	287	71		1,279	1,779	262	Seven days on leave.		
Sambalpur ...	,, Gulab Singh, Deputy Inspector (Offg.)	65	8	0	255	100	4,948	472	2,011	205	Ten days on leave.		

APPENDIX B.—(*Concld.*)

Work Statement of Deputy Inspectors.—(Concld.)

District or Range.	Name.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district.	Miles travelled by rail.	Miles travelled by road.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
	Feudatory States.	Rs. a. p.			Acres.				
Bastar ...	Mr. Raghubar Prashad	80 0 0	267	98	13,002	...	2,697	141	
Nandgaon ...	,, Deo Bax Rai	50 0 0	222	143	871	21	2 083	135	
Khairagarh ...	,, Rati Ram	45 0 0	229	136	931	94	1,696	112	
Kawardha ...	,, Ishwari Prashad	45 0 0	190	126	798	...	1,286	173	
Chuikhadan ...		...	49	...	154	...	401	40	
Sarangarh ...	,, Bijaya Shankar	65 0 0	143	94	540	...	1,125	126	
Raigarh ...		...	128	...	1,486	63	980	99	
Patna ...	,, Ganpat Ramchandra Kanitkar	70 0 0	240	85	2,399	...	2,343	198	Forty days on leave.
Kalahandi ...	,, Rasiklal Muzumdar	60 0 0	59	64	3,745	..	535	31	
	,, Charoo Chandra Ghose	60 0 0	88	34	...	...	623	54	
	,, Jhumaklal	60 0 0	84	36	...	...	858	65	
Sonepur ...	,, Balbhadra Bohidar	30 0 0	115	235	906	...	803	100	Fifteen days on leave.
Rairakhole ...	,, Bholanath Panda, Inspecting Master	15 0 0	28	337	833	...	235	28	

APPENDIX C.

Progress made in Schools within Municipal limits.

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on Rolls.		Average Daily attendance.		Fee Collections.		Passes by different Standards.		Percentage of Boys and Girls.		Total Percentage.	
				1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99	1899-1900.
										Rs.	Rs.						
Nagpur ... Boys ..	117,014	9,096	17,552	7,312	4,962	7,178	5,233	6,192	3,964	22,907	25,561	802	759	80·3	54·5	64·9	31·9
Nagpur ... Girls ...		8,456		579	652	576	667	390	512		3,647		100	6·8	7·7		
Ramtek ... Boys ...	7,584	545	1,138	221	218	203	216	189	178	398	377	47	50	40·5	40·0	23·9	23·2
Ramtek ... Girls ...		593		52	47	48	45	21	20	...	...	1	2	8·7	7·9		
Kalmeshwar ... Boys ...	5,921	437	888	171	173	179	178	123	109	247	189	48	27	39·1	39·5	19·2	19·4
Kalmeshwar ... Girls ...		451		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khapa ... Boys ...	9,383	711	1,407	197	200	182	197	133	192	219	255	41	43	27·7	28·1	17·3	17·5
Khapa ... Girls ..		696		47	47	47	43	22	25	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·7		
Saoner ... Boys ...	5,555	418	833	190	200	179	189	143	158	249	289	50	52	45·4	47·8	22·8	24·0
Saoner ... Girls ...		415		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mowar ... Boys ...	4,581	344	687	138	131	131	129	90	86	57	42	29	27	40·1	38·0	20·1	19·0
Mowar ... Girls ...		343		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Umrer .. Boys ..	15,180	1,108	2,277	563	570	481	606	392	497	720	752	143	149	50·8	51·4	27·4	27·6
Umrer .. Girls ...		1,169		61	61	60	61	37	37	...	...	4	1	5·2	5·2		
Bhandara ... Boys ..	13,348	989	2,002	680	720	684	752	568	643	1,414	1,525	195	184	68·7	72·8	41·1	45·9
Bhandara ... Girls ..		1,013		144	200	134	181	92	117	...	...	19	29	14·0	19·7		
Tumsar ... Boys ...	7,566	550	1,135	277	276	269	275	197	211	204	190	58	65	50·0	50·1	24·0	24·3
Tumsar ... Girls ...		585		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Paoni ... Boys ..	9,869	729	1,481	323	303	318	318	234	244	150	149	71	80	44·0	41·5	24·5	23·2
Paoni ... Girls ..		752		40	42	40	40	26	24	...	...	1	4	5·3	5·5		

APPENDIX C.—(*Contd.*)

Progress made in Schools within Municipal limits.—(Contd.)

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on Rolls.		Average Daily attendance.		Fee Collections.		Passes by different Standards.		Percentage of Boys and Girls.		Total Percentage.	
				1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
										Rs.	Rs.						
Wardha ... Boys ...	8,322	687	1,248	431	420	41	384	320	312	876	1,120	43	103	62·7	61·1	38·0	37·5
Girls ...		561		44	49	46	42	30	33	...	...	1	5	7·5	8·7		
Deoli ... Boys ...	5,450	408	817	164	164	160	156	110	117	86	89	12	...	40·2	40·2	20·0	20·0
Girls ...		409		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hinganghat ... Boys ...	10,964	847	1,645	324	383	377	350	290	278	365	644	70	81	38·2	45·2	22·0	26·1
Girls ...		798		47	47	45	42	32	30	...	...	...	4	5·9	5·9		
Arvi ... Boys ...	8,615	684	1,292	320	324	286	297	237	258	574	577	81	72	46·8	47·3	24·7	25·0
Girls ...		608		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda ... Boys ...	16,175	1,175	2,426	605	583	684	598	524	503	1,248	1,262	123	146	51·5	50·0	26·5	25·7
Girls ...		1,251		37	36	32	33	30	25	...	...	10	6	2·9	2·8		
Warora ... Boys ...	10,018	848	1,503	267	277	268	267	211	214	554	580	60	69	31·5	32·6	20·7	20·9
Girls ...		655		45	38	42	42	25	24	...	...	1	3	6·8	5·8		
Burha ... Boys ...	5,138	388	770	230	245	233	235	176	203	578	592	167	184	59·2	63·1	35·1	42·3
Girls ...		382		41	81	39	81	16	32	...	...	...	...	10·7	21·2		
Lalburrah ... Boys ...	6,546	491	982	125	90	111	103	72	37	70	22	19	13	25·0	18·3	12·7	9·1
Girls ...		491		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Waraseoni ... Boys ...	3,982	299	598	124	107	110	110	71	62	47	41	18	9	41·0	35·7	28·9	25·0
Girls ...		299		44	43	44	43	23	12	...	...	5	...	15·0	14·3		
Seoni-Chhapara. Boys ...	11,976	905	1,796	254	231	272	259	223	215	691	759	44	88	28·6	25·5	16·5	15·0
Girls ...		891		44	39	42	42	23	26	...	...	10	8	4·9	4·3		

Betul ...	Boys ...	5,260	377	789	145	134	141	146	112	110	102	110	27	32	38·5	35·5	24·7	22·8
	Girls ...		412		50	46	40	47	24	22	...	...	5	6	12·1	11·1		
Badnur ..	Boys ...	5,014	390	752	246	250	268	266	216	230	735	759	75	65	63·0	64·1	32·7	32·2
	Girls ...		362		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Multai ...	Boys ...	3,371	253	506	130	130	126	127	107	105	79	66	37	38	51·3	51·3	25·6	25·6
	Girls ...		253		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	8,973	653	1,346	305	457	295	428	327	375	710	745	51	134	46·6	69·9	30·8	41·1
	Girls ...		693		103	107	87	104	72	97	...	...	...	54	14·8	15·4		
Pandhurna ...	Boys ...	8,172	600	1,226	202	196	190	189	154	143	181	176	99	87	33·5	32·6	16·0	15·9
	Girls ...		626		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mohgaon ...	Boys ...	5,565	403	835	148	122	143	127	97	83	93	66	89	66	36·7	30·2	17·7	14·6
	Girls ...		432		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sausar ...	Boys ...	4,706	353	706	135	135	135	133	96	97	67	61	83	83	38·2	38·2	19·1	19·1
	Girls ...		353		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jubbulpore ...	Boys ...	84,481	6,738	12,672	3,856	3,896	3,788	3,865	3,054	3,190	16,733	18,396	902	845	57·2	57·2	42·3	42·4
	Girls ...		5,934		1,512	1,510	1,435	1,410	1,007	995	2,895	3,809		179	25·5	25·5		
Sihora ...	Boys ...	5,798	447	874	148	227	136	203	102	160	67	71	35	25	33·1	50·8	21·5	31·7
	Girls ...		427		40	50	40	46	27	31	...	...	...	...	9·3	11·7		
Murwara ...	Boys ...	9,460	775	1,418	305	348	306	331	245	269	530	587	66	68	39·3	44·9	28·7	34·2
	Girls ...		643		173	137	115	133	101	116	...	...	10	18	26·9	21·3		
Damoh ...	Boys ...	11,755	900	1,763	317	493	304	474	256	423	637	656	72	100	35·2	54·7	20·3	30·1
	Girls ...		863		41	38	44	38	23	22	...	...	8	4	4·7	4·4		
Hatta ...	Boys ...	5,801	421	870	200	194	202	191	153	157	286	274	44	50	47·5	46·1	26·6	25·7
	Girls ...		449		32	30	30	30	18	18	...	...	5	4	7·1	6·6		
Mandla ...	Boys ...	5,057	382	758	321	337	317	315	262	268	136	138	76	85	84·0	88·2	48·9	50·9
	Girls ...		376		50	49	50	48	25	25	...	...	...	4	13·2	13·0		
Narsinghpur ...	Boys ...	10,220	758	1,533	663	719	658	770	569	608	1,039	1,120	138	169	87·5	92·4	47·4	50·9
	Girls ...		775		65	62	68	62	43	45	...	...	3	8	8·4	8·0		
Gadarwara ...	Boys ...	8,815	690	1,322	334	336	328	341	264	277	543	604	86	91	48·4	48·7	27·9	28·3
	Girls ...		632		36	39	37	39	22	22	...	...	10	5	5·6	6·1		

APPENDIX C.—(*Concld.*)

Progress made in Schools within Municipal limits.

Name of Municipality.		Population.	Pupils of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	Number of Scholars on 31st March.		Average number on Rolls.		Average Daily attendance.		Fee Collections.		Passes by different Standards.		Percentage of Boys and Girls.		Total Percentage.	
					1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
											Rs.	Rs.						
Chhindwara ...	Boys ...	3,814	286	572	132	135	132	135	91	105	92	83	19	34	46·1	47·2	23·0	23·6
	Girls ...		286		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pachmarhi ...	Boys ...	1,800	135	270	64	66	61	63	46	46	43	42	13	15	47·4	48·9	23·7	24·6
	Girls ...		135		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sohagpur ...	Boys ...	7,306	555	1,096	376	379	340	519	278	423	546	549	87	91	67·7	68·2	43·5	42·2
	Girls ...		541		101	83	74	65	51	47	...	...	5	3	18·6	15·3		
Seoni ...	Boys ...	6,779	508	1,017	355	426	335	235	330	194	409	383	64	62	69·8	83·5	34·9	41·8
	Girls ...		509		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		
Harda ...	Boys ...	13,556	1,085	2,033	480	556	497	588	415	492	1,694	1,589	119	176	41·6	51·2	22·2	28·4
	Girls ...		918		11	23	10	24	6	19	140	447		33	1·2	2·5		
Hoshangabad ...	Boys ..	13,495	1,062	2,025	640	577	673	668	547	563	2,421	3,346	136	153	60·2	56·0	42·6	45·2
	Girls ...		963		224	340	226	328	185	288	...	...	...	24	23·2	35·3		
Saugor ...	Boys ...	44,674	3,558	6,700	1,660	1,596	2,128	1,640	1,312	1,331	3,468	4,565	322	337	46·6	44·9	29·9	28·1
	Girls ...		3,142		346	282	364	308	266	242	322	620	25	23	11·0	9·9		
Rehli ...	Boys ...	7,322	549	1,098	166	165	154	156	117	120	87	93	32	23	30·2	30·0	17·6	17·4
	Girls ...		549		28	26	28	26	18	15	...	...	1	...	5·1	4·7		
Khurai ...	Boys ...	6,272	475	940	260	258	242	258	187	205	328	295	52	55	54·7	54·3	35·6	38·7
	Girls ...		465		75	59	77	69	56	42	..	...	18	14	16·1	12·7		

Deori ...	Boys ...	6,306	476	945	157	152	161	151	121	118	115	105	46	34	32·9	31·9	22·0	21·6
	Girls ...		469		51	52	51	51	41	39	...	...	9	13	10·8	11·0		
Garhakota ...	Boys ...	9,525	739	1,429	192	192	188	190	146	148	108	98	37	43	25·9	25·9	17·0	16 5
	Girls ...		690		50	45	45	48	30	33	...	...	9	7	7·2	6·5		
Burhanpur ...	Boys ...	32,252	2,480	4,838	960	892	993	982	763	757	1,291	1,307	113	224	38·7	36·5	20·9	19·4
	Girls ...		2,358		50	50	46	47	29	31	...	...	2	4	2·1	2·1		
Khandwa ...	Boys ...	15,589	1,245	2,338	761	816	767	834	630	684	2,670	3,440	194	187	61·1	65·5	37 5	39·7
	Girls ...		1,093		117	118	114	114	84	84	750	627	12	35	10·7	10·9		
Raipur ...	Boys ...	23,759	1,797	3,564	1,305	1,230	1,318	1,217	1,067	1,010	3,376	4,318	256	268	72·7	68·4	39·1	37·4
	Girls ...		1,767		90	103	83	108	61	78	102	...		7	5·1	5·7		
Dhamtari ...	Boys ...	6,726	473	1,009	182	147	187	142	131	110	455	116	21	26	38·4	31·1	22·0	18·1
	Girls ...		536		40	36	38	37	21	9	...	...	2	2	7·1	6·7		
Bilaspur ...	Boys ...	11,122	863	1,668	612	638	665	679	535	555	412	1,494	174	205	70·9	73·9	49·3	53·5
	Girls ...		805		212	259	231	248	171	203	155	104		97	26·3	25·7		
Sambalpur ...	Boys ...	14,571	1,098	2,186	509	486	499	503	394	400	1,093	1,715	97	93	46·3	44·2	25·6	24·5
	Girls ...		1,088		50	50	53	50	36	37	...	...	7	6	4·6	4·6		

APPENDIX D.

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the Official year 1899-1900.

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or his Naib.	Number of Schools visited— Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Remarks.
Southern Circle.											
Nagpur	Tahsildar	28	47	5	...	5	8	8	5	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		31	...	14		6	1	5	2	
Katol	Tahsildar	33	46	9	...	2	14	3	4	1	Two visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		45	...	6		12	13	1	1	
Ramtek	Tahsildar	32	69	9	...	9	4	7	3	6	One visited five times, one six times and one seven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		12	...	22		8	2	...	...	
Umrer	Tahsildar	18	24	5	...	2	5	5	3	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		3	...	16		1	1	...	...	
Bhandara	Tahsildar	33	30	14	...	11	12	5	...	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		23	...	18		8	6	1	...	
Sakoli	Tahsildar	35	66	4	...	2	12	12	3	...	Two visited five times and one eleven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		32	...	19		10	3	2	...	One visited ten times.
Tirora	Tahsildar	68	65	34	...	19	18	7	3	6	
	Naib-Tahsildar		54	...	25		34	8	...	1	
Chanda	Tahsildar	27	31	9	...	5	11	3	3	...	One visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		31	...	9		8	8	1	1	
Warora	Tahsildar	18	35	2	...	...	3	8	4	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		32	...	2		5	7	3	1	
Brahmapuri	Tahsildar	24	37	4	...	3	10	5	3	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		37	...	3		8	10	3	...	

Sironcha	Tahsildar	20	38	3	...	3	6	5	3	2	One five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		14	...	10		7	2	1	...	
Wardha	Tahsildar	42	29	26	...	20	14	2	1	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		25	...	29		11	3	1	...	One visited five times.
Arvi	Tahsildar	38	37	1	...	1	37	...	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		...	...	38		...	...	...	...	
Hinganghat	Tahsildar	17	21	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		9	...	9		7	1	...	...	
Balaghat	Tahsildar	46	57	9	...	3	24	7	5	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		39	...	21		15	6	4	...	
Baihar	Tahsildar	16	44	...	...	...	5	3	2	4	One visited five times and one six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		12	...	13		...	...	...	3	
Seoni	Tahsildar	33	44	10	...	10	10	7	4	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		12	...	27		2	3	...	1	
Lakhnadon	Tahsildar	21	50	2	...	1	8	5	4	2	Two visited six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		20	...	7		10	3	...	1	
Chhindwara	Tahsildar	29	36	15	...	15	8	2	3	...	Three visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		17	...	21		5	6	...	...	
Sausar	Tahsildar	22	99	1	...		...	1	2	7	Five visited five times, four six times and two seven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		60	...	12		9	1	...	...	Seven visited seven times.
Pétul	Tahsildar	36	8	30	...	19	4	2	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		15	...	23		11	2	...	...	
Multai	Tahsildar	29	66	1	...	1	6	11	6	5	
	Naib-Tahsildar		3	...	26		3	...	...	...	
Northern Circle.											
Mandla	Tahsildar	39	40	16	...	8	10	10	2	1	
	Naib-Tahsildar		17	...	23		15	1	...	...	
Dindori	Tahsildar	17	41	1	...	...	2	5	7	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		18	...	4		9	3	1	...	

APPENDIX D.—(*Contd.*)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the Official year 1899-1900.—(Contd.)

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or his Naib.	Number of Schools visited— Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Remarks.
Northern Circle.—(Concld.)											
Damoh	Tahsildar	39	27	17	...	9	19	1	2	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		42	...	14		12	9	4	...	
Hatta	Tahsildar	27	43	5	...	5	12	4	2	3	One visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		9	...	19		7	1	...	...	
Saugor	Tahsildar	31	87	...	...	...	3	10	10	6	Two visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		42	..	7		11	8	5	...	
Rehli	Tahsildar	36	72	6	...	3	13	5	4	5	One visited five times and two six times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		30	...	19		7	7	3	...	
Banda	Tahsildar	25	47	3	...	...	9	7	2	2	Two visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		29	...	9		13	1	...	...	One visited six times and one eight times.
Khurai	Tahsildar	25	48	...	...	2	12	5	4	...	Two visited seven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		17	...	11		12	1	1	...	
Jubbulpore	Tahsildar	33	49	13	...	10	5	3	10	2	
	Naib-Tahsildar		16	...	20		10	3	...	...	
Sebora	Tahsildar	43	143	...	...	...	6	9	12	7	Four visited five times, four six times, and one eleven times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		11	...	32		11	...	...	...	
Murwara	Tahsildar	31	59	...	...	...	15	9	4	1	Two visited five times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		9	...	23		7	1	...	...	

Hoshangabad ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	33	56	5	...	...	...	28	...	...				
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		46	...	5			10	18	...	...			
Harda ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	30	70	...	...	...		1	22	3	4			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		28	...	5			22	3	...	...			
Seoni ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	24	24	8	...	...		10	4	2	...			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		49	...	...			...	23	1	...			
Sohagpur ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	19	22	6	...	3		7	4	1	1			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		22	...	5			8	4	2	...			
Pachmarhi ...	...	Munsiff	...	...	1	10	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	One visited ten times.		
Narsinghpur ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	48	23	19	...	18		15	4	...	...			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		31	...	21			12	8	1	...			
Gadarwara ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	47	76	40	...	2		12	21	6	1			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		34	...	27			20	7	...	...			
Khandwa ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	65	97	12	...	11		21	21	10	1			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		92	...	17			23	15	7	...	Three visited six times.		
Burhanpur ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	23	31	10	...	7		5	2	2	4			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		29	...	8			7	4	2	2			
Harsud ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	2	7	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	One visited five times.		
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		6	...	...			...	1	...	1			
Eastern Circle.																	
Raipur ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	47	16	34	...	29		10	3	...	...			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		15	...	35			9	3	...	...			
Simga ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	24	20	12	...	4		5	6	1	...			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		28	...	7			11	4	3	...			
Drug ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	44	28	24	...	17		14	4	2	...			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		19	...	29			10	3	1	...			
Dhamtari ...	...	Tahsildar	...	...	50	52	10	...	7		28	12	...	...			
		Naib-Tahsildar	...	...		23	...	27			23	...	...	...			

APPENDIX D.—(*Concld.*)

Statement of work done by the Tahsildars and their Naibs during the Official year 1899-1900.—(Concld.)

Name of Tahsil.	Designation of Officer.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools not visited by the Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by the Naib-Tahsildar.	Number of schools not visited by either the Tahsildar or his Naib.	Number of Schools visited— Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Remarks.
Eastern Circle.—(Concld.)											
Bilaspur	Tahsildar	56	35	30	...	31	19	5	2	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		34	...	27		24	5	...	...	
Janjgir	Tahsildar	39	116	...	...	16	4	17	7	8	Five visited more than four times.
	Naib-Tahsildar		55	...	12		11	9	4	1	Two visited more than four times.
Mungeli	Tahsildar	34	46	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		24	...	21		9	1	1	...	Two visited more than four times.
Sambalpur	Tahsildar	32	54	11	...	3	14	9	2	4	
	Naib-Tahsildar		39	...	12		9	10	2	1	
Bargarh	Tahsildar	27	20	6	...	6	12	4	...	...	
	Naib-Tahsildar		20	...	10		10	5	...	...	

APPENDIX E.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces, 1899-1900.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School-Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
Southern Circle ...	Nagpur ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur	281	30	15	...	...	
		Neill City High School, do.	427	31	18	...	...	
		Raja Raghoji High School, do.	14	...	...	...	...	
		Sitabuldi High School, do.	30	7	...	...	...	
		Middle School, Kamptee	211	...	14	...	...	
		Do., Ramtek	80	...	7	...	...	
		Do, Umrer	156	...	4	...	...	
		Do., Katol	54	...	5	...	...	
		Do., Kalmeshwar	34	...	1	...	...	
		Do., Khapa	31	...	6	...	...	
		Do., Saoner	41	...	4	...	...	
		New English School, Nagpur	66	...	6	...	...	
		Native Institution, do.	54	...	6	...	...	
		R. B. C. N. Naidu School, Nagpur	77	...	1	...	...	
		Sitabuldi Aided School, do.	133	...	10	...	...	
		Roman Catholic Boys' School, Nagpur	36	...	4	...	...	
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee	48	...	...	...	...	
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur	68	...	7	...	...	
		Practising School, Nagpur	33	...	1	...	...	
		Orphanage Girls' School, Nagpur	23	...	3	...	...	
		18 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,434	...	...	167	223	

APPENDIX E.—(*Contd.*)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces, 1899-1900.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School-Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
Southern Circle.—(Concld.)	Bhandara	First Grade Middle School, Bhandara	203	...	23	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,031	...	...	104	152	
	Wardha	First Grade Middle School, Hinganghat	107	...	9	...	...	
		Do. do., Wardha	163	...	10	...	...	
		Do. do., Arvi	108	..	8	...	...	
		Do. do., Ashti	93	...	11	...	...	
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	998	...	...	81	116	
	Balaghat	First Grade Middle School, Burha	92	...	8	...	...	
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	297	...	...	19	17	
	Chanda	Jubilee High School, Chanda ...	26	4	...	...	...	
		First Grade Middle School, Chanda	228	...	26	...	...	
		Do. do., Warora	101	...	7	...	...	
		Second Grade Middle School, Sironcha	35	...	...	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	634	...	...	49	51	
	Seoni	First Grade Middle School, Seoni	94	...	17	..	...	
		Mission Middle School, do.	64	...	4	...	...	
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	402	...	...	35	47	
	Chhindwara	First Grade Middle School, Chhindwara	116	...	15	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	734	...	...	75	75	
	Betul	First Grade Middle School, Badnur	120	...	13	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	344	...	...	42	40	

Northern Circle ...	Jubbulpore ...	First Grade Middle School, Murwara	77	...	7	...	...
		Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore	212	12	31	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia do., do.	88	6	13	...	...
		Church Mission do., do.	319	10	9	...	...
		Church Sadar Bazar Middle School, Jubbulpore... ...	48	...	3	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,080	...	...	103	196
	Saugor ...	High School, Saugor	351	16	31	...	...
		Second Grade Middle School, Khurai	39	...	6	...	...
		14 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,401	...	...	126	143
	Hoshangabad ...	High School, Hoshangabad	149	18	20	...	...
		Mission School, do., ...	55	3	7	...	...
		First Grade Middle School, Harda	178	...	22	...	...
		Second Grade Middle School, Seoni	77	...	5	...	...
		Do. do., Sohagpur	109	...	7	...	...
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools	946	...	...	80	68
	Damoh ...	First Grade Middle School, Damoh	119	...	14	...	...
		Second Grade Middle School, Hatta	42	...	4	...	...
		7 Vernacular Middle Schools	619	...	...	35	63
	Narsinghpur ...	First Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	160	...	14	...	...
		Do. do., Gadarwara	110	...	8	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,038	...	...	98	104
	Nimar ...	High School, Khandwa	100	8	9	...	...
		First Grade Middle School, Burhanpur	174	...	18	...	...
		Do. do., Khandwa	211	...	24	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	446	...	...	58	71
	Mandla ...	Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	107	...	8	...	...
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	319	...	...	21	32

APPENDIX E.—(*Concld.*)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces, 1899-1900.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.				Remarks.
				Matriculation and School-Final.	Middle School.	Upper Primary	Lower Primary.	
Eastern Circle ...	Raipur ...	High School, Raipur	293	11	34	...	...	
		Second Grade Middle School, Dhamtari	...	...	...	...	...	Abolished during the year.
		Middle School, Khariar	12	...	...	...	...	
		Mission Middle School, Raipur	32	...	1	...	...	
		Rajkumar College, do.	24	...	...	...	...	
		Middle School, Rajnandgaon	59	...	8	...	...	
		Do. Khairagarh	55	...	4	...	...	
		27 Vernacular Middle Schools	3,214	...	...	196	237	
	Sambalpur ...	High School, Sambalpur	171	4	13	...	...	
		Middle School, Sonepur	56	...	5	..	...	
		Rajkumar School, Sonepur		...	...	...	...	
		Second Grade Middle School, Bolangir	42	...	3	...	...	
		Do. do., Bhawanipatna	37	...	1	...	...	
		High School, Bamra	23	...	...	...	...	
		13 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,341	...	...	145	143	
	Bilaspur ...	First Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	125	...	12	...	...	
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,256	...	...	117	147	

APPENDIX F.

Results of Middle School Examination, 1900.

Name of School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Average number of pupils on the rolls in the class.	Percentage of passes to average number on the rolls.
I.—Under Public Management.				
Northern Circle.				
High School, Saugor	49	31	63	49·
Do. Hoshangabad	30	20	36	56·
Middle School, Damoh	14	14	14	100·
Do., Hatta	4	4	4	100·
Do., Narsinghpur	15	14	15	94·
Do., Gadarwara	14	8	17	47·
Do., Sohagpur	17	7	16	44·
Do., Seoni-Malwa	18	5	19	27·
Do., Harda	22	22	24	92·
Do., Murwara	12	7	12	59·
Do., Khandwa	29	24	28	86·
Do., Burhanpur	21	18	26	70·
Do., Khurai	7	6	7	86·
High School, Khandwa	15	9	15	60·
Southern Circle.				
Practising School, Training Institution, Nagpur ...	3	1	5	20·
Middle School, Kamptee	23	14	24	59·
Do., Ramtek	10	7	13	54·
Do., Umrer	16	4	14	29·
Do, Katol	6	5	9	56·
Do., Kalmeshwar	5	1	12	9·
Do., Khapa	7	6	8	75·
Do., Saoner	7	4	7	57·
Do., Wardha	13	10	16	63·
Do., Hinganghat	11	9	16	57·
Do., Arvi	8	8	10	80·
Do., Ashti	13	11	16	69·
Do., Bhandara	33	23	35	66·
Do., Balaghat	9	8	10	80·
Do., Chhindwara	21	15	23	66·
Do., Badnur	14	13	15	87·
Do., Seoni-Chhapara	21	17	20	85·
Do., Chanda	36	26	43	61·
Do., Warora	9	7	11	64·
Eastern Circle.				
High School, Sambalpur	15	13	22	59·
Do., Raipur	47	34	50	68·
Middle School, Bilaspur	24	12	26	47·

APPENDIX F.—(*Concld.*)

Results of Middle Schools Examination, 1900.

Name of School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Average number of pupils on the rolls in the class.	Percentage of passes to average number on the rolls.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Northern Circle.				
Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore ...	42	31	47	66·
Anjuman Islamia High School, Do. ...	19	13	19	68·
Church Mission Do., Do. ...	16	9	24	38·
Mission High School, Hoshangabad	13	7	14	50·
Church Mission Sadar Bazar School, Jubbulpore ...	7	3	7	43·
Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	11	8	12	67·
Southern Circle.				
Native Institution, Nagpur	11	6	23	27·
New English School, Do.	13	6	19	32·
Sitabuldi Aided School, Do.	20	10	23	44·
Muhammadhan Anglo-Oriental School, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur ...	12	7	17	42·
R. B. C. N. Naidu School, Do. ...	15	1	28	4·
St. Francis de Sales School (Native Department) Do. ...	9	4	8	50·
Free Church Institution, Nagpur	35	15	41	37·
Neill City High School, Do.	53	18	52	35·
Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara	13	4	13	31·
Free Church Orphanage Boarding Girls' School, Nagpur ...	3	3	3	100·
Eastern Circle.				
Rajkumar College, Raipur	1	...	3	...
Mission School, Do.	3	1	3	34·
Feudatory States.				
Middle School, Rajnandgaon	9	8	9	89·
Do., Khairagarh	7	4	7	57·
Do., Khariar	1	...	1	...
Do., Bhawanipatna	6	1	6	17·
Do., Bolangir	6	3	6	50·
Do., Sonepur	6	5	5	100·
Rajkumar School, Do.	4	...	4	...
Do., Bamra	1	...	1	...

APPENDIX G.

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1899-1900.

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
Southern Circle.	Nagpur	Boys	5	437	83	99	55	4,046	349	444	75	4,306	320	441	7	266	3	6	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	3	155	...	3	13	858	35	72	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhandara	Boys	...	...	...	...	42	3,199	263	318	87	3,217	82	267	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	1	42	2	2	2	158	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda	Boys	9	433	21	32	34	2,525	197	273	44	1,529	36	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	1	32	...	...	2	74	...	9	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wardha	Boys	...	...	...	...	47	3,257	297	440	44	1,311	58	71	7	211	6	14	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	2	96	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balaghat	Boys	...	...	...	...	26	1,616	95	131	31	1,210	20	30	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	2	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seoni	Boys	...	...	...	...	24	1,370	123	141	22	1,233	53	131	2	70	2	5	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	5	219	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chhindwara	Boys	...	...	...	...	22	1,443	127	132	21	936	54	85	2	63	...	3	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	107	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Betul	Boys	...	...	...	...	21	1,047	76	99	34	1,052	40	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	1	46	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX G.—(*Concld.*)

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	Departmental.				Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Feudatory.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
Northern Circle.	Jubbulpore	Boys	...	...	...	...	57	3,961	372	440	76	3,793	364	436	4	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	1	80	4	6	5	174	9	21	12	936	23	67	3	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla	Boys	11	555	50	44	...	...	...	...	36	1,366	92	113	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	1	49	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	127	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh	Boys	...	...	...	...	25	1,303	121	148	27	1,051	67	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	5	166	6	15	2	64	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Saugor	Boys	1	161	21	25	40	2,392	252	289	47	1,750	81	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	15	621	26	41	18	451	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur	Boys	...	...	...	...	46	2,913	325	337	34	1,526	103	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	9	350	17	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	Boys	1	66	5	10	66	3,675	385	457	50	2,080	123	150	1	49	...	...	4	194	5	17	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	2	69	7	7	4	141	...	3	2	61	2	31	...	...	...	...	
	Nimar	Boys	...	...	...	...	36	2,284	287	346	47	1,563	46	107	11	271	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	2	140	3	15	1	40	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Circle.	Raipur	Boys	...	...	...	...	108	7,505	286	411	32	1,761	44	59	9	528	6	12	104	5,302	200	385	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	2	108	3	6	2	52	4	3	1	29	...	...	3	147	4	11	
	Bilaspur	Boys	...	...	...	...	44	3,265	244	342	34	3,651	242	324	5	300	...	7	17	815	21	39	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	4	234	9	30	3	156	7	20	3	117	...	14	1	61	2	10	
	Sambalpur	Boys	1	60	6	5	33	2,015	200	295	26	1,586	92	158	...	...	...	...	135	6,627	355	545	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	3	157	12	12	2	95	7	5	...	...	...	...	7	278	12	25	
		Total	31	1,873	190	225	790	50,577	4,037	5,148	872	38,047	2,021	3,131	63	2,425	22	94	271	13,424	599	1,032	

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